Published 1785

No. 61,172

THE TIMES

WEDNESDAY MARCH 3 1982

Price twenty pence



Violinist defects: Wanda Wilkomirska, former wife of the Polish Deputy Premier, Mieczyslaw Rakowsky, has defected to the West, her agent announced. She is an eminent violinist and on a concert tour in West Germany. Recently their younger son left Poland for the West with his wife and young child

Children plunge over cliff

A man was helping police inquiries yesterday after one small child died and another was seriously injured when they plunged over cliffs at Hope Cove, near Kingsbridge, south Devon.

Devon and Cornwall police could not confirm the identities of the two girls, but it is understood that the child who died is Rowan Beale, aged two, from Swimbridge, north Devon, and that her three-year-old sister, Lily, suffered severe head injuries.

The girls were taken from their home last Friday. After their disappearance, Mrs Susan Beale their mother, aged 33, made a public appeal for their return. After today's incident, at the other end of the county from their mother's home, a distraught Mrs Beale was taken to Freedom Fields Hospital, Plymouth, where the children were flown by a Royal Navy helicopter from Culdrose, Cornwall.

Mrs Beale and the children's father, Mr Edward Beale, aged 30, separated just over six months ago.

Secret hearing on assets sale

The Commons Public Accounts Committee has decided to go into secret session when it takes evidence in the House next Monday on the sale of Leyland Vehicles' tractor division assets at Bathgate, in Scotland.

Anglican Church and the Pope

The Anglican Church is to be urged by a theological commission to accept a modest version of the doctrine of papal infallibility as a step towards unity with the Roman Catholic Church Page 12

Brezhnev visit to Poland

President Brezhnev has accepted an invitation from General Jaruzelski, who ended a two-day visit to the Soviet Union, to go to Poland, Moscow Radio reported. No date was mentioned.

Jaruzelski backed, page 4

Troops threat

A leading Republican Senator said that he was considering introducing a Bill for the withdrawal of some American troops from Europe because of growing dissatisfaction over Europe's refusal to spend more on defence Page 4

Doctor struck off

A Surrey doctor who had an affair with the wife of a man who entrusted him to rescue their marriage was ordered to be struck off the medical egister Page 3

Poll observers

The British observers whom the Government is sending to report on the El Salvador elections were named in the Commons as Professor Derek Bowett QC, President of Queen's College, Cambridge and Sir John Galsworthy, a former ambassador to Mexico

North Sea oil price cut by $4 a barrel

By Jonathan Davis and David Blake

The British National Oil Corporation yesterday bowed to the pressures of the world oil market and offered to cut the price of North Sea oil by $4 a barrel. The move, which was promptly accepted by British Petroleum and seems certain to be accepted by the rest of the industry, will cost the Treasury up to £1,000 million in lost revenue over the next year.

The cut brings the basic price of North Sea oil down from $35 a barrel to $31 a barrel, and follows a reduction of $1.50 a barrel in the second week of February. It means that the value of North Sea oil has fallen by 15 per cent in less than four weeks.

The cut is larger than many oil companies expected to be offered by BNOC. In return, however, the state-owned oil corporation has stipulated that the companies must agree to hold the new price until the end of June, regardless of whether other big producers of similar-quality oil, such as Saudi Arabia and Nigeria, cut their prices by larger amounts in the meantime.

The move may not result in any immediate benefits for motorists, who have seen petrol prices come down by more than 20p a gallon since November. Shell, which last night was still considering the BNOC offer, made it clear that it would be trying to avoid passing the reduction on to the motorist in the form of lower pump prices.

Petrol is selling at an average of about 149p a four star gallon compared with more than 170p four months ago. In some areas the price has fallen to less than 140p.

A Shell spokesman said the company still calculated that it needed petrol prices to average 172p for it to make a "positive economic return" on the product. Industry observers, however, believe that the price-cutting war between big companies and independent retailers may continue for several weeks yet.

BNOC's decision to cut its contract crude oil terms follows intense pressure from the oil companies, which have been making heavy losses on their refining operations. It also reflects the downward pressure on oil prices in world markets in recent weeks, caused by a world oil surplus

Because of the significant impact a lower oil price has on the Government's North Sea revenues, BNOC made its offer only after careful consultation with officials from the Treasury and Department of Energy.

Although the $4-a-barrel offer is a larger immediate cut than was expected, government officials are clearly prepared to accept the loss of revenue now in return for a guarantee that there will be no further changes until the second half of the year.

The oil companies had indicated that if they were offered a reduction of, say, $2 a barrel now, they would probably attempt to wring a second reduction out of BNOC later this month, when second-quarter contracts would normally be expected to come up for negotiation. This is now unlikely to happen.

The BNOC move will increase pressure on members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to reduce their prices, and means that Britain has now taken a decisive lead in fixing world oil prices for the first time.

Although the result will be to reduce government revenue by about £1,000m, the net effect on the Government's finances will probably be less than half that amount.

Mr Jock Bruce-Gardyne, Economic Secretary to the Treasury, said last week that each $1 off the price of a barrel of oil would cost the Government £250m in lost revenue in a full year if nothing else changed. But cheaper fuel helps to boost output, and other factors working in the Government's favour could halve the cost.

The move has been expected for some weeks and Ministers have warned that it reduces the scope for tax concessions in next Tuesday's Budget. But it is though unlikely to force any drastic rethink by the Chancellor, Sir Geoffrey Howe.

The pound could come under pressure, as its value has been boosted by sterling's oil backing in recent years. If the Government lets sterling fall, it could start recouping some of its lost tax revenue. Oil prices are quoted in dollars, but it is the price in sterling which counts in deciding the tax take.

A three cent drop in the value of the pound would compensate for the effect of a $1 drop in the price of North Sea oil. The Government is, however, likely to resist any substantial depreciation of sterling.

Leading article, page 11



US following wrong policies, says Heath

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

A warning that Western statesmen must improve their relations with the Third World, and understand the changing basis of power in international affairs, if they are to resist Soviet expansion was given in the United States last night by Mr Edward Heath.

In a speech prepared for delivery at Fulton, Missouri but distributed in advance in London, Mr Heath roundly criticized the United States Government for its policies in the Middle East and in Central America and for failing to manage its domestic economy responsibly. He said that Europe must act to insulate itself from the next shock to world trade from a collapse of the dollar.

On Poland, Mr Heath said the alliance was wrong to place its faith in meaningless sanctions which had failed to help Afghanistan. He argued strongly for the pursuit of detente, saying it was the Helsinki process that had helped the movement for freedom in Poland. But there was no instrument of policy by which we could instantly change Soviet calculations there.

"Nothing the West can do now will stop a Soviet invasion if the Kremlin judges this to be the only way of keeping alive the Polish Communist Party," Mr Heath said. No policy of the West could have pre-empted the imposition of martial law in Poland except possibly the provision of massive grants and food supplies.

The West could only influence the process of change in Poland, as well as in the Soviet Union, by long-term policies which supported and encouraged those who were committed to gradual reform.

Mr Heath's thesis was that power in the modern world today derived as much from the warmth of understanding between leaders as from economic or military strength.

"In so many cases the extent of our influence depends crucially upon the belief of others that we respect their values . . . not merely in the realm of politics but also of culture and religion."

Mr Heath thought that many in the West underestimated the bonds between Third World nations which caused a grievance on the part of one to become a grievance on the part of many.

"It would seem to me that the use of Western military power to secure oil supplies from the Gulf in an emergency would have precisely this effect, except of course in the face of a direct Soviet assault on the oil-producing regions".

With a bluntness which old-fashioned diplomatists used to eschew, Mr Heath went on: "Unfortunately, the friends of the United States can by *no* means rest assured that it will not make these mistakes in the future when they see, for example, its policies towards El Salvador and Saudi Arabia."

tures for his American audience were levelled at the United States as the main perpetrator of a pernicious tendency to downgrade international cooperation.

But the British Government was in his sights. The new religion of so-called self-reliance in London and Washington was damaging the economies of others as well as their own.

In the United States the unprecedented overvaluation of the dollar caused by high interest rates and loose fiscal policies was bound to damage growth and bring instability to the world currencies.

The determination of the American authorities to avoid intervening in the markets to control the value of the dollar would make things worse. The European Community should insulate itself by the selective use of exchange controls and greater supervision of the Euro-currency markets.



Waiting their turn: England cricketers during practice in Johannesburg, South Africa, yesterday. From left, Les Taylor, who says he is in South Africa to coach, Wayne Larkins, Derek Underwood and Peter Willey.

Law chief escapes IRA gun ambush

From Richard Ford
Belfast

Two IRA gunmen tried to kill the Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland, Lord Lowry, as he arrived for lunch at Queen's University in south Belfast yesterday.

He escaped unhurt after four shots were fired by two terrorists hiding in an empty house next door to the senior staff common room, but a professor leaving the building was hit in the upper thigh.

Mr Robert Perks, aged 37, professor of accountancy at the university for the past two years, was taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital, where his condition was described last night as comfortable.

The two gunmen escaped with an accomplice in a car which had earlier been hijacked in the Republican Andersonstown area of West Belfast.

The IRA later claimed responsibility for the attack which took place shortly before 1 pm. The shots were fired as Lord Lowry, aged 63, left his bullet-proof car to enter the common room, opposite the Methodist college.

People ran for cover and pupils were ushered into the college buildings. Lord Lowry was hurried into the common room as his armed bodyguards took aim at the window from which the shots had come. They did not open fire.

The Lord Chief Justice was due to have lunch before giving an unpublicized lecture at the university's faculty of law. The lecture went ahead as planned about an hour after the attack.

Lord Lowry has been Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland since 1971 and as Sir Robert Lowry was chairman of the province's constitutional convention between 1975 and 1976. He has presided at several terrorist trials.

Since 1973 three law officers have been murdered by terrorists. Mr William Staunton, a resident magistrate, died three months after being shot in 1972 and in 1974 Mr Martin McBirney, a resident magistrate, and Judge Rory Conaghan were shot dead. Last summer terrorists tried to kill Lord Gardiner who was visiting the province, but a device attached to his car fell off.

Meanwhile officials would make no comment on speculation that Princess Anne might make a one-day visit to the province today.



Lord Lowry: escaped unhurt



Professor Robert Perkes: thigh injury

Commons anger as Thatcher fails to condemn cricketers

By Philip Webster and John Witherow

Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday enraged the Opposition and upset many Conservative MPs for what they regarded as a lukewarm admonition to the England cricketers who have gone to South Africa.

Although the Prime Minister, under questioning in the Commons, repeated several times that the Government supported the Gleneagles agreement discouraging sporting links with South Africa, she refused personally to condemn the rebel players.

International criticism continued however. India and Pakistan maintained that they would not tour England this summer if any of the 12 players were included in an England side.

Mr Allan Rea, president of the West Indies Cricket Board of Control, said the tour was bound to have serious repercussions throughout the cricketing world. Speaking in Kingston, Jamaica, he said: "It would seem the players do not appreciate the situation . . . or they were deliberately trying to create problems at the international level".

The Commonwealth Games in Brisbane in October also remained under threat from a boycott by African states already angered by New Zealand's rugby contacts with South Africa.

In the Commons MPs from all parties later commented that the dismay with which Mrs Thatchre was said to have regarded the tour on Monday had not been translated into words. They were saying that her attitude could have been influenced by the strength of support evident for a Commons motion tabled by right-wing Conservatives congratulating the cricketers. By last night 40 MPs had signed it.

In reply to Mr Michael Foot, the Labour leader, and Mr David Steel, for the Liberals, Mrs Thatcher said only that the Government's views on the tour had been made clear by Mr Neil Macfarlane, Minister for Sport.

Mrs Thatcher said: "We are signatories of the Gleneagles agreement. We reaffirmed it. We tried to uphold its terms. Our powers are limited to persuasion. The Test and County Cricket Board did everything they could . . . but they did not know when the visit was going to take place. In so far as they did know they attempted to persuade people not to go. She added: "In the end the decision is up to each of the persons concerned because they are in a free country".

The biggest cheer from the Labour benches came when Sir Hector Monro, the former Conservative Minister of Sport, intervened to say that no sport would flourish unless there was loyalty and trust between competitors and players to their governing body. It was a sad day when money was more important than the game.

Mr Foot had said that if the Government's condemnation was not strong enough, the Commonwealth Games would be at risk and Mrs Thatcher maintained: "We do not have the power to prevent our sportsmen and women from visiting South Africa or anywhere else. If we had we would no longer be a free country".

Mr John Carlisle, MP for Luton, West, who tabled the motion urging the TCCB not to engage in a personal vendetta against the cricketers, said last night that the England players would take comfort since they had not been roundly condemned by Mrs Thatcher and that, he claimed, she had appeared to give an "expression of quiet support" for them.

The Social Democrat MPs said last night that the Government should take powers to send back to South Africa any South African sportsmen who came to Britain intending to break the Gleneagles agreement. In a motion regretting the Prime Minister's stance, the SDP said it was no longer acceptable for South African citizens to enter Britain without any form of visa control.

Meanwhile some confusion surrounded the composition of the touring team, which is due to start its first two-day match today against a national Colts side. The players are apparently startled by the strength of world reaction and the organizers have changed the game from a one-day to a two-day "match" to keep them occupied.

There was also intense speculation about the "thirteenth man" to join the party. The organizers confirmed that they were looking for at least one extra player.

It is understood, however, that approaches are being considered towards Derek Randall, the England batsman and brilliant fielder, and Paul Parker, the Sussex and England bat, who are both in Australia.

However Parker, aged 26, played his first Test last summer and is unlikely to want to jeopardize a promising international career.

Geoff Humpage, a wicket-keeper/batsman for Warwickshire, and Richard Lumb, a Yorkshire opener, both at present playing in South Africa, are also being considered for the side.

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How deal was struck, page 17
Frank Johnson, back page

Price rise veto planned

How Labour would force companies into line

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Labour Party and TUC leaders are working on an industrial planning policy which includes price sanctions to force renegade companies into line with the demands of a Labour government.

Confidential documents on planning and industrial democracy, which will form the foundation of Labour's strategy, bring together proposals for workers' rights and planners' power.

They argue that the most crucial weapon available to central planners, and one that is needed "to ensure a constructive response from the corporate sector", is a discretionary power over prices.

One paper says: "The ability to allow or refuse a price increase on planning grounds could provide planners with a very powerful lever over cash flow. Of course, this is not to underestimate the force of other incentives, such as access to credit which, in some circumstances, could become vital."

The significance of the papers is that they have been passed by a powerful, if obscure, policy group which brings together senior TUC members, the Labour national executive and the Shadow Cabinet. It includes Mr Len Murray, Mr Wedgwood Benn and Mr Peter Shore, the Shadow Chancellor.

A final draft of the policy paper is expected to be ready next month, for approval by the joint TUC-Labour liaison committee, the Foot-led focal point of Labour's policy-making machinery.

The preliminary papers, a so-called synopsis, privately endorsed by Labour and TUC leaders last month, indicate that the old-style planning agreements, abortively introduced by the last Labour government, have been replaced by French-style development contracts.

Contracts would be signed after negotiations between a national planning authority, and management and workforce representatives in each individual enterprise, "aimed at achieving the widest possible agreement on issues of common strategic importance". It is thought that the contracts could initially apply to the top one hundred companies, with others to follow.

Another paper explains: "These negotiations would require a continuous exchange of information, and ultimately agreement, on a wide range of strategic issues, including purchasing policy, imports, investment, pricing, product development, industrial relations and training".

On purchasing policy, it is said that agreement on "the pattern of corporate procurement" will be vital in obtaining a more balanced regional and industrial spread of growth. Similarly, "the achievement of import penetration targets on an industry-to-industry basis is a key planning objective, without which the return to full employment could not be sustained".

Early legislation would be needed to create, among other bodies, an industrial democracy commission, a national planning authority, and a national institute for public enterprise management, a proposal which has been given the personal sponsorship of Mr Clive Jenkins. A restructuring of ministries is also mooted.

Shore strategy, page 2

Few will escape seat belt laws

By Annabel Ferriman

Only about 7,000 drivers are likely to be exempted from wearing seat belts when they become compulsory later this year, Dr John Havard, secretary of the British Medical Association, said yesterday.

No single condition, such as pregnancy, arthritis, chest scars or obesity, is likely to justify exemption, although a combination might, the Medical Commission on Accident Prevention has decided.

The commission's transport committee is advising doctors who will be responsible for providing exemption certificates, that they be kept to a *minimum*. A temporary certificate might be given to someone with cracked ribs or who has just had an operation.

A total of 7,000 exemptions in the first year and about 1,000 a year after that, has been estimated from experience in Sweden, according to Dr Havard, who is a member of the transport committee. In Sweden, with a population of eight million, about 1,000 exemptions were issued in the first year.

The committee's general attitude, he said, was that if people were well enough to drive a car they were probably well enough to wear a seat belt, although the belt might have to be modified in certain cases.

Dr Andrew Raffle, chairman of the committee, said that because the wearing of seat belts could reduce deaths by 700 a year and injuries by 10,000 a year, "doctors would have to balance very carefully indeed the advantages to their patient of reducing the risk of injury or death against any reason the patient might give for seeking exemption from wearing a seat belt".

Dr Raffle added that when the implications of wearing seat belts were understood there should be few requests for exemptions.

Studies had shown, he said that drivers wearing seat belts were 51 per cent less likely to be injured in a crash, 45 per cent less likely to have a serious injury and *75 per cent less* likely to die.

He did not think that many people would plead claustrophobia as a reason for exemption. If they did not suffer claustrophobia through being in a car, it was unlikely that they would feel it by putting on a belt.

Under the new law, no starting date for which has yet been set, drivers and front seat passengers including children will have to wear belts. The driver will be responsible for ensuring that children under 14 are belted if in a front seat.

Hillhead poll date is set

The writ for the by-election at Glasgow, Hillhead, will be moved by the Government today or tomorrow, with polling on March 25. The Conservatives, who won the seat with a 2,002 majority in 1979, are threatened by both Labour and Mr Roy Jenkins, for the Social Democratic Party.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Advance in treatment of hay fever

An antihistamine has been developed which the manufacturers say treats hay fever and other allergic conditions without causing drowsiness or otherwise affecting the patient's mental state (Our Medical Correspondent writes).

Hay fever sufferers have always had an unenviable choice: either to take an antihistamine and be free of their symptoms but to be irritable, lethargic and teetotal, or to suffer their symptoms, which in the summer means to be nearly disabled. Merrell, the pharmaceutical company, said yesterday that clinical trials have shown that the preparation called Triludan, unlike the earlier antihistamine, has no appreciable action on the brain. That represents an advance in that patients who have had to take large doses of antihistamine will in future be able to work with machinery, drive cars, and take alcohol. The customary warning that patients should avoid those activities has been omitted with the approval of the Committee on Safety of Medicines.

Triludan has been available on prescription for a month.

Alliance down in Mori poll

The Social Democrat-Liberal Alliance is slipping in popularity against both Conservative and Labour, according to an opinion poll published today. The poll, conducted by Market Opinion Research International for the *Daily Star*, gives the alliance a combined vote of 34 per cent, against 30 per cent for the Conservatives and 33 per cent for Labour. Last month the alliance had 40 per cent support.

Anothher Mori poll, in *The Scotsman* today shows alliance support in Scotland has fallen by 5 percentage points in three months to 29 per cent, compared with 39 per cent for Labour, 18 per cent for Conservative and the Scottish National Party 14 per cent.

Winter cereal sowing higher

The area of winter wheat sown in Britain on December 1 was 1,596,000 hectares, an increase of 13 per cent over 1980, according to the biannual figures released yesterday by the Ministry of Agriculture.

The area of barley sown was 874,000 hectares, compared with 791,000 hectares on the same date a year earlier, an increase of nearly 11 per cent.

The figures, which Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, described as striking, come after his disclosure in the Commons on Monday that EEC intervention stocks of cereals were still high.

EEC cereal prices are now well above world market levels, and there has been criticism that the European Commission's current proposals for a further increase of about 6 per cent contradict its stated intention to reduce the gap.

Tebbit Bill dilemma

Conservative MPs on the Commons standing committee examining the Employment Bill face a dilemma over amendments tabled yesterday by the Social Democratic Party.

Mr Tom Bradley, the SDP's industrial relations spokesman, put down new clauses which would require trade union officers to be elected by secret ballot and would allow union members paying contributions to a political fund to choose the party they supported.

The first objective is supporcommittee, and the CTU also backs changes to the levy system. Many Conservatives had urged Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, to include such changes in the Bill.

Ford workers go back

The strike at the Ford car plant in Halewood, Liverpool, ended yesterday after workers voted to return. About 500 body assembly workers accepted a recommendation from the 37 men in the paint shop, ending the unofficial dispute about the dismissal of one of their paint shop colleagues last Thursday.

Workers were told at a mass meeting that Mr Peter Kennedy, aged 20, had "contributed to his own downfall" by his bad work record. He was dismissed for being absent from his place of work after repeated warnings and five suspensions. The company estimate that the dispute cost them more than £5m in showroom sales of the Ford Escort car.

BL in new tea dispute

Workers at BL's Longbridge plant are angry because the company has withdrawn three tea ladies' trolley service. Mr Denis Duffy, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' divisional organizer, said: "This is another case of BL chipping away at the men's break times to save a paltry £17,000 a year."

BL says the move is part of a cost-cutting exercise, which includes economies in the management dining rooms. The company says no worker would have to walk more than 150 yards to the canteen.

Last year 4,000 Longbridge workers went on strike over BL's plan to reduce teabreaks.

Shore's £9,000m strategy to boost economy

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mr Peter Shore, the shadow Chancellor, yesterday demanded a £9,000m economic boost in next week's Budget to increase production by up to 5 per cent and cut unemployment by half a million.

He published an outline programme which includes a £3,500m increase in public service spending; income tax benefits for the lower paid and action to reduce interest and exchange rates.

The objective is to secure "substantial and sustained reductions in unemployment and a continuing expansion of output".

In three years of economic decline, many had experienced for the first time the humiliation of unemployment and many more had lived in fear of it.

They were repeatedly lectured on the lines that there was no alternative to the policies which were accelerating the decline. That was not true.

Mr Shore told a Commons press conference that he believed the Government had settled for a new norm of about three million unemployed.

He feared that next week's Budget would be profoundly irrelevant to the country's needs, and while it might at the margin affect production and inflation, it would in no way tackle the enormous loss of output and employment which the country had suffered.

He said a deliberate change of direction was needed and quoted in support the CBI view that on unchanged policies the economy would remain very weak.

The document says the Government's medium-term financial strategy should be replaced by one which addressed itself to problems of the real economy and people's anxiety about the decay of industry.

Interest rates must be reduced to a "more realistic level", particularly against continental currencies and the yen, to restore competitiveness. Mr Shore preferred not to say what level he had in mind.

He also proposes cuts in value-added tax and the national insurance surcharge and to relax restraints on the external financing of nationalized industries at a total cost to the Exchequer of £4,500m.

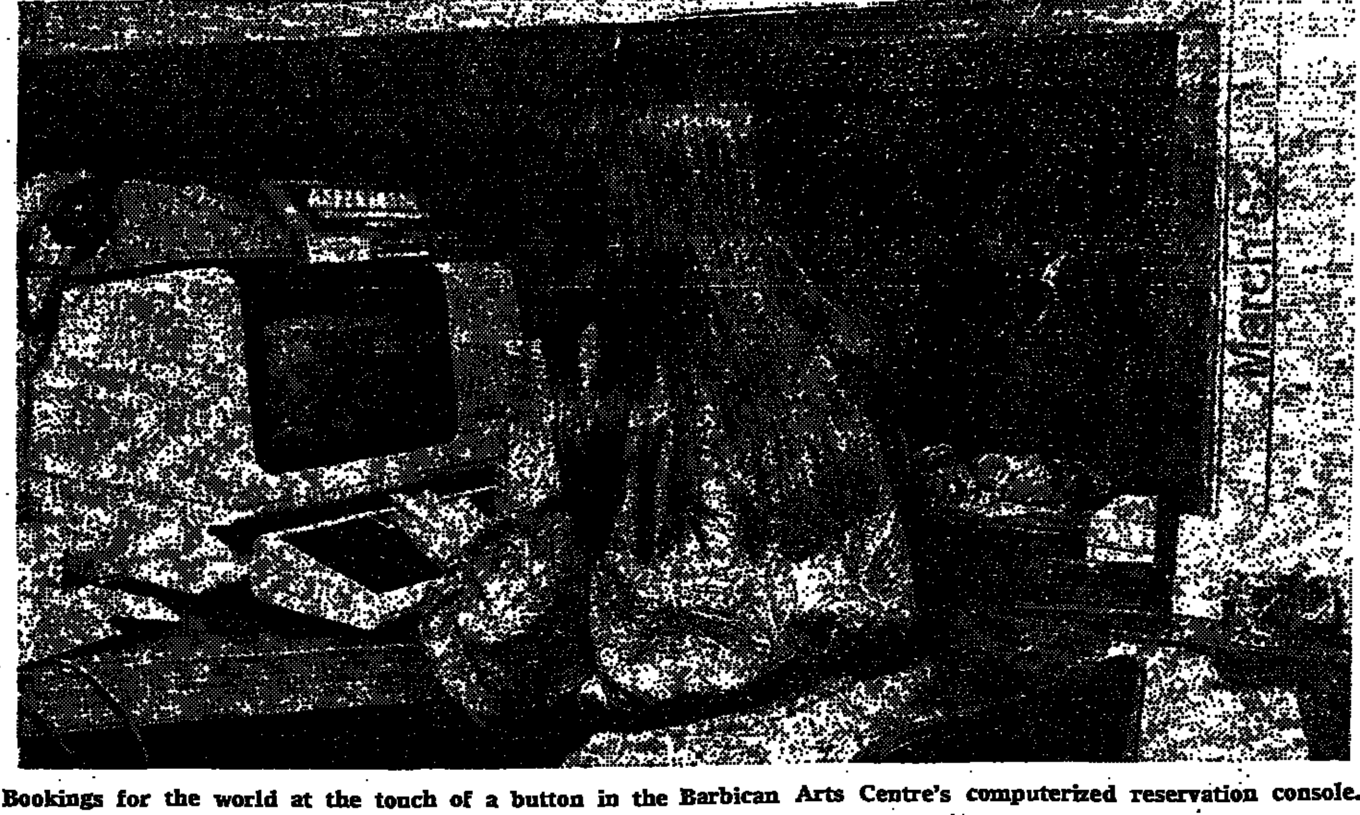
At least another £1,000m would go on capital spending this year, with a higher level in later years.

Until enough capital projects could be brought on stream, the immediate boost must come from current expenditure, for which there were "almost endless" possibilities after three years of Conservative parsimony, with substantial savings expected in welfare benefits as unemployment fell.

In personal taxation it was reasonable to look for at least another £1,000m from the fortunate minority whose share of the tax bill had declined while everybody else's had increased. That could be used to make good half the shortfall in the uprating of tax thresholds this year, and to take many low income families out of tax.

Mr Shore's plan is completed with the restoration of exchange controls and the extension for another year of the Conservatives' special bank levy.

Business Editor, page 15



Peter Trievnor

Bookings for the world at the touch of a button in the Barbican Arts Centre's computerized reservation console.

The Barbican's curtain rises from the ashes

"If ever a new town were needed it is here, and what a glorious opportunity for architects." Thus Mr Bryan Anstey, a London surveyor, in a letter to *The Times* on July 4, 1953, with the first suggestion that the bombed sites of Cripplegate be rebuilt as one dramatic entity. Tonight the Queen opens the City of London's £153m Barbican Arts Centre, the final stage of a new inner city (Alan Hamilton writes).

Anstey's scheme for a horizontal layer cake of shops, offices and flats was not widely appreciated. "It could only aggravate the existing monstrosity of London. High Barbican would spell New Barbarism", a correspondent from a low-rise address in Welwyn Garden City snorted.

The City, a square mile devoted almost exclusively to making money, did not like it either, but the corporation was at least stirred to consider alternatives, only to have their own blatantly commercial plans sat upon by Mr Duncan Sandys, then Minister of Housing.

"I cannot believe that it is good for the City to be choked by day and deserted by night. A better balance between commercial and residential use would, I am sure, benefit everybody in the long run", Mr Sandys wrote to the Lord Mayor.

"I am convinced that there would be advantages in creating in the City a genuine residential neighbourhood incorporating schools, shops, open spaces and other amenities, even if those mean forgoing a more remunerative return on the land.

"Apart from providing dwellings for office workers, this would help to bring back some life to the City outside business hours."

The scheme finally chosen was one of several submitted by the architects, Chamberlin, Powell and Bon. Mr Sandys's vision of a City alive at night has been a long time coming.

Differences within the City Corporation delayed the start of building until 1962. It was to cost £20m and be finished by 1968; in fact the residential scheme cost nearer £100m and was not completed until 1976.

But the current value of the 2,000 Barbican flats is already at least double their cost, and the City will eventually recoup its outlay, despite being forced to offer flats for sale under the Housing Act, 1980.

Mindful of Duncan Sandys's exhortation to provide a sense of community with "other amenities", the original architects incorporated a modest theatre and concert hall, chiefly for the residents, in their plans.

Construction of this last phase was hopelessly delayed. Fierce opposition was led by a former Lord mayor, Sir Edward Howard, who said the arts centre was the worst decision the City had taken in 800 years. The council voted by a slim majority to go ahead in 1971 with the cost put at £20m and the opening set for the Queen's Silver Jubilee in 1977.

The only way to accommodate the complex was to put most of it underground. Digging the hole alone, within yards of the foundations of 43-storey tower blocks, took four years. Poor productivity and the delays of argument pushed the bill to £153m.

Although the centre should cover its annual £6m running costs within five years, the City is unlikely ever to recover its outlay.

□ The arts centre will introduce one of the world's most advanced computerized ticket reservation and printing systems (Bill Johnstone writes).

Sixteen computer terminals will reserve seats and print tickets for all the Barbican's performances and by June, American lovers of culture should be able to book a seat for a performance at the centre from Manhattan, and be allocated a ticket immediately.

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Hijacking: men in court today

By Michael Horsnell

A group of Tanzanians will appear before a special court in Chelmsford, Essex, today in connexion with the hijacking of the Boeing 737 that landed at Stansted airport on Saturday. The police would not specify their number or the charges they faced, leading to speculation that relatives of the alleged gunmen might also face charges.

The return of the freed hostages was again delayed last night, this time at the request of the Tanzanian Government, which is planning an official reception for them in Dar es Salaam. They were expected to depart early today.

After undergoing more than 48 hours of police questioning, the hostages spoke for the first time in public yesterday of their ordeal.

One, who would not be named, said that one of the hijackers was drunk all the time, one slashed a steward's arm with a knife, and another appeared accidentally to have shot the copilot, wounding him in the buttocks, with a gun earlier taken from a passenger by a security guard and handed to the captain for safe keeping.

"One of the hijackers found it and appeared to be fiddling with it when it went off", the hostage said.

The passengers were stunned and silent when the aircraft was taken over. "The only people who became upset were two brothers of the hijackers, one of them with a 10-year-old boy.

"The older one of these two, who was about 25, got hit more than anyone else. They knocked him to the floor and said: 'Why are you crying like a baby'."

Union fights challenge to Mulley

By a Staff Reporter

Angry leaders of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers are to try to bring pressure on one of their members, Mr Richard Caborn, to stand down as prospective candidate after his successful challenge to Mr Frederick Mulley, the MP for Sheffield, Park.

The union has been embarrassed by the fact that two of its left-wing activists have toppled sitting MPs

Mr Terence Duffy, the union's president, made clear at a private meeting with the union's 17 sponsored MPs on Monday night that he deplored the challenges by Mr Caborn and Mr James Michie, who defeated Mr Frank Hooley the MP for Sheffield, Heeley.

His declaration came after he had reiterated the union's support for Mr Ben Ford, MP for Bradford, North and one of the AUEW's sponsored MPs, who was not reselected after a challenge by Mr Patrick Wall, a Militant supporter.

Mr Duffy said yesterday that the MPs at Monday night's meeting had approved his call for support for Mr Ford but added that they were "embarrassed" that Mr Caborn was standing against a member of Parliament (Mr Mulley) who was sponsored by the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staffs.

Mr Caborn was entitled to attend Monday's meeting as he is a member of the European Parliament, although, like Mr Michie, he is not a member of the union's parliamentary panel. Under AUEW regulations members of the parliamentary panel are not allowed to challenge sitting MPs.

MAN HAD THREE WAGE PACKETS

A detective told a judge yesterday that the "fiddling" of wage packets in Fleet Street was "a common practice". Detective Constable Jim Hatcher, of Kings Cross CID, told a Judge at the Inner London Crown Court that his inquiries showed that *The Sunday Times* was "probably the worst of the bunch".

Reginald Westrip, aged 44, of Salcot Crescent, New Addington, Surrey, a Sogat member, admitted falsifying wage dockets between January and September, 1980, while working casual shifts. Other similar charges against him were ordered to remain on the file.

Mr Robert Watson, for the prosecution, said Westrip was found out when police stopped him in the street early one morning on a minor matter and found he had two wage packets from *The Sunday Times* and one from the *Radio Times*. He also had a Sogat union card in a different name.

Sentencing him to six weeks' imprisonment, Judge George Shindler said: "It must be clearly understood by any who might be like-minded, that this kind of behaviour will not be tolerated". Westrip was also ordered to pay £128 compensation to *The Sunday Times*.

Times Newspapers Ltd said last night that it did not wish to comment.

Labour anger at change in poverty line formula

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

The Government was plunged into a new dispute over its pledges to the poor yesterday when a Commons standing committee was told that a different formula would be applied to the annual review of the official poverty line. The Prime Minister appeared to be unaware of the change, although it will affect Budget announcements next week.

The change was announced by Mr Hugh Rossi, Minister for Social Security, during the standing committee on the Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill, which proposes to end the present system whereby housing costs are met in full with supplementary benefits payments.

Mr Rossi told the committee that in future supplementary benefits would be increased by reference to the retail price index, minus the element for housing costs.

The announcement brought angry reactions from Labour MPs, local authority associations and poverty and housing groups. Mr Jeffrey Rooker, Labour MP for Birmingham, Perry Barr, accused the minister of introducing a new "Rossi price index" designed to reduce the living standards of the poor.

"If this formula had been used last year there would have been £90m less spent on supplementary benefit, and it is being introduced at a time when housing costs are rising.

He raised the issue during Prime Minister's question time yesterday, but Mrs Margaret Thatcher said only that supplementary benefits would be increased by reference to the retail price index. Officials said afterwards that she had made a mistake.

The new formula will mean that basic supplementary benefit rates will rise less when housing costs increase faster than the general rate of price increases, and more when housing costs fall behind inflation.

The move is justified on the ground that the present system amounts to double counting, because the basic rate rises in line with the general retail price index while actual housing costs are met in full under the present system.

The move is seen by Mr Rooker and others as a way of enabling the Government to meet the objections of its backbenchers by announcing, after all, that last November's 2 per cent shortfall in benefit increases will be made good this year without incurring higher public spending.

'Progress' in Times union talks

By Donald Macintyre

Mr Rupert Murdoch, proprietor of *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*, left London for New York last night. Before he went he said he hoped to see "further signs of progress" in talks with unions on proposed job cuts when he returns later in the week.

"There have been signs of progress in several areas of negotiations", he said.

Mr Murdoch gave a warning three weeks ago that the newspapers faced closure unless agreement could be reached on a reduction of 600 in full-time jobs. The management has also been seeking cuts of up to 900 part-time shifts a week.

A two-day meeting of the executive of the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel (Natsopa) begins this morning as the deadline for new applications for voluntary redundancy under the company scheme expires.

Clerical employees were told in a personal letter from Mr Murdoch that if enough volunteers came forward the 210 compulsory notices issued last week would be rescinded.

The Natsopa executive is also likely to consider moves set in train by Mr Owen O'Brien, the union's general secretary, which if pursued would mean the union's national leadership taking over direct control of its London clerical branch.

Natsopa clerical chapel members were told by chapel officers yesterday that management wanted 225 job reductions in clerical departments, instead of the 330 asked for before.

Asked about that report last night, Mr Arthur Brittenden corporate relations director of News International, said: "We have no agreed figures with the Natsopa clerical chapel.

"No position has been established between the company and the chapel. Contacts are being retained and further meetings are likely tomorrow."

Science report

Role of vitamin A in animal growth

By the Staff of "Nature"

The possibility that vitamin A plays an important part in the physical development of animals is raised by experiments with amphibians carried out at the National Institute of Medical Research at Mill Hill, London, by Dr M. Maden.

The importance of the development is that it suggests a further physiological role for vitamin A and, what is more significant, that it may help to explain how the form of adult animals reflects the structure of the genes they embody.

Dr Maden's investigations have been carried out with toads, which like other amphibians have the capacity to regenerate amputated limbs. He has set out systematically to verify a suggestion that vitamin A might affect the fidelity of the regeneration process, by immersing for several days toad tadpoles whose fore or hind limbs have been amputated in a solution containing a simple chemical derivative of vitamin A.

The usual effect of vitamin A on a regenerating limb is apparently to ensure that it is superabundantly regenerated. The most common consequence of immersion in a solution containing vitamin A of a toad tadpole with a regenerating forelimb seems to be that extra elements of cartilage appear between the regrown ulna and radius (the main bones of the forearm) and the forehand.

In a substantial proportion of animals, however, the limb bones themselves seem to have been lengthened under the influence of vitamin A, and occasionally entire limbs appear to have been grown from a point of amputation half-way along the radius and ulna.

For the time being the significance of the findings is obscure. The central puzzle in development, typified by the growth of limbs, is that nothing much is known of mechanisms by which cells group themselves into structures with a recognizable and usually reproducible form.

There have been frequent suggestions that the process, in particular the specialized functions of cells that ultimately occupy different sites in a growing limb, may be controlled by varying concentrations of some naturally occurring chemical throughout the structure. So far, however, no chemical material has been implicated.

The effects of vitamin A on the regeneration of the limbs of toad tadpoles suggest that it may be chemically related to some material that plays a part in the normal process of development.

Dr Maden, however, is careful not to claim that the function of the vitamin is either unique or decisive. Even if the notion that the development of a limb is controlled by a variation of the concentration of chemicals from place to place is eventually confirmed, more than one chemical may be involved.

To embryologists, one of the most surprising aspects of Dr Maden's work will be the observation that with sufficiently large amounts of vitamin A a regenerating limb will grow parts that would normally belong nearer the main body than the point of amputation.

That seems to give the lie to the usual assumption that regenerating limbs are capable of growing only parts of the limb that lie farther away.

The role of vitamin A is also puzzling. Chemically, the vitamin is related to the hydrocarbon called carotene (found in carrots). Because of chemical similarities with the light-sensitive pigments found in the retina (called retinoids), vitamin A was for a time thought to be necessary for vision.

Now, however, more attention centres on the possibility that vitamin A may more directly affect the process of chemical communication between adjacent or neighbouring cells, in which case the effectiveness of the vitamin in the control of limb development may be more easily understood.

Source: *Nature*, February 25, 1982 (Vol 295, p 672).

CALL FOR LOCAL POLICING

From Our Correspondent
Liverpool

Sir Trevor Jones, Liberal leader of Liverpool City Council, yesterday called for the abolition of the Labour-controlled Merseyside police authority.

Sir Trevor said that district councils should play a leading role in police matters on Merseyside. "We should bring back local policing, and the district councils can do this", he said.

Sir Trevor was speaking at the publication of a council survey on the problems in Toxteth.

"The people of Toxteth have told us in the survey that more police are needed on the beat", Sir Trevor claimed.

The survey, which cost £5,000 to launch, asked householders in Toxteth to fill in a form asking a small number of simple questions about the area's troubles. Just over half of the questionnaires were returned.

Of those residents who returned questionnaires 22.4 per cent made the prevention of crime their first priority, with 36.8 per cent placing this among their top three priorities.

In second place was the need for jobs in the area, with 19.2 per cent of the respondents making this topic the most important.

But 14.7 per cent of those who replied said policing was their most important problem. Those with children tended to place slightly more emphasis on the prevention of crime and policing and less on new jobs.

Violence in schools: 2

Teachers face stress and broken noses

By Richard Garner of "The Times Educational Supplement"

Concern over the stress faced by teachers in the classroom has prompted Britain's biggest teachers' union to mount an investigation into how much tension in the profession has increased.

The National Union of Teachers (NUT) is launching a project with five local education authorities, Clwyd, Wolverhampton, Newcastle upon Tyne, Somerset and Lincolnshire, which will aim to collect information about teaching stress.

The first step will be to investigate the link between stress and absence from the classroom and illnesses. Some teachers under stress are more likely to suffer from colds or common illnesses and stay away.

Teachers taking part in the survey have been promised anonymity. The union may follow up its statistical research with detailed interviews with individual teachers and an attempt to find out how much education spending cuts have added to classroom stress with teachers striving to control bigger classes.

The National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers (NAS UWT), the second largest teachers' union, is more worried about the effects of violence in the classroom and has urged its negotiating secretaries in the 104 local education authorities in England and Wales to seek a declaration of intent from employers that they will prosecute anyone who attacks a teacher.

Both teachers' unions say that the number of cases of assault which have come to their notice have remained fairly constant over the last decade; but the NAS/UWT says violence in the primary school is increasing, with children aged between 10 and 11 involved. They cite the recent disturbances in St Saviour's school, Toxteth, Liverpool, as evidence.

Mr Nigel de Gruchy, NAS/UWT assistant secretary said his union had sanctioned industrial action in about a hundred cases over the past year to get disruptive pupils excluded from schools.

"We are dealing with one or two cases a day at our head office where teachers have been assaulted", he added. "Injuries vary, but broken noses and black eyes are common."

A member of the NAS/UWT, Mr Donald Harris, is one of 6,360 teachers who have opted for early retirement from the profession.

"Things are colossally different now from when I first taught in schools", he said. "When I first started not only could a junior teacher go into the playground and blow a whistle and everybody would stop and listen to him, but a prefect could do so as well.

Before he left teaching at the age of 55, with 24 years' service" the school was becoming a more unpleasant place.

"There were more and more political pressures being applied with the Inner London Education Authority's decision to withdraw corporal punishment without any substitute for it. There was no way in which undisciplined children could be brought to book.

"For instance, four boys threatened to rape a woman teacher, so she refused to teach them. The whole staff was up in arms about it and it was not until we said we would seek instructions from our union not to teach them that we were listened to."

The Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association, (AMMA), the third largest teachers' union, has also noted the difficulties caused by classroom violence and the increasing stress facing teachers.

AMMA has an insurance policy available to all its 90,000 members which can give them compensation additional to that paid by the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board in assault cases.

Head teachers are facing the strain too. Mr Clifford Hayes, assistant secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers, who deals with pension and premature retirement applications, believes some potential heads may be put off from seeking promotion because of the stress of the job.

The International Labour Office says one in four teachers in the classroom is feeling the effects of stress, exhaustion, tenseness and irritability. In a report, backed up by research from all over Europe and the United States, it says, stress is an "occupational disease" among teachers.

MILK 'MAY HARM CHILDREN'

From Our Correspondent
Gloucester

Gloucestershire County Council is being advised to reject subsidized school milk because of fears that it would make the children fat and may lead to heart disease.

The county's education committee will be recommended on March 29 to refuse an offer of milk paid for by an EEC subsidy and by the Government. The council's personnel services subcommittee decided in January that the offer should be rejected, after advice from a doctor.

A council officer said the subcommittee was concerned about the prevalence of obesity in schoolchildren and about the evidence relating high cholesterol to heart disease.

The National Farmers' Union said it was urging members to lobby councillors to persuade them to accept the milk.

□ Mr Christopher Robbins, director of the Coronary Prevention Group, a charity formed to promote action to prevent heart disease, yesterday applauded the subcomittee's recommendation (Annabel Ferriman writes).

He said: "We sent a circular letter to all directors of education last summer advising on similar health grounds that it is inappropriate to be offering children exclusively full-fat milk. Since then the Department of Health and Social Security has published its leaflet, *Avoiding Heart Attacks*, which repeats its previously stated dietary advice to reduce total fat intake.



Mrs Williams ducks out

A visit by Mrs Shirley Williams to the country's only SDP-controlled local authority, planned for today, has been cancelled because of fears of a mass picket by striking council employees.

More than 1,000 members of the National and Local Government Officers Association were planning to disrupt the opening of a factory and warehouse development in Islington, north London, by Mrs Williams, one of the party's founding members and its only MP elected as an SDP member.

The SDP group on the council has repeatedly asserted that the Nalgo strike is political and aimed at discrediting the party's first position of power.

The local authority faces a prolonged strike by its white collar staff after the collapse of a planned settlement produced with the help of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

The 26-strong controlling SDP group, all but one of whom were originally elected as Labour members, has rejected the return-to-work agreement formulated in conjunction with Acas.

Nalgo members voted to stay on strike yesterday until the council agreed to keep open a children's home closed when its staff joined the dispute. The strike started in the council's housing department over another issue, which has now been settled in Nalgo's favour.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28. Bahrain BD 0.650: Belgium B frs 40: Canada $2.50: Canaries Pes 125: Cyprus 550 mils: Denmark Dkr 7. Dubai Dir 7.00: Finland Mkk 7.00: France Frs 7.00: Germany DM 3.50. Greece Dr 80: Holland Gl 3.25: Iran IR 155: Iraq LD 0 500: Irish Republic 30p: Italy L 800: Jordan LD 0 425: Kuwait KD 0.450: Lebanon LL 4.00: Luxembourg Lf 33: Madeira Esc 75: Malta 30c: Morocco Dir 7: Norway Kr 7.50: Oman OR 0.700: Pakistan Rps 13: Portugal Esc 90: Qatar QR 7.50: Saudi Arabia SR 4 50: Singapore $5.00: Spain Pes 125: Sweden Skr 8.00: Switzerland S Frs 3.00: Syria LS5.50: Tunisia Din 600: USA $1.50: UAE Dir 7.00: ugoslavia Din 50

Know your enemy, former Marxist tells managers

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

A former Trotskyist leader with first-hand experience of fomenting strikes has advised industrial managers to "know your enemy" in the war against Marxist trade union activists.

He gives example of methods used by Marxists to infiltrate shop floors, influence union meetings and rig strike votes.

Mr Roger Rosewell, one-time industrial organizer for the Socialist Workers Party but now a leading Social Democrat, warns companies: "The next two years will be extremely dangerous.

"Those who ar eager for a fight with the Government are waiting for it to make mistakes and humiliate it in defeat", he says in a pamphlet published yesterday by Aims of Industry, the free enterprise organization.

Mr Rosewell, aged 38, relates how he joind the SWP as a full-time official at £30 a week in 1971, and for four years posed as a journalist on *Socialist Worker* while working mainly as a political agitator. Like others, he was given a press card by the Trotskyist-dominated magazine and book branch of the National Union of Journalists in London.

He now earns £10,000 a year lecturing and advising companies on industrial relations and extreme left-wing subversive tactics.

In his pamphlet, Mr Rosewell, a member of the SDP labour law reform working party, recounts his experiences in the early 1970s organizing SWP cells in occupations such as motor manufacturing and teaching.

"The first step to combating Marxist influence is a recognition of the problem and a determination to do something about it. The recent history of the Labour Party is littered with those who pooh-poohed the Marxist threat only subsequently to fall victim to it.

"If chunks of British industry are not to go the same way, managers will have to wake up to the dangers that exist. As a beginning they have to know the names of the extremists and the organizations they belong to. Obviously this will also include information-gathering on those groups who are active on the fringes of a work-place.

"This is not a call for a blacklist. It is simply a call for managers to show the same kind of professionalism and attention to detail which characterizes the Marxists. 'Know your enemy' is their slogan. Managers have to make it theirs as well."

He describes the Labour Party conference decision to set up factory branches as a sinister development. "These will be an ideal sheep's clothing for the Marxist infiltrators. Now there are even suggestions that the Communist Party will apply for affiliation to the Labour Party. All of the extremists are jumping on the same bandwagon."

Managers ought to maintain proper records on disrupters, which could be used for publicity and to persuade moderate trade union officials to disown troublemakers. They should examine whether time off for union duties is legitimate or just an excuse for Marxist activities.

"They have to question whether Marxists are manufacturing shop steward constituencies in order to slip into positions of power. They have to decide if they should refuse to accept the credentials of proven disrupters."

Disclosing how Trotskyists get into factories, he says: "Sometimes ex-students are told to apply for jobs in selected companies — car factories have always been a prime target for this kind of infiltration.

"On other occasions foremen are used to give jobs to party members. I remember fixing this up in a number of ways. Existing members might ask foremen to employ their friends ... or else. Contacts with unionized supervisors can be exploited. Some managers are themselves former members or sympathizers from university of shop-floor days.

"Marxists prowl around in popular protest movements like the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament looking for potential recruits. They try and sell their papers in areas where workers live, organize phoney petitions to find the names and addresses of left-wing inclined workers."

Every Marxist shop steward is drilled in running meetings and influencing their outcome. "Trade union branch meetings might be held in small, cold and dismal rooms with long agendas, and crucial matters left to the last item of 'any other business'. And whilst these tactics are designed to discourage ordinary members from attending meetings, arrangements for a strike will be quite differedt."

For indoor meetings, he says, Marxists try to find small halls with low ceilings and no seats. "With workers crammed in and unable to see what is happening around them, the conditions are ripe for exitement, manipulation and the tricks of an illusionist."

Differrent tactics are used in open-air mass meetings. "Only the shop stewards are in a position to see and count the votes; some extremists put up both hands; most extremists congregate at the front in the hope of having a ripple effect on those massed behind them."

Mr Rosewell, a former aircraft industry fitter and a full-time official of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs before an acrimonious parting with Mr Clive Jenkins, its general secretary, admitted he could not recall one strike he had personally started. His chief role was factory organization and the training of SWP members.

He estimates that the Communist Party was still more effective in penetrating the unions than any other Marxist organization, but considers it "even money" between the CP and Trotskyists on the shop floor.

He concludes: "Marxist extremism is the enemy of working people. In every revolution it is they who suffer its consequences. That is why I broke from this organization and wrote this pamphlet."

Dealing with the Marxist Threat to Industry (Aims of Industry).

TV levy sought for film makers

By Kenneth Gosling

The British Film Producers' Association has requested a meeting with Mr Iain Sproat, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Trade, to discuss ways of raising money for film production, including a levy on films shown on television.

Mr Sproat took over responsibility for films on the resignation of Mrs Sally Oppenheim as Minister for Consumer Affairs. The number of British feature length films registered last year fell to 32 from 41 in 1980.

The film makers do, however, detect some encouraging signs. Such successful productions as *Chariots of Fire* and *Gregory's Girl* have put new heart into the industry; and overseas producers, notably the Americans, have made considerable use of British facilities and skills.

This year's production figure is expected to rise to nearly fifty feature films (those lasting more than 72 minutes), according to Mr Andrew Patrick, secretary of the producers' association.

"We rather expected a fall in 1981, with the recession, and we had made representations to Mrs Oppenheim and had meetings with her last August and September. Now we have told Mr Sproat we want to continue these fruitful discussions."

The group particularly wanted the Eady levy extended to encompass payment for films shown on television. "It is 400 per cent cheaper to show a two-hour film than to make a programme of the same length," Mr Patrick said.

Department of Trade figures released yesterday show the total number of films registered last year as 362, compared with 371 in 1980. The number of British short films made, those running for about half an hour or less, rose from 66 to 73.

The number of European Community films dropped from 38 to 27; American productions rose to 135 from 122 and films from other sources remained about the same at 58.

□ For the first time in 60 years, it is believed, British audiences outside London will be able to see a performance of Wagner's *Parsifal* when Welsh National Opera presents a production in the 1982-83 season Christopher Warman writes.

Parsifal is one of seven new productions to enter the company's programme. It has been made possible by sponsorship from Amoco, after being postponed this year because of financial difficulties.

The last time anyone can remember *Parsifal* being performed in Britain outside London was in 1922.

Welsh National Opera, which faced a possible deficit of £200,000 by the end of the financial year, said yesterday that it now expected to break even.

The other new productions will be Verdi's *Un Ballo in Maschera*, Giordano's *Anrea Chenier*, Janacek's *From the House of the Dead*, Bizet's *Carmen*, Handel's *Tamburlaine* and Mozart's *Don Giovanni*.



Dramatic turn from the Post Office

The British theatre provides the theme for four stamps to be issued on April 28, which mark Britain's participation in the conference of European Posts and Telecommunications. Ballet is featured on the 15½p stamp to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the first Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. Harlequin on the 19½p stamp is a reminder of the first pantomime in 1723. The Royal Shakespeae Company's move to the Barbican Arts Centre is marked by the 26p stamp, featuring Hamlet and Yorick's skull and, the 29p stamp features a woman opera singer in The Beggars' Opera, by John Gay, who died 250 years ago.

Anger at doctor's non-stop week

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

The King's health district, in south London, may be "blacked" by the British Medical Association because junior doctors are having to work for a week non-stop snatching what sleep they can between night calls.

The heavy rotas result from a ban on the use of locum doctors to cover for sickness and holidays. Juniors are therefore having to stand in for their colleagues.

Dr Michael Rees, the BMA junior doctors' leader, is to raise the matter at the association's council meeting today and will suggest that any advertisments in the *British Medical Journal* from the authority, which covers five hospitals including King's College, should be put in a black box, which warns people not to apply.

The ruling on locums for the first week of sickness and holiday cover, comes two weeeks after a national conference of health service administrators, called by Sir Henry Yellowlees, chief medical officer at the Department of Health and Social Security, which decided junior doctors' hours should be reduced.

Dr Rees said yesterday: "Doctors are being required to work continuously for a period of a week, which the whole profession has agreed is unacceptable. If money has to be saved, this is not the area in which authorities should try to do it, because they will be putting patients at risk."

The heaviest rotas the other areas involve doctors being on duty every other night.

Twenty junior doctors at King's College Hospital have written complaining to Dr Roger Williams, consultant physician at the hospital and chairman of the district management team. One of the juniors had also made a formal complaint to Mr Peter Rankin, the district personnel administrator.

Mr John Collinson, district administrator, said yesterday: "In the autumn it was clear that the medical staffing budget had been overspent, so we have been reviewing locum cover.

"The consultants' medical committee decided just after Christmas to refuse to employ locums for juniors for the first week of sickness or for holidays and we expect the juniors to cover for their colleagues."

He said he could not comment further because the formal complaint was going through the grievance procedure.

RATES DEFEAT

Nine Tories on Wiltshire County Council, voted with Labour and Liberals yesterday to defeat the ruling Tory group's budget motion. After party group meetings, Mr Nigel Anderson the Conservative chairman, moved a rate of 122.6p instead of the original 123p. The move, which was accepted, has the effect of cutting balances by £250,000 in a budget of £158m.

Government attacked on homes claim

By Hugh Clayton
Environment Correspondent

Mr Owen Luder, president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, yesterday rejected Government claims that local councils had enough money in reserve to finance building programmes in the coming year. He dismissed as a red herring the statment on Monday by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, that councils had "underspent" by about £700m in the past 12 months.

Mr Luder made three criticisms of government housing policy in an interview with the *The Times*. He said first that the figure of £700m quoted by Mr Heseltine might well be too high. It comprised £400m of housing capital receipts to local authorities and £300m of receipts from other sources.

The rate at which the authorities were paid such receipts in the first half of the present financial year suggested that the final total might well be closer to £650m. "As far as we can see, not all of the £700m is in, by any means", Mr Luder said.

He also criticized the Government for failing to publish long-term forecasts of capital allocations. "Until the Government comes out with a firm commitment to a properly financed public house building programme, local authorities will be inclined to continue treating these capital receipts as a buffer against the possibility of further cuts", he said.

By failing to stimulate the building of council and private houses the Government was contributing to a shortage that was bound to worsen.

His final criticism of Mr Heseltine was that the use of national figures observed the fact that the councils with money to spare were often not those with the greatest housing need. "If all this talk about underspending is giving anyone the impression that local authorities are not spending because they have no need for new housing, this would be completely contrary to all the facts", he said.

MPs pass new court power over juveniles

By Frances Gibb

Magistrates will have a new power to order young offenders to be removed from their homes under one of the main proposals of the Criminal Justice Bill agreed by MPs in its committee stage yesterday.

The proposal, estimated to cost £6m, was one of the Government's chief pledges on law and order in its election manifesto and constituted a main plank of its White Paper on young offenders published in October, 1980.

Opposing the clause, which was carried by nine votes to seven, Mr Alexander Lyon, Labour MP for York and a former Minister of State at the Office, described it as a sop to the Magistrates' Association.

The new power, which its opponents have argued will increase the number of young offenders in care by between 500 and 1,000 a year, is available only to juvenile courts dealing with offenders who are already the subject of a care order made for a previous offence.

It amends the Children and Young Persons Act, 1969, to enable courts to make a care order for up to six months on a juvenile who has offended again, without being overruled by the local authority's power to allow the offender to be under the control of a parent, guardian or friend.

Replying for the Government, Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State at the Home Office, said it was wrong to call the measure a sop to the magistrates or imply it was a custodial measure. Without the measure, magistrates had no alternative but custody

He accepted some of the new clauses tabled by Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk Labour MP for Ormskirk.

Recently some magistrates expressed concern that the proposal would not be implemented by the Government, using the excuse of lack of funds. But in a letter Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, has assured the Magistrates' Association that although it will not be implemented without the extra funds being available, that would not be used as an excuse to sabotage a measure to which the Government was firmly committed.

□ Mr Lyon yesteday accused chief constables of mounting a campaign against shorter sentences. He referred to remarks made on sunday by Mr Barry Pain, Chief Constable of Kent, and president of the Association of Chief Police Officers, at a conference in Coventry.

Mr Pain told editors and lawyers that the judiciary ought to take a firmer line, and tell Mr Whitelaw, and Mrs Thatcher, that it did not want a "cosmetic exercise" in sentencing.

Mr Lyon said it was clear from Mr Pain's statement and from other recent leaks that the police were fighting back against the Home Secretary's policy.

Painting the town red

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

The Greater London Council is to spend £200,000 on painting London's roads red to speed up the buses. If today's council meeting agrees about seven and a half miles of the capital's 26 miles of bus lanes will be painted red to deter cars from using them.

Experiments have shown that a coloured surface can significantly reduce the number of traffic violations and the programme will be launched in the inner suburbs of Camden, Westminster, Lambeth, Kensington, Islington, Southwark, Lewisham and Tower Hamlets. Brompton Road, Kensington High Street, Baker Street and Vauxhall Bridge Road are among the roads to be treated.

Mr Paul Moore, vice-chairman of the GLC transport committee, said yesterday: "Any measure which can help to keep buses on the move will get top priority.

Bugged phone trapped cheating doctor

A doctor whose affair with a woman patient came to light when the suspicious husband bugged his own telephone was ordered to be struck off the Medical Register in London yesterday.

The disciplinary committee of the General Medical Council found Dr Bryan Carroll, aged 57, of Selsdon Road, South Croydon, Surrey, guilty of serious professional misconduct. He has 14 days in which to appeal against the order.

Dr Carroll admitted adultery with Mrs Violet Feldmar, a mother of five, but denied that it amounted to serious professional misconduct.

The committee was told that transcripts of the doctor's conversations with Mrs Feldmar covered 100 pages,. Mr Raymond Feldmar, of High Beech, South Croydon, was "devastated" when he discovered he was being cheated by "the one man whom he trusted and to whom he had confided the most intimate details of his married life".

Mr Timothy Preston, for the GMC, said that the conversations included one about an arrangement for a photographer to take pictures of Mrs Feldmar performing sexual acts in exchange for sexual services.

"It was clear they were meeting frequently for the purposes of adultery", he said, and Dr Carroll admitted taking part in fantasies with Mrs Feldmar. The committee heard the couple's affair began when Mrs Feldmar refused to have sexual intercourse with her husband because he would not perform a sexual act with her which he found distasteful.


Mr Raymond Feldmar: "Cheated".


Dr Bryan Carrol: Took part in fantasies

Mr Feldmar became suspicious when a mysterious caller began to telephone their home. He monitored the calls and discovered his wife's affair and that they were performing sexual fantasies "of the most perverse kind". Mr Preston said.

"The calls showed that Dr Carroll was carrying out acts of sodomy upon this woman. It was clear he derived some sort of perverse pleasure out of hearing the woman describe over the telephone the act of her physically abusing herself", he said.

He said the doctor was guilty not only of a gross breach of trust and of shattering Mr Feldmar's life, but also of displaying obtained by him from the wife and husband relating to their marriage in order to gratify his own, largely perverted sexual desire.

Mr Feldmar first suspected his wife of infidelity in 1969 bvecause of "compromising photographs" he found. After he consulted the doctor for help they were reconciled.

Five years later Mr Feldmar consulted Dr Carroll again when his wife began asking him to perform perverted sexual acts with her.

The doctor advised Mr Feldmar not to indulge his wife in ways she was asking him to and once again he said he would try to help, Mr Preston said. By 1977 Mrs Feldmar was refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband and the next year the telephone calls began.

Mr Feldmar successfully filed for divorce in 1980, naming Dr Carroll as co-respondent. A High Court battle for money and custody of their children is still not resolved, and an application to have yesterday's hearing in private was refused

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Sutcliffe's wife given separation

Mrs. Sonia Sutcliffe, the wife of Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, was granted a judicial separation in the London Divorce Court yesterday because of her husband's unreasonable behaviour.

Mrs Sutcliffe's uncontested judicial separation proceedings are understood to have been brought to protect her rights to a share in the couple's house in Garden Lane, Heaton, Bradford, West Yorkshire, which has an estimated value of £37,000 and is up for sale.

Further legal proceedings by Mrs Sutcliffe aimed at obtaining financial support from her husband, who is serving a life sentence, are pending.

Sutcliffe also faces other claims which could drain his assets. He must pay compensation to Mrs Irene MacDonald, mother of Jayne MacDonald, aged 16, who was his youngest victim. The amount due has not yet been fixed.

Sutcliffe, who is serving a life sentence for the murder of 13 women, is planning an appeal against his conviction, which is expected to be heard in May.

Fans fined for kicking player

Two football supporters, Philip Coupe, aged 21, and Michael Birchall, aged 24, both of Chorley, Lancashire, were fined £100 and £75 respectively by by local magistrates yesterday for assault occasioning actual bodily harm on Mr Philip Owers, goalkeeper for Bishop Auckland.

The men were said to haave kicked the player, later treated in hospital for concussion, during an invasion of the pitch after Bishop Aukland had beaten Chorley 1-0 in an FA Trophy match. Counsel for the men, who admitted the charge, said they had been swept along by crowd hysteria, caused by aggressive play on the field.

Pope to attend Polish rally

The Pope is to meet more than 20,000 of his fellow countrymen at a rally at Crystal Palace, in south London, on Sunday, May 30, organized by the Polish Catholic Mission (Our-Religious Affairs Correspondent writes).

There are an estimated 100,000 Poles in Britain, most of them exiles since World War II. The rally will be held in the National Sports Centre, and tickets will be distributed through a network of Polish priests in the Polish Catholic Mission.

Electricity for three islands

Three Scottish islands, Colonsay, North Ronaldsay and Out Skerries, will be connected to mains electricity at a cost of £3,500,000, the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board said yesterday. The scheme will be eligible for a 30 per cent EEC grant.

Doctor fined £100

A doctor and a milkman were both fined £100 at Wood Green Crown Court, north London, yesterday for committing an act of gross indecency with each other in a public lavatory. Dr Timothy John Healy, aged 36, of Abbot's Gardens, East Finchley, north London, and Paul Derek Claydon, aged 25, of St Margaret's Road, Tottenham, were said to be of previous good character.

Chemicals in crash

Twenty people were treated in hospital yesterday after an articulated vehicle loaded with chemicals crashed into a roadside cottage and burst into flames on the A1 at Cockburnspath, Berwickshire. They were the driver, two people in their cottage and 17 fishermen, who inhaled fumes while at sea, about half a mile from the crash.

Oyster fishing plea

More than 150 oystermen lobbied MPs at the House of Commons yesterday telling them that they face bankruptcy unless they are allowed to compete for the oysters on the beds at Calshot, near Southampton. They will be banned from dredging at Calshot unless a government order is revoked.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Zaire shuts border after clash

Lusaka.—Thousands of Zambians were reported to have fled their villages along the northern border with Zaire as tension rose after a weekend exchange of fire between Zambian and Zairean soldiers near Mulfulira, Zambia.

Reports reaching here said that the villagers had taken refuge at Ndola, principal town of the northern copperbelt province. Informed sources said Zambia lodged an official protest with Zaire after Zairean soldiers allegedly commandeered a bus and a lorry loaded with corn meal inside Zambia at the weekend and took them into Zaire, provoking the shooting.

Zambia demanded the immediate release of the people and vehicles, diplomatic sources said, but a Zambian Government spokesman said that a second bus had now been seized with its passengers and crew, and that Zaire had closed the border at Sakania.

Nigerians queue for water

Lagos. — Nigerians were queuing for water and petrol yesterday on the fifth day of a national electricity and gas workers' strike, and Lagos radio announced the suspension of all Nigerian Airways flights because of industrial action by air traffic controllers.

Many petrol stations in Nigeria, one of the world's big oil producers, had to close because they did not have standby generators for the fuel pumps. Hospitals told people to bring their own water because their pumps were out of action.

Pilot's trick foils hijack



A passenger subdued a Cuban refugee who tried to hijack a Chicago-Miami flight to havana.

United Airlines identified the would-be hijacker as Mr Guillermo Alzaro Mejor Diaz, aged 23, and said he had threatened to blow up the Boeing 727, carrying 92 passengers, with a bottle of inflammable liquid. The threatened pilot said that he was flying to Havana but landed instead at Miami where Mr Diaz was handed to the FBI.

Turkey bans magazine

Ankara.—The weekly *Arayis*, edited until last June by Mr Bulent Ecevit, the former Turkish Prime Minister, was banned indefinitely by the martial law authorities.

The current editor, Mr Nahit Duru, was released from prison last week after serving 2½ months for allegedly violating a decree banning political statements and criticism of the martial law authorities.

Polisario under challenge

Madrid — A pro-Moroccan Saharan Organization sent an appeal to the organization of African Unity urging it to disqualify the Algerian-backed Polisario as a representative of the Western Sahara people (Harry Debelius).

The Saharan Popular Revolutionary Front (FPRS), which broke away from the Polisario in 1975, declared itself "the legal and legitimate representative of the people of the Western Sahara" in an open letter to President Arap Moi of Kenya. The chairman of the OAU.

X-ray check on prisoners

Ankara.—Four Palestinians convicted of attacking the Egyptian Embassy here in 1979 have been X-rayed to establish their ages, apparently because they could not be executed if they were under 18.

A civil court considering their appeal aginst the death sentence heard a medical report which said X-rays showed they were all over 20. The Palestinians have been sentenced to death twice, first by a military court and then by a civil court.



"How I love you, General Jaruzelski!"

Full Brezhnev backing for Jaruzelski line

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, March 2

General Wojciech Jaruzelski today ended his two-day state visit here with ringing endorsement for his military Government from President Brezhnev and clear Soviet support for the indefinite continuation of martial law.

Describing separate meetings today with the Soviet party leader and with Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, the Prime Minister, Tass spoke of the "warm, comradely atmosphere". The agency added that General Jaruzelski and Mr Brezhnev had found an "identity of views" on the questions discussed — a phrase normally indicating that things have gone particularly well.

Both leaders spoke about the need to uphold the interests of the socialist community, clearly implying that General Jaruzelski accepted the right of the Soviet Union to insist on a full return to communist orthodoxy in Poland under the so-called Brezhnev doctrine.

They also said they would struggle against "imperialist threats, pressure and blackmail", referring to the talks they have had on coordinating their responses to Western sanction.

Brief Tass communiques today spoke of the need to strengthen party links between Poland and the Soviet Union, as well as the development of political, economic and technical cooperation. Significantly, however, there has been no suggestion that the Russians are to offer Poland any further economic aid to help it overcome its crisis.

Last night, General Jaruzelski went out of his way to reassure his hosts of Poland's loyalty, telling President Brezhnev at a state banquet that Poland would never abandon the socialist road.

Mr Brezhnev had earlier given unambiguous support to martial law, which he said had saved Poland from catastrophe. He also approved the purge of liberals and reformists from the Polish Communist Party in what he called the clearing of everything "extraneous and alien to socialism".

In his first visit abroad since imposing martial law 11 weeks ago, General Jaruzelski spent some time reassuring the Russians that the Communist Party, of which he is First-Secretary, will be streamlined and rebuilt. He said the recent plenum, which affirmed hard-line orthodoxy, had pointed the way to the consolidation of Marxism-Leninism, while reaffirming the defence and strengthening of socialism.

He also insisted that the party, which has been eclipsed by the military Government, was still playing a guiding role in Poland.

The general has given no public hint what he intends to do about Solidarity, the formerly free trade union, which the Russians want to see disbanded altogether, nor when he will release detainees, a move strongly opposed by Moscow. But he insisted yesterday that his Government was still searching for "national concord". While assuring the Russians that he understood their security interests in seeing a "strong, independent, socialist Poland", he emphasized that Polish tradition could not be forgotten.

□ **Washington:** Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, said today that President Reagan had fashioned a strategy intended to lead the Western allies towards unified action over the Polish crisis (Mohisn Ali writes). This process, he said, was well underway.

After reviewing the economic and other sanctions imposed on the Soviet Union and Poland, Mr Haig told the House of Representatives' foreign affairs committee: "We should not underestimate the impact of Western unity on both Poland and the Soviet Union.

Poles give assurance to creditors

From Peter Norman Brussels, March 2

Poland has told its Western creditor banks that it still wants to sign the agreement rescheduling $2,400m (about £1,280m) of debt due last year and that it intends to pay all the interest it still owes from 1981.

The assurances came after a message last week by bank creditors to Mr Marian Krzak, the Finance Minister and the Bank Handlowy in Warsaw when it became apparent that teh Poles would not be in a position to sign the rescheduling agreement as hoped on March 4.

The group which represents Poland's 500 or so creditor banks accused Warsaw of a "serious breach of faith" in failing to pay the banks all the $500m of interest due

Banking sources say Poland has continued to pay interest in small amounts, so that about $50m is now outstanding. But the Western banks refused to go ahead with signing the rescheduling agreement without being sure that the cash has been handed over.

Senator threatens troop pull-out

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, March 2

The withdrawal of American troops from Europe is being considered by Congress because of growing dissatisfaction over Europe's refusal to spend more on defence and because of the Soviet gas pipeline project.

Mr Ted Stevens, the Republican whip in the Senate and chairman of the appropriations defence subcommittee, today said that he was seriously considering introducing a Bill for a withdrawal of some of the 350,000 troops based in Western Europe.

He told a congressional hearing that such a move might be necessary because of growing West European cooperation with the Soviet Union, a reference to the Yamal gas pipeline which is expected to earn the Soviet Union billions of dollars in hard currency.

He was not proposing a total withdrawal of forces or a withdrawal from Nato, but he emphasized that American voters were growing very impatient with the Europeans.

Mr Caspar Winberger, the Defence Secretary, told the hearing that he had repeatedly warned European leaders that their failure to spend more on defence and their pursuit of the gas pipeline threatened to bring United States isolationism to the surface again. But a troop withdrawal would be a serious mistake because it was in the American interest *to maintain* close ties with Europe.

A suggestion for a partial troop withdrawal coming from as senior a Republican as Mr Stevens reflects the extent of the tension which has built up between the United States and its European allies in recent months. Ever since the wave of anti-nuclearism in Europe last year there has been a growing mood of dissatisfaction on Capitol Hill with America's European partners, particularly West Germany.

Mr Mike Mansfield made a similar request in the Senate for a cut in American troop strength in Europe a decade ago. His amendment was soundly defeated but the debate it engendered gave the Johnson Administration an important lever in bargaining bargaining with European governments to help offset the cost.

It seems unlikely that such a Bill would get much more support now than Mr Mansfield's. However, feelings are running high, as was noted by General Bernard Rogers, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, who told a senate subcommittee yesterday that there was "strong sentiment" for a troop reduction.

Missing needle claim may save von Bulow

From Adam Edwards, New York, March 2

A black washbag containing a hypodermic needle with traces of insulin, the most incriminating evidence against Claus von Bulow, who is charged with attempting to murder his wealthy wife, now becomes the focus of defence which opened its case this morning.

It presented a locksmith who had been hired by Mr von Bulow's stepson, Prince Alex von Auersperg, to open a locked cupboard at the family's Newport mansion, Clarendon Court. The prince has testified he found the washbag and needle in that cupboard that day.

It is alleged by the prosecution that the needle with traces of insulin was used by the former London barrister to inject his wife, Martha "Sunny" von Bulow, in December 1980 to put her into the irreversible coma in which she now lies in a New York hospital.

Mr Marshall Salzman, a local locksmith, said that after he opened the locked cupboard with keys he found in Mr von Bulow's desk drawer he saw the prince and a private detective, Mr Edwin Lambert, search the closet.

"They did not find what they were looking for," Mr Salzman said. Mr Lambert said: 'It's not there'. The locksmith added that he relocked the cupboard and all three went into the kitchen. If the jury believes Mr Salzman there is no evidence to link Mr von Bulow to the alleged murder weapon.

Mr Salzman said he remembered the event so vividly because he was seeing the inside of one of the famous Newport mansions "without having to pay to get in" and he wanted to give the *full details to his wife later in* the evening.

The second witness of the morning, the butler at Clarendon Court, Mr Robert Bistro, testified that Mrs von Bulow did drnk alcohol and eat sweets. The defence claim that her condition was self-induced by overindulgence in sweets and alcohol while she had low levels of blood sugar.

Mr Bistro also said that during his 10 years with the von Bulow family he never once thought Mr von Bulow would harm his wife.

PRIEST ON SMUGGLING CHARGE

From Piers Akerman New York, March 2

A Roman Catholic priest who performed voluntary work for the Hol See mission to the United Nations was one of four people arrested yesterday and charged with smuggling stolen Italian art treasurer into the United States.

The Rev Lorenzo Zorza, aged 34, was arrested at St Agnes Church, where he lives, two blocks from the United Nations. He was released on Monday night pending the signing of a $30,000 bail bond in Manhattan Federl Court by official *of the Consulata Fathers of* Somerset, New Jersey, to which he belongs. Members of the order take a vow of poverty.

The priest allegedly acted as a courier to bring artwork from Italy, according to papers filed at the court by the United States Customs Department. Signor Giordano *Garuti*, aged 52, an art restorer from Cremona, Italy, Mr Achilles Renzullo, aged 51, partners in Ital-Craft Inc., a furniture importing firm in New York, were the others arrested

Letter from Warsaw

A peep through the distorting mirror in the Ship of Fools

The bloodstains of Abu Daoud, the Palestinian shot dead in Warsaw last August, are still just about discernible in the green carpeting outside the Hotel Victoria coffee shop. The national shortage of detergent is at fault, of course (blamed in turn, like most things, on the misguided policies of Mr Edward Gierek) but the dark red ink-blot is also a grim reminder of the dangers of drinking coffee in Warsaw hotels.

German correspondents *call the Victoria Hotel the Narrenschiff* (the Ship of Fools) for it languishes in the Polish capital's Victory Square like a beached ocean liner, cordoned off by soldiers, apparently untouched by the crisis. The passenger list inclues almost every important foreign visitor to Warsaw since martial law was imposed, a curiously mixed breed: Libyans on their way to officer training somewhere in Poland, Syrian trade delegations, American concert pianists, French and Swedish businessmen out to make a quick franc or krona from the crisis.

A Dutch businessman recently passed through en route to Gdansk, where he ordered the hulls of six ships, reasoning correctly that the dearth of orders would result in low prices and swift delivery. Not much possibility nowadays of strike action delaying *production*.

It is a measure of the steady, grudging foreign acceptance of martial law that the rooms, two months ago as mysteriously deserted as the cabins of the Marie Celeste — half-eaten room-service meals gathering militarized dust in the corridors — are beginning to fill up again. Not that the hotel ever stood much of a chance of operating in profit, despite the regular staple of journalists and television crews, but the losses are at least under control again. The staff, after about two weeks of martial law, outnumbered the guests by about five to one. Now the incessantly piped Western music is back and it is no longer a reasonable assumption, that everybody in the foyer is an *agent provocateur*.

As befits a hotel that charges more than the average monthly Polish wage for a night's stay, the national crisis is seen as through a prism or distorting mirror. Of the 100-odd dishes offered on the menu, about 10 are actuallly available. Of these, about six are edible — but only providing that consumption is not done too regularly or too slowly. The technique, long-term residents insist, is to concentrate on the whole rather than the detail.

It is a luxury hotel, but in Poland even luxury is rationed. The swimming pool resembles a stagnant wishing well because of the chlorine shortage; the sauna is closed because of *the energy crisis;* and martial law means that the telexes are down.

In Solidarity's Poland, 10 weeks or 10 months ago, it was a commonplace to bump into celebrities, often wrapped in expensive furs or, as in the case of Roman Polanski, seen here in the summer, teetering on oddly built-up heels. Solidarity leaders like Janusz Onyszkiewicz, too busy and too important to spare time during the day, were happily wined and dined in the downstairs restaurant at the Victoria, while upstairs Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the Deputy Prime Minister, would *swop stories with* selected journalists.

Now Mr Onyszkiewicz is in the Bialoleka internment camp and Mr Rakowski is busy justifying martial law. One rather tenuous theory is that martial law was planned in one of the Victoria restaurants, which would explain many things.

Now it is the province of journalists and speculators: Oriana Fallaci breezes in; one of Warsaw's top black marketeers breezes out. Perhaps because of the growth (a collective noun for the profession) of correspondents, there is an obsession about security.

The most noticeable feature of martial law has been the soldiers in the streets and the unpleasant presence of Zomo riot police. But the new factor that has changed everybody's lives, that has strangled spontaneous comment and open discussion, has been the reemergence from the shadows of the secret police. Nowhere are they more evident than in the hotel, for they probably work on the assumption that a large percentage of foreign visitors must be spies or zealots sent to finance the underground opposition.

It is assumed — and was even before martial law — that most rooms are bugged, that there is a central recording room. It is said that a man leaves the hotel at five every morning with a case full of tape-recordings for the archives of the Interior Ministry. The more junior, and therefore more candid, of the hotel staff seem to believe this *too*, so it seems safe to say this is not a fantasy.

Certainly all telephone calls out of the hotel are monitored — a shrill, tinny, automatically recorded voice intrudes before every conversation to remind us of the fact. This is both irritating and an unexpected courtesy.

There are also security men specifically detailed to keep an eye on guests, working in pairs. The most obvious team is that of a burly character with the moustache of a Ruritanian hussar accompanied by a sallow man in the traditional Terylene brown suit of his profession. When, some days after the declaration of martial law, a *Sunday Mirror* reporter arrived in the hotel with a visa-less passport (having travelled in the baggage car of the Vienna-Warsaw express), the receptionist summoned the team who whisked him swiftly *away to a special* room. That was the last Western sighting of the reporter for some days.

Yet there is elasticity in the system, as there is in the country at large. On many evenings, an Army Jeep draws up outside the hotel and on at least two *observed* occasions, a hall porter has brought out bottles of vodka, which have become something of a substitute currency. The Jeep then drives away. Soon afterwards, the girls are in evidence, touting their trade, despite the official disapproval of the management, with the kind of enthusiasm rarely seen in the Polish economy nowadays.

The illegal money-changers are a different matter, for their business is more conspicuous and in any case they are finding it hard to persuade foreigners that they are genuine and not *agents provocateurs*.

But throughout the dark, early days of martial law, when receptionists wore black ties and cashiers seemed to be constantly in tears, one wistful figure remained — a tall, bearded, old man. An icon salesman who has never in the recent history of the hotel been known to sell anything.

Roger Boyes

Embassy gatecrashers

A Ukrainian couple, escorted by an American consular official, leaving the United States Embassy in Moscow yesterday after driving at high speed through the embassy gates, forcing Soviet militiamen guarding the entrance to leap aside. After five hours of pleading with American officials for political asylum they decided to leave. Agents of the KGB were waiting for them.

Access to jail sought at Aggett inquest

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, March 2

The inquest into the death of Dr Neil Aggett, the young white trade unionist who was found hanged in his prison cell on February 5, opened today in the Johannesburg Magistrates' Court, but was adjourned after only 45 minutes until April 13.

The request for the postponement was made by Mr George Bizos, appearing for Dr Aggett's family to allow time for permission to be sought from Mr Louis Le Grange, Minister of Police, for access to fellow detainees of the dead man.

Mr Bizos, a veteran of many civil rights cases, said there was reason to believe that other detainees who were in the vicinity of Dr Aggett at the time of his death have important information without which the lawyers representing the family would "not be able to make a meaningful contribution to the inquest".

Mr L. V. de Kock, the magistrate, rejected a plea from Mr Bizos for an immediate on-the-spot inspection of the cells and interrogation rooms at the John Vorster Square prison, where Dr Aggett was held and questioned under section six of the Terrorism Act.

While admitting that he had the authority to order such a visit, the magistrate objected to it saying that it would be wrong to "surprise" the police, who would need to be given time to find

Victory for Begin in Sinai vote

From Christopher Walker Jerusalem, March 2

The Israeli Government tonight defeated a motion of no confidence on its handling of preparations for the final withdrawal on the occupied Sinai, by 58 votes to four, with 43 abstentions mostly from the opposition Labour Party.

The motion was submitted by the extreme right-wing Tehiya (Renaissance) Party, a number of whose leaders are among protestors who have recently moved into the Sinai settlement of Yamit as part of the campaign to thwart the final handover to Egypt due to take place on April 26.

Closing the debate, Mr Mechachem Begin, the Prime Minister, told deputies that there was no question of his Government surrendering to a minority trying to impose its will on the majority. "We are fighting for peace", he said.

In a pledge designed to remove any remaining doubts about his determination to carry out the agreements reached at Camp David, Mr Begin said: "I want to announce that this Government will fulfill all the obligations it took upon itself in the peace treaty with Egypt".

□ **Tel Aviv:** Major General Yehoshua Saguy, director of Israeli *military intelligence* said today that the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) in Lebanon had doubled its fire capacity directed at towns and settlements in Galilee since the ceasefire of July last year (Moshe Brilliant writes).

He made the claim at a conference for the foreign press and was careful to discourge speculation that he was preparing public opinion for an Israeli strike at terrorists. "If you are asking whether this meeting was called to create an atmosphere for Israel doing something the answer is no," he said.

□ **Bonn:** — West Germany has expressed its regret and displeasure to Israel over a personal attack on Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, by Mr Begin (Reuter reports). Mr Begin had said in a statement that Herr Schmidt should follow the example of his predecessor, Herr Willy Brandt, and go down on his knees at the site of the wartime Jewish ghetto in Warsaw to plead forgiveness for what his people and Nazi rule did to the Jewish people.

Mitterand visit, page 6

Damascus denounces US envoy

From Robert Fisk Beirut, March 2

Mr Philip Habib, President Reagan's special Middle East envoy, arrived in Damascus today to be met by the Syrian Deputy Foreign Minister and a familiar barrage of press criticism.

"Once again," said the government daily *Tichrin*, "the United States Administration has not given its envoy . . . the grounds which would make his trip successful."

Given the condemnation of the United States that always presages Mr Habib's visits to Syria, it might be thought surprising that President Assad's Government was even prepared to allow the diplomat to enter the country.

The truth is that the Syrians still want to maintain the dialogue with Washington and that Mr Habib — who is of Lebanese parentage and has proved himself a highly discreet negotiator — is now accepted by the Syrian authorities as an honest enough broker.

But it is somewhat embarrassing for the Syrians to welcome the repersentative of a government which in January vetoed United Nations mandatory sanctions against Israel for its annexation of the Golan Heights.

It was for this reason that Tishreen said today that the United States took "a one-sided view of the Arab-Israeli conflict, seen through the Zionist eye" and asked what kind of success Mr Habib sought for his mission "in the shadow of such an imbalance".

Nevertheless, he is a valuable source of information on Israeli strategic thinking, and the Syrians are anxious to know how seriously they should take its repeated suggestion that it might invade southern Lebanon.

BOMB BLAST IN KHARTUM

Khartum, March 2.—A car bomb exploded near a main fuel depot in a Khartum suburb and a parcel bomb was defused, the Sudan news agency reported today.

Security officials blamed Libyan and Communist saboteurs. The first bomb was placed in a Datsun in a suburb a mile to the north-east of Khartum. No casualties were reported. The parcel bomb was delivered to a newspaper office.—AP.

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Robert Fisk
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NEWS IN SUMMARY

Kim's jail sentence reduced

Seoul. — Mr Kim Dae-Jung, the leading South Korean dissident, was among 2,863 people granted varying degrees of amnesty by President Chun Doo Hwan to mark the anniversary of the country's Fifth Republic (Jacquline Reditt writes).

Mr Kim, aged 56, a former presidential candidate who was sentenced to death for sedition in 1980 but reprieved in January, 1981, had his life sentence cut to 20 years.

He was found guilty by a military court of fomenting student riots and a civilian uprising in the provincial capital of Kwangju in an attempt to topple the Government by force. He has always maintained his innocence. Thirteen people imprisoned with Mr Kim also had their sentences reduced.

Duke to see animal rescue

Colombo. — The Duke of Edinburgh piloted an Andover of the Queen's flight for his arrival in Sri Lanka for a three-day visit as president of the World Wildlife Fund.

He was met at the airport by President Jayewardene and was taken to Wilpattu, the country's biggest natural reserve, to which elephants displaced from their natural habitat by the Mahaveli river diversion scheme are to be driven. The Duke will be presented with a two-year-old orphaned elephant.

Bulgarian party officials ousted

Sofia.—Mr Zhivko Popov, a candidate member of the Bulgarian Communist Party's Central Committee, was stripped of his post and party membership for a "criminal offence" amid imporant changes in the upper party echelons. In its report on the Central Committee session, the official news agence BTA did not say what Mr Popov's wrongdoing was.

Mr Mircho Spasov, another Central Committee member, was also expelled from the party without official explanation.

Blast on ship stays unsolved

Paris — A French Government inquiry into the 1979 fire on the French oil tanker Betelgeuse in Bantry Bay, in which 50 people died, has refused to assign any responsibility for the disaster.

The report, published after two years investigations, says that it "must clearly state that it has not elucidated the immediate causes of the disaster". The Irish Government's inquiry found that the hull of the tanker had been abnormally weak.

Eight cleared of bombing

Rome.—The Brescia appeal court cleared eight right wingers of the bombing which killed eight people and injured 102 during an anti-fascist rally in the city's main square eight years ago (John Earle writes).

The judges, after retiring for 193 hours — one of the longest deliberation in Italian legal history — quashed a conviction, confirmed the acquittals by a lower court of seven defendants an a charge of causing a massacre.

Peking squares up to the cube

Peking.—Rubik's cube is enjoying a big vogue in China, but the Chinese have been warned by the *People's Daily* that it can be a terrible time-waster and lead to all kinds of mishaps. One article reported the case of a young bakery worker whose loaves went up in smoke because he was busy playing with the cube. About 300,000 cubes have been sold in Peking.

Mitterrand takes big gamble with Israel visit

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, March 2

President Mitterrand leaves tomorrow on a three-day state visit to Israel which truly deserves the description of historic.

The important thing about the visit is the fact that it is taking place at all and that the French President has chosen to demonstrate in this spectacular fashion his friendship for the Jewish state.

He is taking a tremendous gamble, his purpose being to prove that one can be the friend of Israel while at the same time remaining the friend of the Arabs. But he runs the risk of falling short of Israeli expectations and of endangering his country's relations with the Arab states.

But he thinks the possibility, however small, that his visit might help to advance the cause of peace in the Middle East is worth these risks.

He knows that he will be walking on quicksands. He knows that his every word and gesture will be scrutinized in Israel and in every Arab capital for signs of concessions to one or the other point of view.

The length of his stay has been calculated to coincide exactly with that of his visit to Saudi Arabia last year and in the two speeches he will make, at the state banquet tomorrow night and before the Knesset the following day, he means to hammer in the same home truths as he expressed in Riyadh.

These are that Israel has the right to live within safe, recognized and guaranteed frontiers, but also that the Palestinians have the right to a state.

Because he is a long time friend of Israel, President Mitterrand has felt that he could go further than any of his predecessors in urging it to negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as the most representative Palestinian organization, and to grant the Palestinians those rights which it claims for itself.

His friendship being unquestioned, he feels entitled to tell the Israeli Government that he does not endorse all aspects of its policy.

In a way, President Mitterrand's visit is comparable in its significance, if not in its practical results, to the journey to Israel five years ago by President Sadat.

It does not take place under very favourable auspices. Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, has hardly made things easy for his French friend. The visit had to be postponed twice, because of the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear centre at Tamuz and the Israeli annexation of the Golan.

□ Jerusalem: When President Mitterrand and his 130-strong entourage arrives at Ben Gurion airport tomorrow, he will become the first President of France and only the second European head of state to pay an official visit to Israel since its foundation (Christopher Walker writes).

For those two reasons alone, the symbolic value of the crowded three-day schedule — which will include a brief ceremony at the former prison in Acre where before independence the British executed Jews found guilty of acts of terrorism — is seen as highly significant by an Israeli Government conscious of its growing isolation.

Considerable energy has been devoted to ensuring its success. A member of the Prime Minister's staff said that Mr Begin had given orders for the tour to be planned "with the maximum goodwill, to afford M Mitterrand the utmost convenience, and to show him every possible respect as a friend of Israel in general and a personal friend of Menachem Begin in particular".

Inevitably, much attention will focus on the question of arms supplies, which were temporarily suspended with the embargo of 59 Mirage M5 jets in 1967 and have never been resumed. Although the French Defence Minister is not included in the official party, Israeli sources claim that a future meeting between him and his Israeli counterpart, Mr Ariel Sharon, has already been scheduled.

There is also speculation that Mr Begin plans to ask the French to provide Israel with a nuclear reactor for generating electricity. There has been no confirmation from official sources, but it is noted here that France has already announced its intention of supplying Iraq with a research reactor to replace that destroyed last year by Israeli aircraft.

□ Doha, Qatar: — Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was quoted today, as saying that the United States should coordinate with Europe "and convince Israel... to sit down with the Palestinians" at the negotiating table (AP reports).

"It is necessary that the United States and Europe undertake to coordinate and seek to convince Israel to change its policy at this time when the Arabs are trying to reach a unified strategy," he said in an interview with the Qatar news agency. "If the Israelis and the Palestinians can be brought together around a negotiating table, this will be a good opportunity."

Mr Hurd said that the American move in establishing a rapid deployment Middle East force was important to make it clear to the Russians "that it would be illogical to carry out a venture like that they undertook in Afghanistan — that such a step in the Gulf will be met by reactions from outside the area."

He did not believe there was an imminent Soviet threat to the Gulf

Carrington speaks up for British companies

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi, March 2.

Britain, with other members of the Western contact group, wants to see a negotiated settlement in Namibia this year, Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, told Kenya's foreign Minister, Dr Robert Ouko, here today.

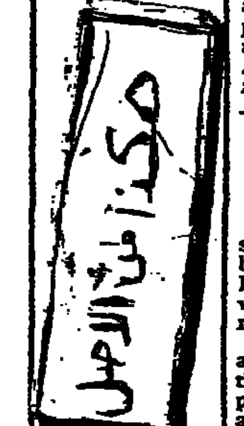
Lord Carrington, who's on a five-day visit to Kenya, had talks with several Kenyan ministers, and tomorrow is due to meet President Daniel Arap Moi, the current chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

At a lunch given in his honour today, Lord Carrington reminded Dr Ouko that Britain is Kenya's biggest aid donor and trading partner and he referred to concern that Britain is losing ground to other trading nations which give extended credit or other inducements.

"Our companies are not afraid of competition provided that they are allowed to compete on equal terms — and I am sure that is what the government of Kenya would wish to see happen," he said.

This afternoon Lord Carrington travelled to the area north of Mount Kenya, to study progress on a new road project — Britain's biggest single aid package in Kenya, totalling about £13.66m.

Last year, British aid to Kenya amounted to £27m with another £10m invested by the Commonwealth Development Corporation. Lord Carrington said Britain's aid policy was to strengthen important sectors of the Kenyan economy, to aid manpower skills with training schemes and to provide qualified people to work in higher education and other selected fields.







Cement, steel and sweat: Changes at the old market area of Les Halles and the Gare d'Orsay (below).

Noise of culture grows in Paris

From Jonathan Fenby, Paris, March 2

For once, President Mitterrand and M Jacques Chirac, the neo-Gualiist leader and Mayor of Paris, are in agreement on something — major projects which will substantially alter the French capital by the end of the decade.

Nine big developments are at various stages of building or planning, involving housing, offices, parks, museums, sports facilities, an international music centre and a new opera house.

The development of Paris was a regular bone of contention between M Chirac and M Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the former President. Each had firm and conflicting convictions about the merits of various projects. Their disagreement reflected the ambivalent nature of Paris as both a city in its own right and the seat of the national Government, whose members have often shown themselves keen to interfere in its affairs in the past.

Having won election as the Mayor of Paris in 1977, when the post was established as an important political and administrative position, M Chirac has been particularly anxious to assert his independence of the central Government.

Now, however, he and M Mitterrand appear to be in harmony about the development programme, and a meeting between the two men in mid-February went off smoothly.

The President, who is anxious to go down in history as a promoter of French culture, is particularly keen on a new "popular" opera house at the Bastille, with 3,500 seats in two halls, and a "city of music" on the site of the former slaughterhouse at La Villette. The Villette site, a notorious white elephant of Paris city planning, will also contain a 30,000 square metre science and industrial museum and a large park, according to present plans.

Another museum, devoted to France between 1850 and 1914, is being installed in the former Gare d'Orsay station on the left bank of the Seine. Due to be opened in 1985, the museum will be linked by a pedestrian bridge across the river to the Louvre, which will be devoted entirely to culture after Finance Ministry officials have been moved out of the 40,000 square metres of floor-space they occupy.

The President and Mayor are also reported to have reached agreement on the final shape of the former central market area, Les Halles. Cheap apartment buildings, a hotel, shops and a block of luxury flats will go up round the hugh hole in the ground which has been a feature of the site for years. A five-hectare park with 800 trees will bring some open space to the area and the hole itself will be filled with an Olympic-sized swimming pool, an aquarium, a gymnasium and shops.

More sporting facilities will be provided in the east of the city at an "international sports palace" in the former wholesale wine market at Bercy, together with more cheap housing and a park. On the other side of Paris, the housing and office complex that went up at La Défense in the 1970s is due to be completed by the end of the decade with new tower blocks, raising its total capacity to 9,000 apartments and 1.5 million square metres of office space.

Other sites earmarked for development include the sprawling former Citroen motor plant on the Quai Javel, where a big hospital and park are planned as well as accommodation and offices, and the Arsenal site near the Bastille where a harbour for 200 pleasure boats will be built, linked to the Seine and the Saint-Martin canal.

The total cost of these various projects is estimated at about 10,000m francs (£900m), some of which will be paid by the central Government.

Venus shot produces the wrong colour

From Michael Binyon Moscow, March 2

Much to the Russians' ideological disappointment they have discovered that Venus is not red but brown. Colour pictures received from Venera 13, the landing module that touched down on the planet yesterday, show sharp brownish rocks covered with fine dust and sand.

Eight panoramic views taken within the first few minutes of landing, before the 457° C heat got the better of the module's cameras, make it clear that the surface of Venus varies considerably. Venera 13 landed at a main centre of volcanic activity, but previous Soviet probes encountered very different conditions on other parts of the planet.

The module has completed its sampling and analysis of rocks and sand but Soviet scientists have not yet announced what the planet is made of. Under the intense heat and pressure Venera 13 apparently has stopped functioning and further tests will have to wait until its companion spacecraft Venera 14 arrives on Friday.

□Western scientists were full of praise yesterday for Venera 13 which has sent data from the searing hot surface of Venus (Our Science Editor writes).

By transmitting pictures and scientific information for more than 127 minutes, the vehicle improved on the earlier Russian achievement in December, 1978. Venera 12 descended by parachute to become the first probe to transmit from the surface but it failed to get pictures back to Earth.

With the ground nearly red hot, Venus is an extremely hostile place for scientific equipment to operate. Hence, most of the observations of the planet have been made by craft flying close by or crash landing through the atmosphere.

Those explorations have already led to modifications of theories about the origin of the solar system. But they have also raised some profound questions about the possible fate of Earth. Since Earth and Venus are almost twin planets, scientists are asking if there is any chance of Earth becoming a desolute inferno.

Venus is an inferno because of the so-called "greenhouse" effect — clouds of dense carbon dioxide, forming about 97 per cent of the atmosphere, admit sunlight but trap the heat.

The atmosphere of Earth acts as a mild greenhouse too, and without it temperatures would get barely above freezing in most parts of the globe. However, the greenhouse effect on Earth never got out of hand.

Chinese officials accused of £370,000 racket

From David Bonavia, Peking, March 2

Two officials in Henan province have been arrested after allegedly making the equivalent of £370,000 from the illegal sale of more than 700 motor vehicles. They are also accused of trading illegally in expensive traditional medicines such as ox genitals.

This is the latest disclosure from a number of corruption investigations being carried out throughout China. Others involve smuggling, dealing in contraband goods, bribery and nearly all imaginable forms of misconduct.

The anti-corruption drive has been regarded with a certain degree of scepticism by members of the public, who are aware that more senior people and their relatives have been allowed to get away with abuses which are being vigorously prosecuted at lower levels.

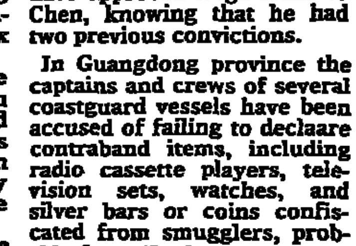
A leading national newspaper has been receiving numerous anonymous letters calling for the exposure of a senior party leader's son who has allegedly used his father's rank to escape being brought to justice for his misdeeds.

So far the Communist Party has not allowed investigation of any cadres higher than the rank of bureau chief. Ministers, senior state officials and members of the party's Central Committee have remained exempt.

In the Henan case the two people arrested, Mr Chen Xihai and Mr Cao Zhenshan, are said to have carried out their illegal vehicle trade — saloons, lorries, motorcyles and tractors — in 15 different provinces and cities. They are to go on trial soon in Anyang. Five other government and party officials have been arrested in connexion with the case.

Those linked with the profits include a local hotel manager and an assistant bank manager who is said to have approved large loans to Chen, knowing that he had two previous convictions.

In Guangdong province the captains and crews of several coastguard vessels have been accused of failing to declaare contraband items, including radio cassette players, television sets, watches, and silver bars or coins confiscated from smugglers, probably from Honkong.





Mr Zhao Ziyang: Looking for drastic pruning.

□ Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Prime Minister, proposed today that ministries and central commissions should cut their staff by one third to boost efficiency, the official Kinhua news agency reported.

He said that the number of vice-premiers should be reduced as well as the number of ministries and commissions — from the present 98 to 52. China has 13 vice-premiers at present.— AP

Pill reduces the ranks

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, March 2

Not one West German serviceman has yet fallen in battle, but before long the Bundeswehr will be hit by a weapon against which it has no defence—the Pill.

Bundeswehr commanders are searching for solutions to the *Pillenknick*, the sharp plunge in the birthrate from a peak of around 1,065,000 in 1964 to 576,400 in 1978.

In five years, they reckon there will not be enough 18-year-old men for the ammual requirement of 220,000 recruits.

No answers have yet been worked out, but the most likely includes extending service beyond the present 15 months and recruiting women, who would not, under the constitution, be alloed to carry arms.

Conscripts mow account for half the 495,000-strong Bundeswehr and no one here is suggesting any change at present.

Sullen mood in Kabul

Afghans feel forsaken by Allah

From Karan Thapar, Kabul

It was an unaccustomedly mild January in Kabul this year. Although the barren brown hills surrounding the capital had been lightly dusted with snow the city itself was untouched. The usual severity of a central Asian winter was absent.

"Allah is not pleased", was the explanation I was given in Kabul. "This strange weather is an indication that he is not happy with Afghanistan."

Two years previously when the Soviet Army had marched across Afghanistan's undefended northern frontier, Allah's displeasure brought an exceptionally severe and prolonged winter. Then Kabul was covered in snow and blasted by freezing winds off the Hindu Kush well into May. This year the sun shines warmly out of clear topaz skies and the air is still, as if expectant. For a tough but simple-living people these are signs from heaven thar God has temporarily forsaken them.

Consequently, despite the sunshine and warmth, Kabul is cast in despondency and gloom. Try hard as they do to reassert the shattered daily routine of their lives, to rebuild for themselves a sense of meaning and purpose, the city remains for its inhabitants a strange and irreversibly changed place. During the brief 10 hours of winter daylight Afghans feel free to walk about their capital. Then they hurry on their way, no longer pausing to chat on street corners or stroll through gardens, no longer tarrying in shops or lingering in restaurants.

The day ends dramatically when offices close. After dusk the city is a graveyard of shuttered windows, bolted doors, dead traffic lights and deserted roads. Curfew starts at 10 pm, but the capital is empty by sunset and taxis cease operating before 8 o'clock. After dark Kabul transforms itself into a Soviet military cantonment as Russian soldiers, tanks and armoured cars rumble through its streets, providing a fitting counterpoint to the only other audible noises of the night — the half-crazed barking of stray dogs shivering in the cold.

Local humour has begun to reflect the cruel change. A macabre joke has it that an Afghan soldier shot a passer-by half an hour before the evening curfew. When questioned by his commanding officer why he had done it, the soldier replied: "I know this man. He lives right at the other end of town and he would never have got home before curfew. So, rather than leave the job to someone else, I shot him myself."

In the hills around Kabul, once picturesque resorts with pink and white blossoms beside whistling freshwater streams, the wintery silence is interrupted now by the staccato reverberations of rifle fire as *mujahideen* braves shoot it out with Soviet troops.

in Paghman or Istalif, Rishkor or Charikar, where a decade ago king and commoner alike escaped to picnic in settings evocative of Omar Khayyam, tarpaulin-covered tanks stand, inescapable reminders of the hated occupation.

Ever since the Russians have come, these resorts have gone quiet: their little thatched and wooden cafeterias closed and their boarding houses shut. At Karga Lake, romantically set against snow-covered hills with flamingoes on its shores, the once famous Spozmai restaurant has turned to farce. Everyday its doors are opened, the tables laid, the napkins starched and set — but the public never comes. The waiters idle their day squatting by the radio, staring mindlessly across the water.

Kabul's shopkeepers face the same dilemma: how to spend the waking hours sitting in their shops waiting for customers who will not come. Their eager voices no longer ring out across the dirty gullies, beckoning clients. Instead they sit huddled in blankets, sipping tea and waiting for the day to end.

During the last two years Afghans have accepted the futility of adding to their material possessions at a time of political and national uncertainty. Many fear the consequences of spending money. Others simply do not have any to spend.

But for the Russians, Kabul's well stocked bazaars are a shopping paradise. Supermarkets overflowing with Levi jeans and Inigo Jones shirts, with Parker pens and American cookies, with French cosmetics and Italian suits are an irresistible temptation. Soldier and civilian adviser alike marvel at the crowded shelves with all the delight and curiosity of a child in Disneyland.

Yet, while the Russians ogle and stare, the Afghan shop attendants back away, clearly not wanting to be the ones to serve the "shorvie". Their studied indifference, often verging on open hostility, is almost palpable. One evening in January, I saw a group of four Russians in mufti, who had been dining in one of Kabul's popular restaurants, being roundly rebuffed by the waiters. In flattering imitation of the Afghan three-kiss farewell, the guests sought to kiss the waiters goodbye. Even before the Russian party was out of the door, the staff were deliberately rubbing their cheeks in a vigorous gesture of cleanliness. Their contemtous laughter echoed after the departing guests.

For no Russian is welcome in Kabul. And they know it. For them almost every Afghan is in turn suspect. That is why the Russians live in special housing complexes, behind barbed wire and protected by their own security and armour. When they venture out, they prefer to do so in groups seeking the safety of their own number. They travel in army jeeps, with soldiers in attendance, and are rarely out of rifle distance from their escorts.

And yet they still remain vulnerable to attacks by the *mujahideen*.

Last December a taxiload of *mujahideen* stormed the tightly guarded Microrayon housing estate near Kabul airport, fired rockets at the buildings and escaped without being captured. A few weeks earlier a senior civilian adviser was kidnapped by his own driver. And practically every day, despite the armoured divisions ringing Kabul (two full Soviet and three skeleton Afghan divisions are believed to be in the capital) they collect contributions and cash from shopkeepers, residents and workers without fear or detection.

Mujahideen "shabnama" (underground pamphlets distributed by the resistance) circulate freely.

Propaganda war rages over Nicaragua tribe

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, March 2

The 100,000 Miskito Indians who live in north-east Nicaragua close to the border with Honduras have become the centre of a propaganda war over the spreading conflict in Central America.

For the Reagan Administration and anti-communist groups, the indians, who are being forcibly resettled in other parts of Nicaragua by the Sandinista authorities, symbolize the plight of people who fall under the rule of totalitarian left-wing regimes.

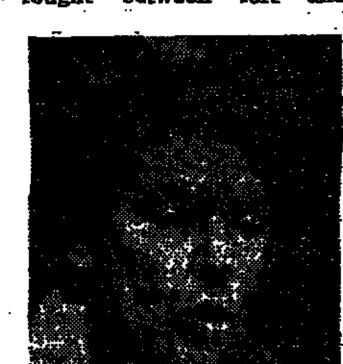
On numerous occasions recently, senior Administration officials, when discussing United States policy in Central America, have pointed to the fate of the Miskitos in an attempt to justify American support for the governments of neighbouring Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica.

Yesterday, for example, Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, the American ambassador to the United Nations, told a Senate committee that Nicaragua probably stood in first place as a human rights violator because of its campaign of systematic violence, against the Miskitos.

The Cuban-backed Nicaraguan Government had turned out to be more repressive that the dictatorship of President Anastasio Somoza it replaced.

The Nicaraguans and left-wing sympathizers accuse the United States of using the Miskito Indians to divert attention from the human rights violations by the civilian-military junta in El Salvador and other American-backed regimes in the region. They maintain that the suffering of the Miskitos has been deliberately exaggerated for propaganda purposes and that the main reason that they are being resettled is concern about a United States-backed invasion of Nicaragua from Honduras.

Americans, who have memory of Vietnam still fresh in their minds, are particularly conscious of the power of propaganda in conflicts such as those being fought between left and right-wing forces in Central America.


Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick: Allegations of systematic violence.

The generally sympathetic tone of American news reports about the activities of left-wing insurgents in El Salvador, and widespread press disapproval of American support for the Duarte Government in San Salvador has caused senior American officials, including Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, to accuse journalists of being influenced by left-wing propaganda.

To support this charge, Mr Haig has criticized the American press on two occasions recently for failing to publish a photograph which appeared in *Le Figaro* the French newspaper portraying *what* he described as the most atrocious genocidal actions that are being taken by the Nicaraguan Government against their Indian population.

Burning bodies photograph false

☐ London: An attempt by Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, to demonstrate the alleged left-wing bias of the American press in their coverage of Central America has backfired on him (David Cross writes):

The State Department conceded yesterday that the evidence on which Mr Haig had based his claim of unbalanced reporting was itself false.

Early last month *Le Figaro*, the French newspaper, published in its weekly magazine a two-page spread of graphic *colour photographs* showing a number of bodies being consumed by flames. The caption on the photograph claimed that the bodies were those of Miskito Indians massacred by the left-wing Sandinista Government in Nicaragua last December.

To the delight of his audience at a conservative political rally in Washington last Saturday, Mr Haig referred to the photographs as "very, very impressive" depictions of genocide by the Nicaraguan authorities. Why had they not received the same attention in the press as the alleged right-wing atrocities in El Salvador were receiving, he asked to loud applause.

He did not have to wait long for an answer. Over the weekend, the State Department learnt, from *Le Canard Enchaîné*, the French satirical magazine, that the photographs were more than three years old. The bodies were actually those of Sandinista guerrillas who had perished at the hands of the right-wing dictatorship in Nicaragua which they have since overthrown. They had been burned by the Red Cross to prevent disease.

Arms sales warning by Peking

Peking, March 2. — China, returning to the attack in its dispute with the United States over arms sales to Taiwan, insisted today that it did not fear the consequences if Sino-American relations were harmed.

A commentary by the New China news agency *restated* China's view that continued arms sales could lead to an unspecified "retrogression" in relations, which it said were *now at a critical point*.

"It is China's hope that such a retrogression will not occur," the unsigned commentary said, "but if such a situation is forced upon China, it virtually can do nothing to help. Again, *for* China, that isn't something too awful to conceive."

The agency said that China, although poor, was in a better position than any other country to survive. The commentary indicated that China *might be flexible* in the short term over the arms sales, but it said that retrogression would occur if the Americans insisted on a long-term policy of *selling arms to* Taiwan.

It said the dispute had developed to a point where China had been forced into a corner without any options.

"The position of China remains to be striving for the best and preparing for the worst," the agency said.

Secret talks on the dispute have been held in Peking since Washington announced in January that it would continue to supply Taiwan with the F5E fighter, while denying it more advanced weapons.

China opposes all such sales, although it had grudgingly tolerated them after the United States and China restored relations in 1974.

The commentary gave no hint of any progress in the current talks. It was apparently intended to dispel any suggestion that the dispute was being settled.

China has never spelled out what action it would take if no settlement is reached but last year it downgraded relations with the Netherlands after the Dutch Government agreed to the sale of two submarines to Taiwan.

Aborigines granted land rights

From Douglas Aiton
Melbourne, March 2

The Queensland Government has endorsed a proposal to give Aborigines limited control over about 11,500 square miles of the state.

The proposal to transfer titles of Queensland's Aboriginal reserves to elected Aboriginal councils has been described by some Aborigines as a sellout but it seems certain to gain the approval of the Federal Government. There has been pressure on the Commomwealth to confront Queensland on the issue of land rights before the Commomwealth Games in October.

Although details were not disclosed, the decision seemed to represent an important compromise by the state government, which was previously against any form of land rights.

The Premier of Queensland, Mr Johannes Bjelke-Petersen, said that the move would satisfy all but rabidly militant activists. He also said that he was confident the decision would defuse any plan to disrupt the Commonwealth Games this year.

Neither the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs Senator Peter Baume, nor Aboriginal groups had seen details of the proposal last night, but a *senior* federal source said the proposal was as good as could be hoped for under present state land legislation, and that it appeared Mr B Jelke-Petersen had *under*gone a minor revolution in his attitude towards Aboriginal land rights.

Under the proposal, Aboriginal councils will be given title to reserve land as a deed of grant in trust and will hold the land in the same way as universities, *racecourses* and hospitals. this means that the councils will be able to lease out areas of the reserve land with the approval of the Lands Minister, but will not be able to sell or subdivide the land.

Aborigines will not be given *mineral* rights on the land nor will they have sea rights or be able to block mining or mineral prospecting.

PARLIAMENT March 2 1982

Ex-Tory minister joins attack on tour

CRICKET

Mr Michael Foot, the Leader of the Opposition, and **Mr Hector Monro**, the former Conservative Minister for Sport, joined forces during Prime Minister's question time in the Commons in condemning the tour of South Africa by a party of English cricketers.

Mrs Margret Thatcher, the Prime *Minister*, questioned about the tour, said that in a free country the Government did not have power to stop sportsmen and womnen visiting South Africa.

Mr Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield, C), who opened the questioning, said: Would Mrs Thatcher tell the people of this country that any law-abiding citizen fo this nation has the right to travel where they want to and when they want to (Conservative cheers) whether they be holidaymakers, businessmen or sportsmen including cricketers.

Mrs Thatcher: Citizens of this country are free to travel. No restrictions are placed upon them.

Mr Foot, asked if Mrs Thatcher had studied a Commons motion congratulating the English cricketers who had accepted invitations to play in South Africa and which urged the Test and Country Cricket Board not to engage in a personal vendetta against them.

Does she not think (he went on), that that motion is deeply humiliating to this House? Will she take early steps to say how strongly she disapproves of all the advice expressed in that motion?

Will she make it clear that the Government is determined to carry out the Gleaneagles agreement *on no sporting links* with South Africa, that we are determined to uphold the Test and Country Cricket Board in carrying out its proper functions in these matters and will she make it clear that as a Government and a country we repudiate entirely the sentiments expressed by some 30 of her friends in that motion?

Mrs Thatcher: We are signatories to the Gleneagles agreement. We reaffirmed it. We tried to uphold its terms, Our powers are limited to persuasion. The Test and Country Cricket Board did everything they could in the case of the recent cricketers who have gone to South Africa to play there but they did not know when the visit was going to take place. *In so far as they did know* they attempted to persuade people not to go.

We do uphold the Gleneagles agreement. It has to be by persuasion and in the end the decision is up to each of the *persons concerned because they* are in a free country. There are no legal restrictions.

Mr Foot: This is not only a question of persuasion, although *that enters into it. It is perfectly* open to her — it is her duty to this House and the country — to condemn the motion because it is deeply offensive to human rights.

Has she and her Government fully considered the threat to the Commonwealth Games and if the condemnation is not sufficiently strong the Commonwealth Games might be threatened. I am sure *she does not wish to see* that. Will she use her authority to try to ensure that the Commonwealth Games are maintained and that England plays its proper part in these games?

Mrs Thatcher: We believe in the Gleneagles agreement. We will do our best to uphold it. The Minister of Sport (Mr Neil Macfarlane) has seen the Test *and Country Cricket Board*.

We do not have the power to prevent out sportsmen and women from visiting South Africa or anywhere else. If we had we would no longer be a free *country. The Gleneagles agree*ment recognises that we can only act by persuasion. We have tried to do just that.

Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles): in our free country it is also the duty of the head of the Government of this Commonwealth country to make clear her condemnation. (Cheers).


Steel: Prime Minister's duty


Monro: Loyalty and trust

Mrs Thatcher: The Minister of Sport on my behalf has made the views of the Government per*fectly clear. He has seen the Test* and Country Cricket Board about this, but in the end our capacity to act is limited to persuasion.

Sir Hector Monro, (Dumfries, C): Regardless of the circumstances, no individual sport will flourish in this country unless there is loyalty and trust between *competitors and players and their* governing body.

It is a sad day when money is more important than the game. (Cheers).

Mrs Thatcher: The Test and County Cricket Board have done their best to uphold the Gleneagles agreement and give advice. It was up to the persons concerned in a free country *freely to make their decisions*.

Painful process of gas price rises nearly over

ENERGY

The long and painful process of adjusting domestic gas prices would be over by October, Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy said during a debate on increases in domestic gas prices.

He said that the prize of the adjustment process would be a source of highly competitive fuel for British industry.

The debate was opened by **Mr Merlyn Rees**, *Opposition spokesman on energy*, who said that the Government action had resulted in a 100 per cent increase in gas prices.

Mr Rees moved an Opposition motion regretting the decision of the Government to increase domestic gas prices by 22 per cent in 1982 and demanding that this policy be not implemented.

He said it was the Government, not the gas corporation which had taken the decision to increase gas prices by 22 per cent — made up of 12 per cent for *inflation and 10 per cent* on a regular basis. Increases had been 17 per cent and 10 per cent in 1980, and 15 per cent and 10 per cent in 1981. The Government had taken a general policy decision in January 1980 to increase gas prices by 10 per cent more than inflation.

As a result of Government policy, gas prices had increased by approximately 100 per cent since 1979. The Prime Minister had the nerve to go around the country complaining it was nationalized industries which put up prices, but it was the Government *that had* put up prices, not free-market forces nor the BGC.

The Government constantly denigrated nationalized industries, but the gas corporation was a successful, integrated industry, a world leader in research and looking to the future, and had done a remarkable job over the past 20 years.

The *Government's decision* to impose a levy on the gas corporation milked it of £1,250m over a period of three years. The Government saw the corporation not only as a convenient Aunt Sally *politically* but as a means of raising taxation.

The effect of the whole of the gas section of the Gas and Oil Bill, was to put up prices.

The Government argued that the domestic consumer had benefited at the expense of the industrial consumer. The imbalance had been caused in the first nine months of the Conservative administration, when *non-domestic* consumers were given no help.

The *Government* was using *price* increases at the BGC as a kind of poll tax on all energy users in Britain. The BGC was a successful industry in anyone's language. The fall in world oil *prices* was welcome for its effect throughout the economy. As a result of that, the price of industrial gas should fall because there was normally a straight link between the two.

It was *remarkable* that a country with all the coal it needed, and gas and oil, should make such a hash of it, unlike Canada where prolific supplies were used for the benefit of the consumer. Britain should do exactly the same.

The Opposition believed that relatively cheap gas would encourage its use in the domestic and *commercial market. To* increase its price so that domestic consumers would want to use electricity would not be in the interests of the industry as many people relied on it as an inexpensive form of heating an cooking.

The Governments policy was to put up gas prices, not because the Gas Corporation wanted it, but because the Prime Minister and the Government wanted it. The impression should not be given that it was the fault of the Gas Corporation, because that was a highly successful body. It was due to Government policy.

Mr Nigel Lawson moved the Government amendment rejecting the Opposition motion and substituting: "That this House, having endorsed on January 29, 1980, the Government's decision to tackle, over a three year period, the serious under-pricing of domestic gas at industry's expense, recognise the need to complete that process this year; welcomes the relief which has been possible in consequence through lower real industrial gas prices; and supports the Government in making available more resources than ever before for helping the needy with their fuel bills.

Mr Lawson said that the time the present Government took office, *so far form there being* any question of prices reflecting costs, the Gas Corporation was losing money on an increasing scale on the supply of gas to the home and all its profits were being made from the supply and scale of gas to industry.

The price of gas to industry, far from being held down in line with domestic gas, rose to the *point where it was costing 25 per* cent mor than the price to the home, despite the fact that the cost of supplying it in smaller quantities to the home.

The Labour Government's own price commission, *scarcely in the* habit of recommending that prices should go up, reported in June, *1979*, that domestic gas was so seriously under-priced that the price should be increased by at least 30 per cent. The analysis was not challenged by the Gas Corporation.

The under-pricing of domestic gas had led to a massive surge in the demand for gas for the home, far in excess of the corporation's ready ability to supply, particularly during periods of peak winter demand.

As a direct result industry was again penalized, this time by having to suffer a deliberate rationing of gas and being denied the supplies it so badly needed.

This was the cock-eyed position the present Government inherited from its predecessors. *In* January, 1980, it was announced that the massive *under-pricing of domestic gas* would be corrected, not all at once but by, in effect, a 10 per cent increase in the real price of gas to the home in each of the three years 1980, 1981 and 1982. This was one of the most courageous decisions ever taken by any minister. (Labour laughter).

Rees: Price increases the fault of Government.

The House was today discussing the third and final instalment of that three-year correction of the follies of the Government's precedessors. (Renewed Labour laughter).

He fully understood the concern and in some cases the difficulty, that sharp price *increases in what was for many* an essential commodity could bring. That was why the Government had introduced the most generous scheme ever to help those in need with their fuel bills.

The increases in domestic gas prices over the past two years had only brought the corporation to the point where it just about broke even on that side of the business. Those increases had enabled the corporation, with some help from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to freeze industrial gas prices throughout 1981 *and into the first quarter* of this year.

It was essential on industrial and *employment* grounds alike for the Government to do whatever it could to help keep industry's energy costs competitive. The freeze on industry's gas contract renewal terms had been *of crucial importance* in that context.

That freeze was coming to an end. An increase of 3 per cent in industrial gas prices was now due as a prelude to further increases later in the year. But MPs would prefer this month's modest rise to be followed by a further period of stability.

He and the Chancellor would be looking closely at that possibility and it was clear that freedom of manouevre would be crucially conditioned by the question of whether the coporation was able to earn, pre-levy, a *modest return from its domestic* gas business ot whether, as before, industry had to bear the entire burden.

The increase in domestic gas prices announced for this year would for the first time enable the Gas Corporation to earn, pre-levy, a modest but positive return on that side of the business. From April the domestic running tariff would be about the same as the price of firm gas to industry.

From October industry had at long last the prospect of paying slightly less for gas than the domestic *consumer*, as *its competitors* did abroad, and as it should do, since the cost of supplying industry was markedly less.

In the short run it had been essential to restore a proper balance between domestic and industrial gas prices if the competitiveness of British industry was to be secured and the *most economic use made of that* vital natural resource.

This is what is now within our grasp (he said). By October of this year the long and painful process of adjustment in domestic gas prices will be over and a real prize will, have been achieved; a source of highly competitive fuels for our industry, soon to be enlarged by the fruits of competition, at the same time as the user in the home will still be paying less for gas than for other fuels.

That is the prize that the Opposition, with their foolish *motion today, seek to snatch* from the people and from British industry.

Mr David Stoddart (Swindon, Lab) said the increases should be cancelled. The standing charge had gone up more than 300 per cent — an enormous, unfair and inordinate increase.

Mr Michael Latham (Melton, C) said he was sorry not to be able *to support* the Secretary of State. Mr Lawson was lumbered with a policy which he did not devise. His political antennae — which were considerable — would never have allowed him to devise it in the first place.

The policy was born of academic unworldliness, mated with producer self-interest. If did nothing for the consumer, undermined the Government's wider economic strategy, hit hardest at some of the thriftiest members of the community, and *wasnot even needed by the gas* industry.

He strongly blamed himself for being persuaded to vote for the increses two years ago. A Conservative Government was imposing deliberate price surcharges on this popular product, and creaming away the results with an excess profits tax. It was producer-dominated economics. *Nothing would make the* current wage round easier than a price standstill in public sector charges.

The Government would be well advised to appreciate the strength of public feeling on this matter at a time of extreme public exasperation at increased rents, rates and telephone bills. Many people were seeing their *standard of living fall and there* was no need to add to the problem unnecessarily.

There should be no 10 per cent increase in October, and in 1983 *increases should be nil* or *at the* most 3 per cent below the rate of inflation. If the Government listened to their supporters in the country they would take this action.

Mr David Penhaligon (Truro, L) said that he supported the Opposition motion with conviction because it was right and proper and in the public interest. *If the increases were proposed* on the basis of promoting a massive conservation programme or some form of help for those obliged to use more expensive fuel, they would have been more acceptable.

Mr Kenneth Lewis (Rutland and Stamford, C) said he had no intention of voting for this unless the minister would compromise. He was *sick* and *tired* of the inflationary price rises of the nationalized industries.

Mr John Moore, Under Secretary of State for Energy, said the domestic side of the gas business had not, and still did not today, meet the cost of supply. Thus the industrial and commercial user was subsidizing the domestic consumer.

Gas today was cheaper in real terms than in 1970. The average family using gas central heating had the proportion of its income that went on gas reduced from 8 per cent to 5 per cent.

The Opposition motion was rejected by 301 votes to 245 — Government amendment was agreed to.

Danger to jobs from high wages

EMPLOYMENT

An employment minister said at question time that there were few wages councils that he knew of which set minimum pay rates for youngsters which excluded them from the young workers scheme. He added that there were one or two wages councils which did *this and that* he had drawn the attention of these councils to the scheme, which held out positive prospects of job opportunities for young people.

Mr Michael Alison, Minister of State for Employment, was answering Mr Jocelyn Cadbury (Birmingham, Northfield, C) who had said that in many industries, wages councils had set minimun wage levels above the rate enabling people to *qualify* for the young workers scheme.

There was a danger that these councils would undermine the scheme. *Employment prospects* of the young would be improved if minimum wages legislation was done away with for young people.

Mr Alison also said the workings of the Wages Councils Act were kept under review. The councils were independent of government.

The Government (he added) has made plain to all negotiators its view that excessive wage awards can only damage the employment prospects of young people.

Mr Alfred Dubs (*Wandsworth*, Battersea, South, Lab): The three million people covered by wages councils represent some of the lowest paid workers. His decision to reduce *by a third* the number of his department's inspectors means that even these low wages may not be properly enforced.

Mr Alison: Many of those whose wage rates are fixed and covered by the wages councils are paid well above the councils' minimum rates.

Mr Giles Radice, an Opposition spokesman on employment (Chester-le-Street, Lab): Most wages councils award a minimum for youths of between £30 and £40 a week. Over the last two *years, when youth unempoloy*ment has increased, the differential between youth and adult wages had widened.

In 1980 a working paper from his department dismissed the role of wages in youth unemployment.

Mr Alison: There is a connection, one only has to look, for example, at the margin between the youth and adult rates in the contract, cleaning and laundry industries The differential is only 10 per cent. young peoples' rates are about 90 per cent.

Employers will not take on *inexperienced* school leavers of 16 or 17 at close to the adult rate. The young worker scheme which pays a premium to employers taking on young people at under £40 a week will have a positive effect in giving job oportunities to younsters.

Alison: Wage councils can price out jobs

Mr James Pawsey (Rugby, C): has he received representations about the level of awards which may be decided by the wages council?

Mr Alison: Representations about wages *councils'* proposals are usually made direct to the wages councils which must consider them before confirming or amending proposals.

I have recently received a number of letters from MPs and employers about proposals issued *by the retail councils*.

Mr Pawsey: Is he aware of the problems the wages councils are creating for the retail industry and the distributive trade generally? It is possible for people to price themselves out of work and that wages councils are effectively doing that at the present time?

Mr Alison: I have received a deputation from the retail food wages council and the point that he makes was made as forcefully by the deputation. Wages councils are capable of pricing youngsters and adult workers out of jobs and I have made this point to them in written submissions.

Encouraging response to training plan

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for employment, said he had received an encouraging response to his White Paper *A New Training Initiative* and denied an assertion by an opposition spokesman that he had bungled the introduction of the *youth training scheme* which starts next year.

Mr. Tebbit said at question time that the response reflected the broad measure of support which *the objectives of A New Training Initiative* had received from employers, trade unions and others concerned.

I am also encouraged (he went on) by the extent of commitment to achieving esential long-term reforms in our training system.

Sir David Price (Eastleigh, C): His otherwise imaginative and constructive programme to meet training of the young is deficient in respect of the young disabled. May I bring a deputation to see him on this?

Mr Tebbit: I would be only too pleased.

Mr Jack Ashley (Stoke on Trent, South, Lab): What does he mean by a particular measure of support? Does this include trades unions? The extent of their participation will depend on employers, and rogue employers will not train workers now. This will harm industrial relations.

Mr Tebbit: He misunderstands. The whole of the new training initiative, with minor exceptions around the edges, is common ground between Government, Manpower Services Commission and most of the trade union movement. Labour's Front Bench *may wish to stir up* trouble but there is no trouble unless it is stirred up.

He said later that employers and others had generally been good in coming forward with *offers of places for the youth* opportunities scheme and he hoped they would be similarly well disposed towards the youth training scheme which would take over in September next year.

Mr Barry Jones, an opposition spokesman on employment (East Flint, Lab): Mr Tebbit has bungled the introduction of this *scheme but the* rigid £15 a week and an element of compulsion.

His proposals have been humiliatingly and overwhelmingly rejected by the MSC's task group of union, education and commercial leaders. He has failed the nation and missed a golden oportunity.

Mr Tebbit: There has not been a bungle. There is no compulsion. My proposals have not been rejected by the MSC's high level working group which does not report until April.

Compensation for closed shop victims

It is proper that people who lose their jobs in closed shop situations should get generous compensation, **Mr David Waddington**, Under-Secretary of State for Employment, said during questions.

Mr Ronald Leighton (Newham, North-East, Lab) had asked for median figures for the compensation for unfair dismissals awarded by industrial tribunals for the past 12 months.

Mr Waddington: Figures for the median award of compensation for 1981 will be published as soon as available, which is expected to be in five or six months' time. The median award for 1980 was £590.

Mr Leighton: People's lives revolve around their jobs and it is traumatic to lose one's job for whatever reason. The median award granted by tribunals for people unfairly dismissed was under £600. Why in the legislation he is seeking to railroad through this House is he proposing to award sums of £20,000 to £30,000 for allegedly leaving a trade union? What is *the motive for that?*

Mr Waddington: He surely knows that for unlawful dismissal for trade union activity there is already a higher award of compensation than for other forms of unfair dismissal. It is right that there should be a higher award for unfair dismissal in a closed shop situation. One of the evils of a closed shop is that a *man* might be banned from his trade for the rest of his natural life.

Mr Giles Radice, An opposition spokesman on employment (Chesterle-Street, Lab): How does he justify the difference between the median figure he has just given of under £600 with the normal minimium, according to the Secretary of State, of £12,000 for the small number dismissed in closed shop situations? Is not the disparity grossly unfair and blatantly anti-union?

Mr Waddington: It is proper that people who lose their jobs in closed shop situations should get generous compensation. It is also essential that there should be a deterrent to dissuade employers *like Walsall and Sandwell councils* from behaving as they did.

Private patients pay NHS £52m

Questioned about National Health Service paybeds, Mr Geoffrey Finsberg, Under Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, said the income from private in-patients in 1980-81 was £42.6m and from private non-resident patients £3.8m. The estimated total income from all private patients in 1982-83 was £52m.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Foreign Office. Canada Bill, *committee, second day*. **Lords** (2.30): Debate on deteriorating situation in less developed countries.

Amersham price about right

PM's QUESTIONS

If Amersham shares had gone out to tender they would not necessarily have produced a higher price, the Prime Minister *said when she was further* questioned about the sale of the shares.

Mr Joseph Dean (Leeds West, Lab) had said: Mrs Thatcher talked *last Thursday* about the shares of Amersham International being disposed of by tender when a much higher price could have been realized.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher: I did not necessarily say a tender would have produced a higher price in any way. Before the event occured, there were a number of commentators, one of them the *Investors' Chronicle*, which said the share was a shade ambitiously priced.

Bearing in mind that the price of most industrial shares is *something* like 10.6 times historic earnings, with a figure of 13.8 for companies in the health and household sector, a price nearly 19 times earnings would have appeared to be about right.

Mr Tristan Garel-Jones (Watford, C): Has she heard rumours that pension fund managers acting on behalf of mineworkers and railwaymen were substantial subscribers to Amersham shares? If true, she should congratulate them on using their skill and expertise on behalf of hundreds of thousands of working people. (Conservative cheers)

Mrs Thatcher: I do not know whether the rumour is true, but pension fund managers have a duty to make the best investment for their beneficiaries. If they did, they presumably did so because they thought it was a good investment to make in the long run.

Hint of tax concession in Budget

A Labour MP was advised by the Prime Minister at question time to contain his impatience about the proposed taxing of the pensions of coal miners' widows until after the Budget.

Mr Leslie Spriggs (St Helens, Lab) had said: The widows of coal miners have been issued with *notices by the Inland Revenue* that the pension from their late husbands is now to be taxed. What is she going to do about it?

Mrs Margaret Thatcher: I *rather think we have a budget* in the offing. I ask Mr Spriggs to contain his patience.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab): The reason widows have to pay that tax is because in last year's budget she and the rest of her gang marched into the lobbies to ensure that personal allowances were not raised in line with inflation.

It shows this Government is more concerned in lining the pockets of its supporters by the sale of Amersham shares to the tune of £25m while making people on less than £37 a week pay tax. She has a duty in the Budget to repair that damage.

Mrs Thatcher: Taxation is levied not on a particular pension, but on total income in *accordance with the personal* allowances.

It would be a lot easier to reduce direct taxation if people thought more of reducing direct public expenditure.

Bill to alter definition of heavy lorry

Mr John Lee (Nelson and Colne, C) was given leave to introduce a Bill to help regulate the use of heavy lorries by putting a new definition of a heavy lorry — one weighing more than five tonnes — into existing legislation.

Seeking leave to introduce the Lorry Traffic (Regulations) Bill, Mr Lee said that while the lorry was vital to the twentieth century and it was absurd to pretend they could do without it, all MPs were *concerned about the damage* lorries could do when they used roads not designed to take them.

Changes in the transport industry in recent years meant that lorries tended to be *classified by their maximum* gross weight, sometimes known as plated weight. It facilitated the checking of overweight vehicles.

The Bill would amend the definition in the Road Traffic (Regulation) Act 1967 to bring it into line with the terminology for road signs, vehicle and driver licensing and other matters. It would fix the weight at five metric tonnes.

The Bill was read a first time.

Industrial board planned for Ulster

HOUSE OF LORDS

Plans were well advanced for the setting up of a new industrial development board in Northern Ireland, the Earl of Gowrie, Minister of State for Northern Ireland, said when he successfully moved approval of the Appropriation (Northern Ireland) Order 1982.

The Government, he said, hoped soon to be able to publish a full account of its intentions, together with draft legislation. It intended to announce *the ap*pointment of the chairman and members of the board in time to start work next month.

Lord Blease, for the Opposition, said ministers should undertake a series of urgent meetings with the Northern Ireland Economic Council with a view to enlisting the support and cooperation of *all sections of the Northern* Ireland community in a programme of industrial and economic recovery and development.

Lord *Dunleath* said economic conditions could be made more favourable by reducing the costs of energy.

The Earl of Gowrie said the security *situation* and the image of the province abroad had exacerbated an already difficult situation.

Four cities, four crises, 3/Coventry: unexpected outbursts of racialism

After the boom, stuck in a state of shock

Coventry is, in many ways, a microcosm of Britain. Its roots are buried deep in medieval history, when Leofric and Godiva founded a great Benedictine abbey, and it is still a curious mixture of the brash and the picturesque.

As the target of Hitler's single most devastating air raid, it symbolized the courage and suffering of a nation at war. A generation later it had become the epitome of seemingly endless prosperity and now, more sharply than most, it has felt the painful shock of recession.

Perhaps an even greater shock was felt last year, when the city's reputation for racial harmony was shattered by repeated fights between gangs of whites and Asians, and by the murders of a boy and a middle-aged doctor. The police blame outside agitators, and apparently do so on good evidence, but others believe that racism is endemic in the community.

A survey last year by the Coventry community relations council showed that there were something over 34,000 blacks and Asians. Of those, about 19,000 were of Indian origin, about 3,500 Pakistani or Bangladeshi and roughly the same number East African Asian. The rest were defined as West Indian or, rather vaguely, New Commonwealth.

The majority of Asians live in Foleshill, the oldest industrial area in the city, sometimes known as the Railway Triangle. The community relations council, however, has its offices in the centre of the city, in a Tudor beamed house with a handsome panelled entrance hall.

Mr Vernon Clements, until recently the council's senior officer but now working in Brent, north London, comes from Guyana. He believes that the Coventry troubles were different from the riots in Brixton, Toxteth and Moss Side, where it was largely a case of blacks and some whites against the police.

The Coventry confrontations were openly racial, between gangs of whites and blacks, fomented by right-wing extremists. Robert Relf and John Tyndall were widely reported to have been seen talking to groups of skinheads during a march last May to protest against racial attacks.

Mr Clements also accuses the police and the courts of discrimination. "When black youngsters were arrested, they were fined very large amounts, £500 or more, or were sent to detention centres", he claims. "At the same time we've been told that skinheads have just been taken round the corner by the cops, given a kick up the backside and told to go home."

From the council's offices in medieval Spon Street it is only the shortest of walks to the central shopping precinct, crowded and bustling in the hesitant sunshine. There are no empty shops, no boarded-up windows, scarcely any "to let" signs. It is hard to believe that at times last year shoppers were forced to flee from invasions of teenage gangs in search of violent confrontation.

On the far side of the precinct it is still harder to accept what happened. Here is a different world. The mellow sandstone of Holy Trinity, and its churchyard bordered by Tudor and Georgian houses, evokes a more certain, more contented age.

One man who claims not to have been surprised by last year's events is Canon Peter Berry, vice provost of the cathedral and the Bishop's adviser on race relations. His involvement in the subject goes back nearly 20 years to the time when he lived in a flat above a shop in one of the city's poorer districts.

"During the boom years of full employment there was a grudging acceptance of blacks and Asians, but also a smouldering resentment at their takeover of certain areas", he says. "Also skills are perhaps more zealously guarded here than elsewhere. In Coventry racialism is not unconnected with industrial elitism."

He agrees that the city is in a state of shock, and that it still cannot get used to the fact that expansion and boom are no longer its prerogative. In a highly skilled community, unemployment is seen as unacceptable, something that in the living memory of today's workforce used to be associated with places like Tyneside and Merseyside. Yet as long ago as 1968 the West Midlands Economic Planning Council was predicting the imminent demise of the metal-based industries, and no one was prepared to listen.

"Now that times are bad, people are looking for scapegoats", Canon Berry says. "I feel there is an uneasy lull at the moment. There is a dangerous tendency to say that we have a good record in race relations, and that the worst is over.

The man with the burden of maintaining law and order during the worst period was Assistant Chief Superintendent Dennis Cubby. According to him the troubles began in April with the sudden appearance in the city of several members of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Great Britain (Marxist-Leninist).

"They were all sorts", he recalls. "West Indians, cockneys, even a Canadian. They started to organize meetings with Asian groups, and they linked themselves with the Indian labour movement. What I can't figure out is why they chose Coventry."

However, they evidently overreached themselves. They tried to have the police thrown out of meetings called to discuss arrangements for demonstrations and marches. They were seen by the Asians and blacks as no more than opportunist troublemakers, and were told to leave. They departed as suddenly as they had arrived, and Mr Cubby believes their influence to have been negligible.

He does not accept Mr Clements' diagnosis of widespread racialism. The first march, in April, was in response to an attack on a young Indian girl in her father's shop. But Mr Cubby prefers to see the motive as straightforward robbery. "The till was emptied", he points out. "There was no reason to suspect racist factors."

Mr Cubby's immediate superior, Mr Peter Bensley, could in voice and appearance easily double for Jack Charlton, the footballer.

"Our lads are recruited locally, they get to know the people, they help to organize community events", he says. "Bad relations start when the police are forced on to the defensive. We've never had a siege mentality. We've never issued riot shields.

"I think we may have tended to make arrests earlier than in other places. Our policy has always been to nip things in the bud."

The Chief's optimistic view is not, however, shared by a young constable downstairs. "The troubles between skinheads and Asians are getting worse", he says, "and both sides hate the police. I wouldn't like to say why, but there must be some reason."

To the outsider Coventry seems an unlikely cockpit for racial violence. For most of this century the city has absorbed wave upon wave of newcomers, from Tyneside, Merseyside, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Poland and Hungary. Apart from the colour of their skins, those from the West Indies and the Punjab are merely the latest wave of those attracted by what were until recently an abundance of jobs and reputedly the highest wages in Britain.

Since the turn of the century, Coventry's population has increased from 50,000 to around 330,000, making it the eighth largest in England. Until after the First World War, the main London to Birmingham railway line effectively marked its southern border. But it has since spread far beyond in a patchwork of tree-lined avenues of pleasant interwar "semis", interspersed with a few newer estates.

Bay windows sparkle in the sunlight, overlooking neat, well-kept gardens. Beside the long, straight Kenilworth Road, one of the city's traditional access routes, the trees are so dense as to give the impression of driving through a forest. Discreet driveways lead to large, secluded mansions. It is all very peaceful, very prosperous and unthinkably far removed from recent images of urban squalor.

It is in one such verdant avenue, in a handsome house surrounded by lawns, that the Engineering Employers' Federation has its headquarters. "Our members do sometimes accuse us of living in an ivory tower," Mr Rod Hastie, the federation's deputy director, admits.

"But Coventry as a whole is not such a pretty picture. We are facing two problems at the moment. One is the level of economic activity and profitability, and the other is unemployment."

So far as the first is concerned, he is reasonably optimistic. He believes the recession is at or near the bottom. Defence spending has benefited both GEC and Alvis, the latter once famous for its sports cars but now primarily a manufacturer of military vehicles. Aerospace firms are also doing quite well.

But the unemployment question remains more intractable. Mr Hastie sees no prospect of any substantial industry in the near future, and there is no new technological base.

"The future depends on our securing a bigger share of the market for our engineering products. We face tremendous competition, but we have taken some lessons to heart, and I think we have become more productive and efficient. A lot depends on British Leyland's survival. If they go, I hate to think what may happen."

The local office of the Transport and General Workers' Union is in a drab building in a dreary corner of the city near the ring road. Mr Bill Lapworth, the district secretary, is sceptical about talk of a new mood of realism among shopfloor workers.

"They are not negotiating productivity settlements and low pay rises out of realism but out of fear, and at present they are more scared of Michael Edwardes than of Moss Evans. But if we ever got back to full employment, that would all change."

Mr Lapworth is also chairman of the Coventry Labour Party which has been openly riven by conflict between the moderates and the so-called hard left. Until recently he would have described himself as a left-winger, but he does not see confrontation as an acceptable substitute for democratic debate. In particular, any attempt by trade unions to bring down a Tory Government by industrial action would, he says be undemocratic.

For 30 years from 1937 Coventry, with its predominantly working class population, was a conventional solid Labour bastion. Since then, however, the council has twice swung to the Tories and, although Labour at present has a large paper majority, its grip on municipal affairs has in recent months been threatened by internal squabbles.

Last year the whip was withdrawn from 12 left-wing rebels who voted against their colleagues over proposed increases in council house rents and the price of school meals. That left a potential 27-27 tie, in the unlikely event that the rebellious Labour councillors allied with the Conservatives, giving the casting vote to the Lord Mayor, Mr Philip Robinson.

But matters did not stop there. The council chose to hold a referendum among ratepayers on whether they preferred cuts in services to rate increases. By a majority of nearly eight to one, the ratepayers decided that they did.

Reinstatement of the rebels coincided with a four-week strike by groups of council workers, mainly in schools and colleges protesting against wage cuts as well as reductions in services.

In the longer term, the vote against increased spending may be seen as a watershed in a city which has grown used to relying on corporate direction of its affairs. Historically, within two or three weeks of the bombing raids, plans were in train for a new city and, almost as soon as hostilities ended, the council was negotiating land purchases to give it the comprehensive planning powers it needed.

Mr Harry Noble, the present city architect and planning officer, thinks that on the whole Coventry benefited. "The city had the foresight to make sure that it took a share of the profits, instead of simply handing everything over to the developers," he says.

Local authority planning is one thing. Central government planning by directive is another. One of the most regularly heard complaints concerns the regional policies which Whitehall pursued in the 1960s and 1970s which are held to have restricted the ability of "prosperous" cities like Coventry to allocate land for industry.

The favouring of assisted and development areas meant that new car plants were deliberately diverted to places like Speke and Linwood. In retrospect the policy can be seen to have failed, and Coventry believes that it would have been better in the national, as well as the local, interest to allow the industry to expand in its natural home in the West Midlands. As Mr Noble says, Government policies have not created jobs, merely redistributed them, and now the jobs have disappeared altogether.

Mr James Hunt, head of the council's economics section, concurs. He believes that Government policies have worsened the effects of recession.

Both he and Mr Brian Willis, director of the Chamber of Commerce, take the view that the dramatic decline in the industrial preeminence and prosperity of the West Midlands is attributable less to recession than to long-term structural changes. "In Bolton, where I came from, you had a pyramid of one or two companies supported by a myriad of smaller firms", Mr Willis observes.

"In Coventry we have, or had, all these huge organizations, GEC, Rolls-Royce, Automotive Products, IBM, Massey-Ferguson, Alfred Herbert, Talbot, Courtaulds and the different parts of British Leyland, Jaguar, Triumph, Coventry Climax, each employing several thousand.

"There are only a handful employing between a hundred and four hundred, and after that you drop right down to the very small firms which have no independent outlet for their products but are simply producing components for the big firms on whom they are totally dependent."

Of 230,000 engineering workers in the Coventry area, 60 per cent are, or were, employed by fewer than a dozen firms, he points out. "That makes us very vulnerable."

As to the future, council employees like Mr Hunt and Mr Noble are inclined to take a more optimistic view than businessmen and industrialists. They pin considerable faith on the potential technological "spin off" from the University of Warwick, whose semi-rural campus lies on the fringe of the south-western suburbs, and from the Lanchester Polytechnic which stands next door to the city centre.

Industrialists are not convinced by the prospect of a "high tech" future. They are also inclined to scorn Coventry's pleas for Government assistance.

Mr Hunt has the facts at his fingertips. Coventry now has a higher rate of unemployment that Port Talbot, Ayr, North Tyneside, Whitehaven, Swansea and Hull.

Mr Hastie's riposte is that Coventry cannot have it both ways. "For years we have been complaining of government interference in directing investment elsewhere", he says. "We cannot in all fairness turn round and plead for assistance when times get hard."

John Young

Next week: Swansea



Brian Harris

Where differences do not count

Nim Sandhu came to Coventry 20 years ago from a small farm in the Punjab. He has four brothers and between them they have built up a retail business — two shops and a supermarket — worth more than £500,000. He works 14 hours a day, six days a week, "Some people are jealous of our success", he says, "but they can be black, Asian or white. We have had some problems but there is very little racist reaction within our community of Foleshill. The area is so polyglot that everyone just has to get on."

How unemployment hits the non-whites

Under the Inner Urban Areas Act, inherited by Mrs Thatcher's government from its Labour predecessor, the Department of the Environment measures overcrowding, lack of job skills and social disorganization in the form of numbers of single parents and elderly people living alone.

Half of the 40 districts defined as deprived under the Act also have significant concentrations of non-whites — people with a West Indian, African, Indian or Bangladeshi/Pakistani background.

For example in Lewisham, in south-east London, the scene of riots and last year's Deptford fire tragedy, non-whites make up at least 10 per cent of the borough's population; in smaller areas the concentration is stronger. At the same time housing in parts of Lewisham is bad.

Throughout the "partnership" and other areas defined under the Inner Urban Areas Act, 6.2 per cent of households lacked (in 1977) a bath, compared with 2.7 per cent in the whole of England. Single-parent families made up 10.9 per cent of households in those areas compared with 6.3 per cent nationally. Some 17 per cent of households were non-white; only 4.6 per cent of households in England are non-white.

Unemployment is another ingredient in the make-up of racial difference and deprivation. In Kirklees, West Yorkshire, where Muslim temples have in recent years been desecrated, some 7 per cent of the population is non-white. But unemployment in the area is more than double the national average because the decline in textile manufacture has hit the industry's many Asian workers.

Other centres of non-white population tend to show higher than average unemployment. But non-white settlement in Britain is by no means a specifically inner urban phenomenon. Thus the impact of unemployment on non-whites is difficult to calculate in, say, London where the unemployment rate remains below the national average but it seems that local concentrations of non-whites, in Brixton and Hackney, suffer high rates of joblessness.

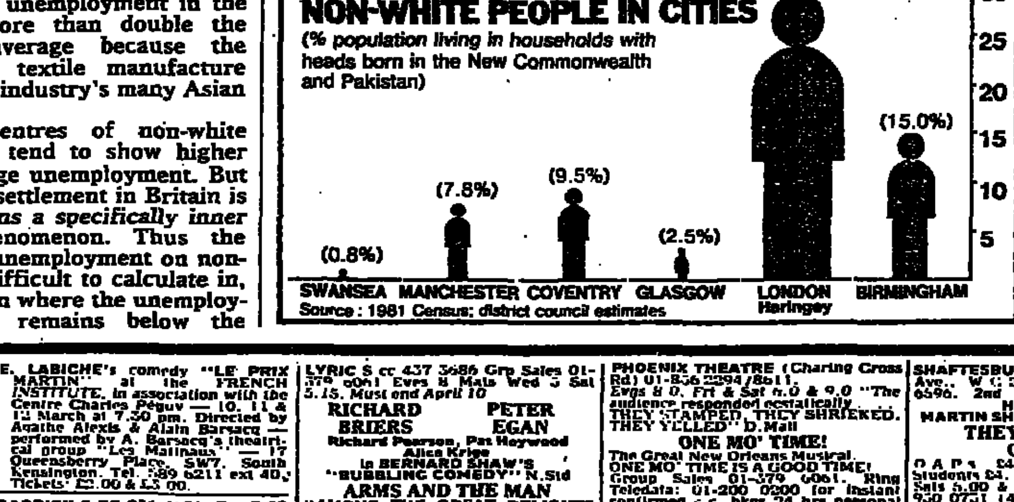
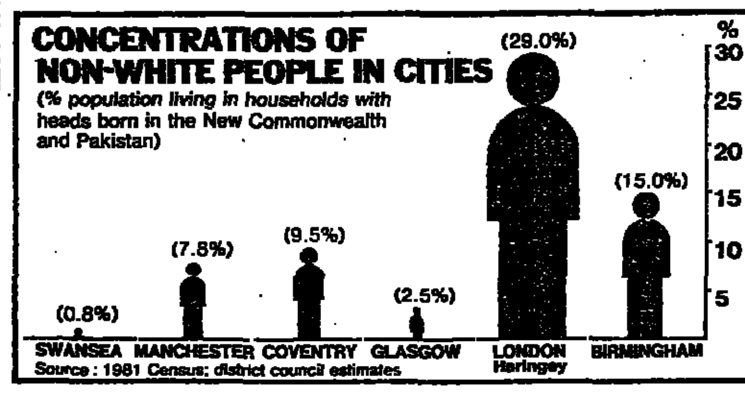
The problem is that official figures — still based on the 1977 National Dwelling and Housing Survey — are generally too insensitive to reach down to the local government ward level. We know about Livepool 8, Toxteth, because of last summer's riots; but Liverpool metropolitan district's non-white population is relatively small, at 2 per cent of total population. This localization makes the administration of special grants for ethnic minorities difficult.

And although some non-whites live in areas of acute deprivation which have been made a special focus of policy under the inner urban schemes, many live in "good cities", such as Bristol or Leicester, or in towns such as Dewsbury and Bradford which, despite the impact of the recession on their traditional industries, have not received any special attention.

There are ethnic groups in Swansea, and Glasgow, but, from the point of view of national policy makers, they seem too small or too well-adapted to merit any programme beyond the halting progress made through the race relations laws towards legal and formal equality.

As for Coventry, the subject of the accompanying profile, the city barely figures on the national race map. That ethnic difference is now a large factor in Coventry's life says something about the tiny numbers involved and thus about the impossibility of national formulae applying with any precision to such an intensely local problem.

David Walker

هكذا من الاصل

North of the river, the Barbican Centre opens tonight; but Karlheinz Stockhausen takes over the South Bank, with a talk in the Purcell Room and his "Inori" in the Festival Hall. Interview by **Paul Griffiths**

Creating the myths of the future

Rather surprisingly, when Karlheinz Stockhausen conducts the BBC Symphony Orchestra in his *Inori* in the Festival Hall tonight it will be the first time he has appeared with a British orchestra in public. He has, of course, conducted here before: the last occasion was when *Inori* had its awe-inspiring British première at the Coliseum in 1974, with the Südwestfunk Orchestra ranged on the stage and Elisabeth Clarke miming prayer on an elevated platform. He has also conducted the BBCSO in the privacy of the Maida Vale studios, where in 1970 his attempt to lead them in intuitive musical meditation met with something less than a sympathetic response.

Stockhausen, however, is prepared to wait for understanding. When I met him recently he was still on a high from the production of his latest work, *Luzifers Traum* for bass singer and piano, a scene from his seven-day cycle of music dramas *Licht*. This piece, he was claiming, was "much *more original than* all my other compositions", though he also feels generally that his more recent works, including *Inori* and *the five scenes he has completed for Licht* during the last five years, are much richer than those he was writing in the Fifties and Sixties.

"*Music* is becoming more and more multi-layered, with more and more relationships within it, so that it becomes more and more meaningful. You can dive into a work like *Inori* a thousand times and still find something new every time, because there is real polyphonic composition on many layers: not just melodic and harmonic but also layers of rhythm, tempi, dynamics, timbre. So it will take generations for people to consume intelligently these works, and then live through the curves of emotion that they provide."

Stockhausen's high regard for his recent output might seem a defensive reaction to the strong body of opinion that in *Licht* he has reached a mystical nadir, the brilliance and freshness of his musical thinking swamped by vast prophetic pretensions. But in fact his self-esteem is all-inclusive. In answer to a question about the pressures on him in the Fifties when he, Boulez and Nono were rivals in charting new paths for music, he remarked only that he "was really worried that Boulez and Nono didn't compose more differently from work to work". And he went on:

"I think it's deeply in me to try everything once. Because I have had from the very beginning of my life the feeling that this life is really very short, and so I don't want to waste time making variations or other versions of works. For instance, I would love to make a whole evening in the manner of *Refrain*, which is just a 12-minute piece for tuned percussion, but I have no time. Or I could make another work for several orchestras like *Gruppen* and do it much better, because now I have the technique. After all, why did I let Berio make *Allelujah*? Why didn't I do it myself?"

While we were looking back at these achievements of the Fifties I asked Stockhausen what work or works of that period he now saw as most important. His answer was surprising: not the exhilarating *Gruppen* for three separated orchestras, not one of the works in which *he opened up* the electronic universe, but instead a piano piece.

"Maybe *Klavierstück VI*, because I rewrote it four times. Sometimes I *sat for a week looking* for another permutation I could accept, because I had made the rules so incredibly narrow. And when you study the sketches of the piano pieces, or of *Gruppen*, you see what a fantastic amount of work was involved. You wouldn't believe that a musician could make his life so hard. But I think I had to put myself through that kind of discipline so that I could write more easily; nowadays it flows much more."

Indeed, from the way Stockhausen speaks it would seem that he sees his earlier works, if not the whole of world music up to 1975, as a testing *ground for the project* on which he is now embarked. Late Beethoven he regards as really quite simple, because "you foresee everything". Bach gets a measure of praise for his glimpse of a Stockhausen-like density of polyphony. Other music is valued for the ideas it has offered him, not least Japanese music, an influence on him since the mid-Sixties and clearly to be felt behind *Der Jahreslauf*, which was released on record at the beginning of the year and was the first scene of *Licht* to be composed.

It was not, however, planned as such. The idea for the week of music dramas came while Stockhausen was in Japan for the first performances of *Der Jahreslauf*, and came quite suddenly.

"There was one afternoon when there was a ceremony *going on in* a temple. I asked a man what was happening, and he said it was a six-week session. And I sat for three or four hours in the garden, just listening, and it became clear to me that all cultures have the same musical structures, as far as the notes and *intervals* are concerned. The only differences are the result of different dialects. For instance, Japanese chant is exactly the same as Gregorian, but with glissandos and strange attacks." (Stockhausen demonstrated his point by singing a plainsong *Pater noster* in normal fashion and then with the quirks and decorations of a Buddhist monk.)

"And so I thought I would write a structure, and then with that structure write a work in as many musical dialects as I could. And that is *Licht*. I wrote down the three melodies for Eva, Michael and Luzifer there and then, on the back of an envelope."

In fact this idea of using a melody as the basis of a diverse musical world is not particularly new in Stockhausen's work: it is the essential principle of *Inori* and also of *Mantra* for two pianos and electronics, which was written in 1970 and was the first of his new melodic pieces. It even goes back to a work he wrote in 1951, *Formel* for small orchestra, *suppressed* until after *Mantra*.

"I showed it to a friend, and he said: 'You're crazy, you can't do that after *Kreuzspiel*'. And I had to agree. But I wanted something else apart from these blips and blobs. I wanted something else. You can even see it in *Kreuzspiel* and my other works from the early Fifties, like *Spiel* for orchestra and the *Schlagtrio*, which are each of them based on a single melody. And the same is true of *Momente*: it's all based on a melody. Which is why in *Momente* you begin to notice when they make mistakes, which you can't do in *Gruppen*."

Momente, which was begun in 1961 but not finished until a decade later, was the work Stockhausen brought with him when he last appeared in the Festival Hall, nine years ago. In its final form the piece is a grand concert spectacle for solo soprano, choirs and instrumentalists, a joyous experience but surely not as coherently, even obsessively, melodic as *Mantra* and the works that have followed. Stockhausen agrees.

"The difference is that since *Mantra* the melodies have become more compact, because I wanted to make figures that stick in the mind. And that can only happen when you are able to sing them. So they have to seem simple, yet at the same time they are so complicated. How is it that they sound different from a Schoenberg melody, or a Webern melody, or a Boulez melody?"

Stockhausen preferred to leave this question in the air, as part of the mystery of his melodies, for though he is happy to analyze them — to show how he consciously works out the intervals, the rhythmic figures, the initial and final notes, the degree of internal repetition, and so on — at the same time he would have them regarded as complete inspirations. It is the same with *Licht* as a whole. The musical structures are elaborately artificial and, as Stockhausen says, work on a great many levels, yet he is in no doubt that the personages of *Licht* are real beings with whom he is in communication. I had to ask him twice about this to make sure.

"Absolutely. Michael is my boss: he is the director of the local universe. True. I have known him since I was a child. Luzifer was in charge of our universe: he was one of the 700,000 creator-sons of God who were allowed to create a universe at will, doing anything they wanted. But then he caused a rebellion because he was fed up with the idea of creating men between animals and angels, and so Michael had to take over. One emanation of Michael was Christ, who tried to formulate the precise message of how individuals can make contact with the centre of the universe."

And Stockhausen insists that the singers, dancers and instrumentalists who take the roles of Eva, Michael and Luzifer in *Licht* must also become "emanations" of these beings: "They must be obsessed by *the spirits. Otherwise they shouldn't* go on stage."

I asked Stockhausen about the sources of his mythology. "It *somehow is the result*", he said, "of 30 years of reading here and there — I read very little — and of things experienced in dreams." But he was unwilling to be more forthcoming, claiming only that he has no imagination and implying that the cosmic drama of *Licht* is a vision beyond *his conscious* control. In any event, his main concern is with the music.

"Very often the music is composed first and then I work out what are the best words to fit what I have written. The pitches, rhythm, durations, tempi, dynamics and so on are the main structure, and then the text is subsidiary and has two aspects, of which the more important is the timbre of the words, and the other is that it tells you what is going on, and in such a way that you can immediately understand it."

It is not surprising, therefore, that Stockhausen has not written any text in advance for the parts of *Licht* yet to be composed but has planned only "the proportions of the scenes and the sub-scenes". Nor is he daunted, at the age of 53, by so much work lying ahead. He reckons that the completion of *Licht* will take another 20 years, and that he has perhaps a further 30 in front of him after that. He also has projects to fill them.

"*Sirius*, which I wrote in 1974-77, is the year, with the four seasons and the twelve months, and then *Licht* is the week. After the week I come to the day. And after the day I come to the hour. And then the minute. And then the second." A whole work lasting just a second? "Yes, but don't ask me with how many layers."

Finally I asked Stockhausen about the connexion which would seem to exist between his current heptalogy and the work of an earlier German composer. He was dismissive. "Wagner? That was an attempt to relive the old German myths. My myths lie in the future."

Clive Barda

Stockhausen, with mimes and the BBC Symphony Orchestra, rehearsing "Inori" at Maida Vale studios this week




Laurence Olivier stressing his scope and durability, with Alan Bates; and David Bowie doing a thankless task as well as possible

Television: channels in competition

Mortimer travels better

Thames Television's production of John Mortimer's *A Voyage Round My Father* had a 25-minute start over BBC1's Baal last night and possibly only those observing *strict, medieval, Lenten penitential* rites would have denied themselves the pleasure of watching Laurence *Olivier as Mortimer senior to* boggle at this baleful piece of Brecht.

He himself observed that *Baal* was a play which could present all kinds of difficulties to those who had not learnt to think dialectically. *Obviously* the BBC's *drama* department considered that there were now enough dialecticians to push out into forbidding waters. Then, of course, they had David Bowie as a bet-hedger, perhaps for the young or hopelessly non-*dialectical*. In fact the play was presented as David Bowie in *Baal*, and *Radio Times* informed us that it was "rarely performed perhaps because magnetic actors are so rare" — a needless slur on the acting profession at large and, of course, untrue.

Mr Bowie did not pull me entirely into his magnetic field but, in the circumstances, he did as good a job as possible of playing this amoral, anti-social poet. He *proceeded with the odd song* through depravity to murder and death, making himself, as required, singularly unattractive.

Alan Clarke, the director, who also adapted the play for television with the translator *John Willett*, had *fun with his* split screens, but *Baal*, Brecht's first play, written when he was 20 and set in Germany in the 10 years before the First World War, *has not travelled well or* meaningfully.

John Mortimer's play travels extremely well, a *delightful, movingly affectionate* circumnavigation of an extraordinary parent with marvellous language that *would be a joy even without* such an excellent production. This one was based on the *1970 stage* version.

Mortimer senior was a barrister who went blind, whose family bent to his inclination to ignore that fact, and who continued to practise his profession, "sending words into the dark like soldiers", for 20 years. He had the apparently uncomplaining assistance of his wife, round whom a further voyage might well be made for she was obviously a saint — a secular one, if Mr Mortimer would prefer that.

Elizabeth Sellars played her here. It was a necessarily subdued performance: her husband, abounding in quirkiness, mischief and bravery, was being projected by Laurence Olivier. It provided a fortuitous occasion for him to remind us of the scope and durability of his talent.

Alan Bates, as the son, seemed a little mature for the role but, *this slight demur* apart, gave a sensitive, good-humoured performance which was never overshadowed. *Jane Asher, too,* as the daughter-in-law, not at first prepared to enter the conspiracy but gradually *enticed into the eccentric* circle, was obdurately and attractively noticeable; Michael Aldridge contributed a witty bonus in the form of a headmaster *making puberty even more incomprehensible* than it might be for his charges; and Alvin Rakoff had the combined pleasure of directing and producing this most eloquent memorial.

Everyman, dislodged from its Sunday night place by *Omnibus*, reflected last night on Unearthly Powers, not the programmers of BBC 1 but those that an increasing number of Christians, spread across the churches, feel they can communicate with if they let themselves go. Such believers are within the charismatic movement which seeks to recapture the spiritual intimacy which early Christians felt they could enjoy with the persons of the Trinity — an intimacy they *believe* has been distanced by the march of science and man's overweening idea of his sophistication.

The mild trances into which they pass they call "falling into the spirit", powerful but not hysterical, we were assured by Professor Ioan Lewis, an anthropologist. It could be that they are caused by natural rather than super-natural influences and a department of comparative physiology in Budapest is researching this possibility. Professor Lewis noted, however, that even if the cause were natural it would not explain away man's urge to reach beyond his temporal enclave. William Nicholson's production made a *good start* to the new series.

Dennis Hackett

Theatre

Rattigan's fine workmanship

In Praise of Love

King's Head

It was from this address that the Rattigan revival began with Stewart Trotter's 1976 production of *The Browning Version*; and it is the same director who now returns to salvage Rattigan's last play.

In Praise of Love first arrived in London in 1973 as the more substantial piece in a double bill also including a burlesque of *Tosca* which supposedly antagonized audiences at the Duchess. At all events, it was dropped for the 1974 New York production which consisted of an expanded version of the title piece, now receiving its London première at the King's Head.

I missed the West End production, but during its run Rattigan wrote to me saying that he intended to make a break from the past tense into modern life.

"Bashed as I have been by the understudies", he wrote, "I still remember no criticism saying 'The poor old thing shouldn't try to write about *now* . . .'. They bashed me for odd reasons . . . The serious play failed 'for structural reasons' (structural reasons? from me?). Why didn't they say 'How joyful it is that Sir T. has at last liberated himself from his structural bondage'? But, of course, I haven't. It's more carefully constructed than *The Browning Version*."

So, indeed, it is. The play is a study of emotional reticence (defined by its main character as *le vice anglais*) centering on the case of an impending death in the family. Lydia is dying of a rare form of leukemia. She knows. Her husband Sebastian knows. But they jointly conceal their knowledge from each other, and from their son Joey. Their only relief from this masquerade is in spilling the beans to their old friend Mark, who plays the confidante to each of them in two symmetrically placed scenes.

The main situation was prompted by the marriage of Rex Harrison and Kay Kendall. But it is the relationships between the three men that give the piece its intensely personal character. All seemed to have been quarried from different sides of Rattigan: Mark, the best-selling author; Sebastian, the disappointed artist turned armchair Marxist; Joey, the arrogantly uncompromised boy who sees his father as a thinly disguised High Tory.

These three are drawn from close first-hand experience. Lydia, however, with her background as an Estonian victim of the Nazis, picked up by Sebastian in a Berlin brothel, is an imagined emblem of the modern world. Rattigan does not sentimentalize her. Far from it. Her actions are entirely practical: to make arrangements for her helpless husband when she is dead; to protect her son from his father's uncaring self-absorption. Isabel Dean plays her with maximum attention to each passing crisis, and with a stiffly Estonian upper lip.

Sebastian, forever preoccupied with his next book review, is even more cushioned against feeling. William Franklyn indicates the supposed depths of his unspoken love by arriving at her side in a flash when she collapses in the first act. But, when it comes to his actual acknowledgment of love, you want to look the other way. Rattigan has done his work too well. He has created an uncaring egoist, who would forget about his son's television play and treat his wife as an unpaid housekeeper. When the moment comes for him to disclose this as mere pretence, the mask has grown into his face.

It is, however, a fine piece of workmanship; played with wit and the fire of old wounds by a company also including Manning Redwood and Richard Gibson.

Irving Wardle

Concerts

Rich and dashing sonority

Oslo PO/Jansons

Festival Hall

Grieg was one of the first conductors of the Oslo Philharmonic Orchestra, but it was not permanently established until after the First World War, and is still making its way towards full symphonic strength. Under its present chief conductor, Mariss Jansons, the orchestra is currently touring the United Kingdom; on Monday it paid its first visit to London, and was sufficiently numerous, and brave, to include Berlioz's Fantastic Symphony, a famous test of orchestral virtuosity.

The orchestra has a rich and dashing full sonority, founded on a firm, reliable double-bass section, bold, shining brass, elegant woodwind with an outstanding principal oboe whose every solo gave pleasure, and fiery violins. The Berlioz stretched them all to the utmost, as expected.

Almost inevitably, some passages did not come off ideally, the rolling of the victim's head on the floor in the execution *scene*, the slow, pious chords which end the first movement, the most hectic polyphonic textures, *towards the end of the ball*, for example. I would guess that the excitement of the occasion was largely responsible, coupled with the enthusiasm of Mr Jansons's reading — never a half-hearted moment.

Many other notorious passages, on the other hand, were surmounted neatly and confidently, in a work that permits no optimistic approximation; every strand of the music must tell as exactly as in a symphony by Mozart. Mr Jansons had evidently rehearsed the score in complete detail, as the Witches' Sabbath, with all its bizarre cackles and capers, made clear.

In Sibelius's Violin Concerto, they brought forward their compatriot Arve Tellefsen as soloist, an interpreter *of athletic*, outgoing temperament, with a vivid sense of rhythm and a warm cantabile manner, a natural musician if *not yet* an explorer of the spirit behind the notes. He was sensitively and spiritedly accompanied.

They had, quite properly, begun with Grieg, a mixed suite from the *Peer Gynt* music, given with refreshing *conviction* in the familiar movements, and including the splendid storm episode of Peer's home-coming, too *seldom heard in concerts*. They returned to Grieg also for their first encore, the Norwegian Dance with the ravishing tune for *solo oboe*, happily enough.

William Mann

Popp/Parsons

St John's/Radio 3

Italian songs by Schubert and French by Mozart: the inclusion of these lesser-known examples of the songwriter's art was more *than justified* by Lucia Popp in her St. John's recital on Monday. The group of four Italian songs by Schubert, dating from 1820, is said to lack the sensitivity of response to the text that is found in Schubert's settings *of his native German poetry*. Certainly these songs are not to be compared with the finest of the Lieder, but they have a good deal to offer the alert interpreter.

Lucia Popp found much to linger over, much to sigh over, and one was forced to wonder whether earlier commentators might have revised their opinion of these Italian songs if they had had the benefit of Miss Popp's exquisite rendering.

Similarly she brought to Mozart's two French songs, by no means gems of musico-poetic *synthesis*, all the subtlety of expression one could have asked for. So lovingly were the melodic lines drawn that even conventional cadential formulas were a source of pleasure. The tune of "Ridente la Calma", though the work of the Czech composer Myslivecek rather than (as billed) Mozart, is no less deeply felt *even than* "Abendempfindung"; Miss Popp demonstrated as much with her rapt accounts of both.

A group of *four more* familiar Schubert songs closed the recital. The delicate "Nachtviolen" and "Dass sie hier gewesen!" were given beautifully sustained performances, that of *the latter relishing* the song's adventurous and telling harmonic detail. Lucia Popp had won over the audience long before the end; "An Silvia" merely sealed the pact.

Barry Millington

London debuts

Accent on growth

The Russian violinist Boris Belkin, who like his pianist Irina Zaritskaya now lives in Israel, is already well known enough to attract a large audience to the Queen Elizabeth Hall for his debut recital there. His challenging programme culminated in Brahms's D minor Violin Sonata, a performance carefully moulded with an accent on growth, from an almost perfunctory opening to the strangely grandiloquent deliberations of the presto agitato finale. To prefix this interpretation of rare stature Mr Belkin played Beethoven's Sonata Op 30 No 3 and Prokofiev's Sonata Op 94a. In both works, he showed meticulous attention to details, and his phenomenal technique was never allowed to degenerate into producing that tedious satin sheen beloved of many another virtuoso. The only real blemish of the evening was Miss Zaritskaya's timidity, soon *eschewed*, *in* the Beethoven.

Another gifted artist unafraid of admitting a battle with her instrument was *the* Australian pianist Sophie McCallum. Boldly beginning with a refined yet well-coloured reading of Ravel's *Valses nobles et sentimentales*, she went on *to* tackle Beethoven's Appassionata Sonata headlong, emphasizing its quirkiness as well as its sheer driving power with admirable clarity, weight and thoughtfulness. Less of a test of her musicianship, if not of her dexterity and poetical response, were Alkan's *Chants*, Book V, apparently a first *London performance*. Saint-Saens's *Toccata*, Op 111 No 6, concluded an impressive debut, with Miss McCallum's playing all colour and brilliant light.

The American pianist Michael May arrived at the Wigmore Hall late and breathless after a series of mishaps with taxis, but *managed to* tackle his show — for such it was — with a cool wit. Instead of beginning with a proper piano sonata by Mozart, he chose to play his own tricky arrangement of *Eine kleine Nachtmusik*. This, in spite of a relentless lack of colour in his cantabile, showed off his glittering technique almost as much as the Liszt-Rachmaninov transcriptions of Mendelssohn's *Midsummer Night's Dream* music with which he ended.

From Dallas came four members of the ensemble Voices of Change, playing to a deserted Wigmore Hall and giving evidence that even down in Texas avant-gardistes are healthily active. Donald Erb's *Summermusic* for piano was rhetoric evocative of a hot, turbulent, riot-torn summer in Chicago, and Robert Xavier Rodriguez's *Improvisation Matrix* (explained at tedious length in the programme) succeeded largely on the strength of a single memorable idea. Paul Cooper's *Tomorrow's Songs* strayed suspiciously near Tippett-like hippy idealism before turning *more* impressively and realistically towards despondency. Bartok's *Contrasts*, and the violin, clarinet and piano version of Stravinsky's suite from *The Soldier's Tale*, framed these revelations.

Finally, the Laulu-Miehet Male Voice Choir from Helsinki celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the Finnish Seamen's Mission with an enterprising recital at St Margaret's, Westminster. They were at their enthusiastic best in Sibelius, of course; and, despite weak tenors and frequently poor intonation, there was a spirit of dedicated amateurism and joy in the music. The happiness of the occasion was epitomized by the audience's reaction to the baby who chuckled all the way through the first half. Nobody really minded.

Stephen Pettitt

Jazz

Clifford Jordan

Ronnie Scott's

Probably not enough attention *is paid by jazz scholars* to the influence of teachers. Jazz and popular music cannot, in any real sense, be taught; but how can one explain the emergence, in Chicago during the 1950s, of a group of tenor saxophonists so gifted as Johnny Griffin, Von Freeman, John Gilmore and Clifford Jordan *without* reference to the legendary Captain Walter Dyett, a high school music teacher who left the mark of his encouragement on a generaion?

Those saxophonists have *no common style*, but share an approach which blends extreme technical facility with a well-developed inquisitiveness. Jordan, currently in residence on Frith Street, is typical: his tone lighter and more sculptured than it seems on his recordings, he is a supremely elegant player *who uses the bebop vocabulary* with great economy.

His British rhythm section is not inspirational, but neither does it get in the way of his lucid phrases and his almost transparent sound. *The* drummer, Tony *Levin*, was particularly intelligent during "Cherokee".

Over *at the 100* Club, several groups participated in a well-attended benefit for the British alto saxophonist *Mike* Osborne, who is in hospital. Mike Westbrook, one of Osborne's former employers, brought along his 15-piece orchestra to perform extracts from *The Cortège*: most striking were Brian Godding's *effects-laden* guitar work in "July 1979" and Georgie Born's cello solo, an essay in black comedy over slowly warping modes and stop-time figures.

Richard Williams

Donald Woods, an outspoken opponent of apartheid, gives a view on the controversial cricket tour

Don't just boycott: ban them by law

The South African government regards sport as so crucial to the morale of the country's whites that increasingly large amounts of government and semi-government money are being made available to lure international sports stars. South African corporations which do the same are approved for their patriotism.

It was therefore inevitable that English cricketers would receive an offer too large for many to refuse, especially those in the twilight of their careers or clearly not in the highest international class.

In this respect Graham Gooch is the only cricketer among the 12 now in South Africa whose loss to England's Test side is significant in purely cricketing terms. But the issue, alas, is not solely one of cricket. Important moral and political considerations are also involved.

One is the question of whether a citizen of a democratic country should have the right to play sport wherever and against whoever he chooses, and of course the answer should be yes. By the same token, sportsmen of other countries have the right to refuse to play against him if they find his choice of venue and opponents offensive to them. These rights are appropriate to all citizens of countries with normal political inter-relationships.

But when such relationships are abnormal, other considerations come into play. To pose an extreme case, many Englishmen now vociferously defending the right of Boycott and his colleagues to play in South Africa would be the first to deny an equivalent right to an English sportsman who wished, say, at the height of the blitz on London during the Second World War, to play sport in Nazi Germany on the grounds that sport should be above politics.

It is a question of degree. The principle is the same. The most innocent activities can take on political significance according to circumstance. An East German who swims to freedom across a frontier river would hardly agree that swimming is always a non-political activity.

What has to be decided by the British people is the extent to which they regard themselves as being at war against apartheid, and to decide, depending on what degree of warfare seems appropriate, what measures to impose domestically in line with that decision.

These are not always matters of orthodox policy on civil rights, and usually the most crucial determinant is sensitivity. All Americans would insist on their democratic right to invite foreigners to the USA, but no Chicago mayor at this time would risk offending Polish-Americans by being host to General Jaruzelski.

Nor would a New York mayor allow a Palestinian basketball team into a Bronx stadium soon after a PLO attack on a kibbutz. Nor would a Boston mayor welcome Princess Margaret during a Maze prison hunger strike. In each case the mayor's hospitality would be within his democratic rights, but sensitivity sometimes over-rides such rights, and the sensitivity required in all three cases cited above is related to the large numbers of Polish-Americans in Chicago; Jewish-Americans in New York and Irish-Americans in Boston.

But where apartheid is concerned there is a much larger ethnic group requiring even more sensitivity. The reason why most of humanity is sensitive about apartheid is that most of humanity is black.

Two-thirds of the human race, with a deeply personal sense of affront over apartheid, cannot easily stomach the sight of Englishmen playing cricket in South Africa as if South Africa had the kind of amiable society where the batting and bowling of a ball seemed a logical extension of other national amiabilities.

Thus what seems to many white Britons to be the most harmless of activities, the simple playing of cricket, is an outrage to the black man everywhere — a dancing on the grave of apartheid's victims.

To experience this sense of outrage fully, you have to have a black skin, and know what it feels like to have your very skin colour equated with statutory crime punishable through a system of 317 racial laws covering every aspect of life from cradle to grave.

And if you have a white skin, as I have, you can only approach such an understanding as a cricket addict, which I am, if you cannot forget, as I cannot, three good friends who died violently because they were black men who wouldn't knuckle under to apartheid.

Steve Biko, Mapetla Mohapi and Griffiths Mxenge — one beaten to death, one strangled to death and one stabbed to death — were three of the sanest, most decent people I have had the privilege to know. Though repeatedly imprisoned without trial and hounded by the state security police, they were neither bitterly destructive nor anti-white in their views, yet all three had a clear understanding of how the South African government intended to use the innocence of sport as a cloak of respectability over a society guilty of some of the worst excesses of tyranny in history.

It is only by close knowledge of South Africa that the direct propaganda relevance can be perceived between the shocking infant mortality statistics *among blacks, the serious* malnutrition in South Africa's rural areas and many other related results of the apartheid laws on the one hand, and the innocent-*seeming picture of well-fed* spectators applauding good cricket at a fine stadium on the other.

Something decisive has to be done to implement the *Gleneagles* agreement, under which Commonwealth countries severed all sporting links with South Africa. The only answer is to implement it through domestic legislation binding on all citizens — an appropriate response to those who dragged politics into sport in the first place and seek now to use it as an instrument of deceitful statecraft.

The author is the former editor of the East London Daily Dispatch. He fled to Britain in 1977 after being put under house arrest.





"An offer too large for many to refuse": Top row: Boycott, Amiss, Embury, Hendrick; centre: Larkins, Willey, Knott, Underwood; bottom row: Old, Gooch, Lever.

Henry Fairlie

The hired guns draw a bead on Reagan's budget

Washington

The number of lobbyists practising in Washington has doubled from 8,000 to 16,000 in the past eight years. They *thus outnumber the members* of Congress whom they lobby by nearly 30 to one. They can no longer be regarded as a growth on the body politic; they are part of it. Congress *would* scarcely know how to do its work without their knowledge. President Reagan may sorely miss their cooperation this year.

To understand why, it is necessary to explain what they do and why their numbers have grown so rapidly. The primitive lobbying of a century ago, as one contemporary journalist put it, operated by manipulating the "levers of lust". *The* influence of members of Congress might be won by satisfying their tastes for "choice viands and fine wines" and for a variety of *ephemeral but confidential* liaisons.

Most members of Congress are now able, if such are their tastes, to find their own way to these recreations. But lobbying today has for the most part become a much grimmer business.

For one thing, Congress has changed. The number of committees and sub-committees which now have the right to pass judgment on a Bill has proliferated. More and more it is not the members of Congress but their staffs who are worth cultivating. The rules of both Houses have been *altered*, and their lack *of discipline* has diffused influence. Legislation itself has become much more complicated.

The American Petroleum Institute, *with a staff of 600*, watches over the interests of something like 350 oil companies. Inside its own staff is an elaborate hierarchy of lobbyists, and beyond that are *informal circles of oil* lobbyists from individual companies.

There is barely an industry or interest or even cause in the country which is not now represented *either by its own* lobbyists or what are known as the hired guns. From the American College of Gynaecologists and Obstetricians to the Casket Coffin Manufacturers *Association, they* cover the whole range of human existence, as well as industry, from the cradle to the grave and beyond. There are religious lobbyists for God.

Many of the big Washington law firms make their largest fees as lobbyists. Patton, Boggs and Blow is headed by one of the most renowned of the hired guns, Tommy Boggs, son of Hale Boggs, who was once the Democratic leader of the House of Representatives. The fees paid to the hired guns can range from $165 (about £92) an hour to $500,000 or more for handling a particular legislative proposal for a client.

But all this activity is still fairly conventional. About four years ago, however, a new development was noticed. It is known here as indirect or grassroots lobbying. Its purpose is to bring pressure to bear on members of Congress by mobilizing their constituents or the general public to telephone them, send telegrams or write letters in support of or in opposition to a legislative proposal which is under consideration.

As long ago as 1978 this grassroots lobbying was called "the only lobbying that counts" by the president of the United States Chamber of Commerce — and no organization lobbies more successfully for such a wide variety of interests. If one remembers that there are some 40,000 trade associations in America, the political power they can muster is *clearly a new phenomenon.*

The *chairman of a House* sub-committee which investigated this kind of lobbying four years ago said: "These people are in the process of gaining control of the apparatus *of government."* The crucial point is that successful grassroots lobbying on a large enough scale depends on the compilation of computerized lists of constituents who are known to be favourable which can then be circulated to other like-minded organizations.

These computerized lists contributed more than is *often* realized to the success of Mr Reagan's primary and election campaigns in 1980. A vast network of political action committees — a form of political expenditure in which corporations and other interest groups are allowed to indulge — brought their lists together over the previous four years. No other candidate, Republican or Democratic, could compete with them.

Mr Reagan used them as President to secure the passage of his budget last year. Members of Congress who were wavering were deluged by floods of calls, telegrams and letters from constituents who sprang into unusual political activity.

One lobbyist has pointed *out that* the lists enable favourable constituents to be rapidly mobilized in individual districts to influence every member of a sub-committee which is considering a single proposal. This was the power mobilized for Mr Reagan last year.

But here is the rub: for Mr Reagan's budget proposals this year are not popular *with business. An official* of the United States Chamber of Commerce has said that its members will be "more selective" in giving the President their support: and *a spokesman of* the National Federation of Independent Businesses agrees that there is "no business community consensus in support of the President's programme this year".

Every indication is that the business and financial communities will now be more interested in protecting their own interests than in securing the passage of the President's budget as a whole. Moreover they are aware that the President is less popular in the country and therefore has less influence with Congress. So they in turn are less willing to risk their own interests to save his budget.

After the votes last year, the Speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill, pointed to "Philip Morris, Paine Webber, Monsanto Chemical, Exxon, McDonnell Douglas, who were so kind as to allow the use of their staff to the President of the United States in flooding the switchboards of America". Without their support in such high-powered lobbying, there is less chance than ever of the budget being carried this year.

Meanwhile the more conventional lobbyists in Washington are now organizing in their law *firms* and office suites to fight those sections of the budget which threaten their clients' interests. Even if the Republican Party were still united on the budget, *even* if the Democratic Party had not recovered its spirit, it is difficult to see how Mr Reagan's proposals can survive the lobbyists.

Reaching for the cultural concrete-mixer

by Roderick Gradidge

Tonight the Queen opens the Barbican Centre, the City of London's long-awaited arts and conference complex. Roderick Gradidge assesses the building, which has taken 20 years to complete.

It could not be more appropriate that the first exhibition in the new Barbican Art gallery should be entitled "Aftermath 1945-54", for the whole Barbican Arts complex is the aftermath of that singularly depressing period in English architecture, 1945-54. It was not long after 1954 that the first designs for the Barbican were made.

It was a period which, just for a short time, seemed hopeful as the young men just back from the war with their "forward-looking" ideas started to build.

Chamberlain, Powell and Bonn are just such architects, and their Barbican is the last of a depressingly long series of palaces of culture built in London which are entirely dedicated to the *concret brut* ideals of Le Corbusier and his brutalist followers.

Here, under one roof, or, rather, under a series of roofs and under ground, is an arts complex which includes a concert hall, two theatres, a cinema, a public library, a conference centre, three restaurants, numberless bars, car parks for hundreds of cars and terraces and fountains in the heart of the City.

It is quite a place. The planning is masterly and it looks as if it is going to work well on the simple functional level. But how pompous it is, how it lacks that lightness and delight that used to be the hallmark of design for places of entertainment.

It is particularly absurd that people seeking culture in London — a city well known for its grey, drizzling fog — should be expected to wander through dripping concrete chasms or over windswept walkways to go to a concert or play or visit an art gallery. No doubt it is designed to appeal to the Englishman's puritanism when he is involved with the arts.

Architects seem to cry: "When I hear the word culture I reach for my concrete mixer" — a rather more expensive but considerably more effective method for destroying the cultural pseud than Goering's naive use of a pistol.

Oddly enough the Victorians, many of whom really did disapprove of people enjoying themselves, displayed in their smallest music halls or back street pubs more understanding of how to design for enjoyment and relaxation than do any of the overpraised architects who force their uncompromising art on a now disenchanted public.

The fact that the Barbican was very largely designed 20 years ago is both fortunate and unfortunate for the architects: unfortunate because it is designed in an outdated and now largely disapproved style; the administrator, Henry Wrong — fresh from the considerably more architecturally sophisticated delights of New York's Lincoln Centre — put his foot down and insisted that we have something more attractive at the Barbican than the appallingly barren wastes of the South Bank.

And so in the Barbican, painted board panels are stuck onto the bush-hammered concrete, which can be clearly seen behind. Bush hammering is an incredibly expensive technique and this can only have been a last minute decision caused by desperation at the sight of the acres of grey concrete. What the brightly painted boards are going to look like after a few years of ordinary use is another matter.

As a final and even more desperate fling, interior decorators such as David Hicks have been brought in to tart up such places as the restaurants. His garish late-1960s *House and Garden* colours add a further divisive and equally dated note.

All in all, stylistically, the buildings are very typical of English architecture — an attempt to combine a series of totally diverse elements in a style 20 years out of date.

Nothing has changed in the City since Sir Christopher Wren tried to design St Paul's and found that the conservatism and indecision of the burgesses meant that he designed one of the most muddled masterpieces in the history of architecture.

But this has always been where English architecture is at its best. So perhaps we might expect something very English and very good at the Barbican — and indeed there are occasions when the designers have just about pulled it off.

Natural woods are used effectively throughout the building and the colours are good. In the concert hall, the walls are faced with pine, which behind the stage is used decoratively as an acoustic device.

And you can sit in some comfort, which cannot be said of any of the halls on the South Bank.

The sound seems fine, but there is the usual jumble of rubbish on the ceiling — lights, soundglobes, extractors and odd service pipes that the architect forgot about.

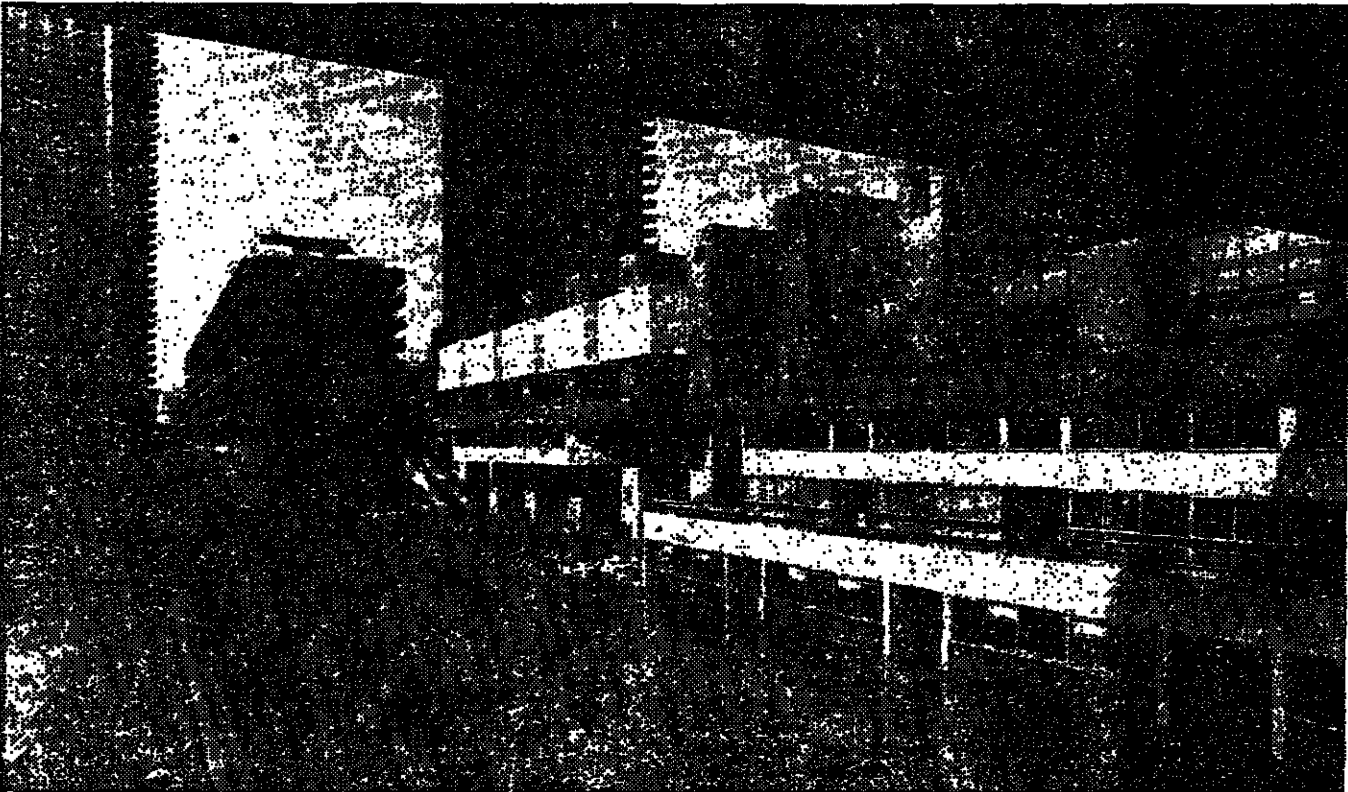
The same can be said of the main theatre. Once one has got over the initial shock of finding oneself herded into rows in exactly the same manner as cows are herded into a milking shed, the theatre is comfortable enough, though the much-lauded absence of aisles means that theatre-going is no longer a social event, since it is impossible to talk to anyone else in the theatre; popping along for a chat at the interval is a thing of the past.

If you want to talk there are foyers to go to. And there are certainly foyers. Most of the place seems to be made up of passages and staircases, some low, some gloomy, but others really rather stunning, with staircases angling across great spaces and enormous slabs of colour, each area - theatre, library etc. - being colour coded.

The colours, of course, are strictly functional, like everything else. The only pattern in the whole place are some Hicks carpets in the restaurants. There is no sculpture on the building, only bits and pieces dotted about in a surrealist manner, and there is only one mural, a clever one by Gillian Wise Giobotaru, using mirrors on a staircase.

Obviously the place is going to work and work well, which is more than can be said for the National Theatre, but the trouble is, as is the trouble in so much modern architecture, that it ignores one of the most important of all functions in a place of entertainment - the simple enjoyment of ordinary people.

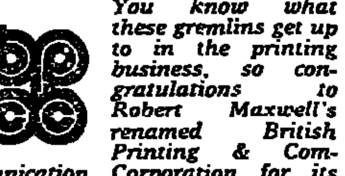
The author is an award-winning architect, has written several books on Edwardian architects and was an organizer of the recent Lutyens exhibition at the Hayward Gallery.



Brian Harris

The Barbican Centre: a mixture of elements — and 20 years out of date.

THE TIMES DIARY



You know what these gremlins get up to in the printing business, so congratulations to Robert Maxwell's renamed British Printing & Communication Corporation for its perfectionist attitude. The new name and symbol are launched today, and just in time I have received from Maxwell House a correction to the company's press release on the subject. "The 'and' should be shown as an 'ampersand'", it says. Fortunately the company will be known as BPCC for short, so it is a mistake I hope not to fall into too often myself.

A late opening for the V & A?

A strong likelihood that the Victoria & Albert Museum's new multi-million pound paintings, drawings, print and photograph gallery will not open as planned this December is causing mounting gloom among museum staff.

The V & A needs to recruit some 40 warders to staff the Cole building, an annexe including exhibition areas, a restaurant and study room, named after Sir Henry Cole, first director of the museum.

For nearly a year now it has been waiting for the Department of Education and Science go-ahead, but now even if that is forthcoming it is likely to come *too late to* allow the annexe to open this year.

Yesterday a V & A press officer said that the museum saw "no reason at all why it should not open in December" as planned. An Office of Arts and Libraries spokesman at the DES confirmed that discussions about the staffing of the new building were continuing and that no decision had yet been made. He added: "We have responsibility of the *overall level* of staffing and the V & A cannot be exempt from the national cuts in civil service manpower.

Star guest

For one deliciously indulgent evening London had another three-star restaurant on Monday (in addition to Le Gavroche). Chef Fredy van de Casserie of the Villa Lorraine in Brussels, the first restaurant outside France to win three stars from Michelin, was guest cook for a five-course dinner in the Dorchester's Terrace restaurant.

His creations were the stuff that fortified Geoffrey Rippon, Lord Soames, Edward Heath and Roy Jenkins in their European determination, and which, allegedly, even Eurocrats can nowadays scarcely afford. There were some 90 diners, at £50 a head, for dishes which included *foie gras* brought to perfection, surprisingly, by being kept eight days in the fridge, and roast *langouste with sea urchin butter.* The Villa's specialities of duck with figs and oysters in champagne, it was feared, might prove too rich for Londoners' taste.

The evening was the first in an occasional series of international guest appearance planned by Chef Anton Mosimann of the Dorchester for his closest culinary colleagues. Next: Joseph Renggli from the Four Seasons in *New York on April 22.*

Wrong note?

There is a degree of dudgeon about the fact that Yo Yo Ma is to play the Elgar cello concerto at the Barbican's opening concert tonight. Patriotic critics are indignant at the implication that there is no native cellist worthy of the task.

The obvious exponent of English music for the instrument is Julian Lloyd Webber, brother of Andrew. Robert Cohen, whose recording of Dvorak's concerto is second in *The Times* list of classical bestsellers, has also recorded the Elgar very successfully. Colin Carr or Moray Welsh would surely have merited consideration, and other British-based cellists who might well have fitted the bill are Steven Isserlis, Rohan de Saram, Raphael Wallfisch and Ralph Kirshbaum.

Ma, fine cellist though he is, was born in Paris of Chinese parents and is resident at Harvard. A London Symphony Orchestra spokeswoman explained ingenuously: "Ma was invited because he is the best after Rostropovich."

West Berlin's local environment minister, Senator Volker Hassemer, is not rushing to adopt a technical report from his department suggesting that the heat generated in the city's three crematoria should be used to heat their chapels and administrative offices. Hassemer said his religious feelings were upset by the idea.

Fine wine advice

Jancis Robinson signs off her editorship of *Which? Wine Monthly* in the March issue with an impressive re-run of just a few of the stories she has uncovered since she shoved her first news-sheet through potential subscribers' letterboxes back in October 1977.

She updates her advice on how to decode wine labels (mug up the indicative numbers of the French wine-producing departments which should appear as the first two *digits of the bottler's* postcode address) and corks (the Italians use local area codes which correspond to the initials on car licence plates).

Then there is a tip about reasonably priced wine at the Ritz (!), word of yet another big wine scandal brewing abroad and the consoling (for some) observation that "the British wine trade is too busy trying to stave off the bailiff at the moment to find the time for wholesale trickery."

Home deliveries

President Brezhnev's scheme for home ownership in the Soviet Union offers state mortgages on delivery or guarantee of a live baby. The details, printed in *Izvestia's women's page* supplement, Nedelya, show that pregnant wives and unmarried mothers under 30 are to have priority for interest-free state loans of 1,500 roubles to be repaid over eight years.

Rebates of 200 roubles are offered for second babies, 300 roubles for a third and so on until the loan is cancelled completely. Further incentives include six months' holiday after each birth, gifts of 50 roubles or more and financial help to buy furniture. The first mortages will go to workers willing to move to Murmansk, Archangel, Karelia and Siberia, but if childless the home-buyers must guarantee delivery of a first baby within three years of the loan.

All talk

There was no Mr Speaker on hand to rule on the language when Austin Mitchell, Labour MP for Grimsby, suggested that the European Commission be told to "sod off." It happened during Mitchell's questioning of three women Treasury witnesses in a Commons select committee on Monday. The chairman, suave Edward du Cann, rephrased what he said Mitchell had put in "inelegant language."

There appears to have been no ruling *on* the parliamentary acceptability of Mitchell's phrase, either at Westminster or in the Commonwealth, whence the latest of banned expressions does include "get stuffed" which might be considered similar. Other terms outlawed in Commonwealth parliaments in 1980 included "character in a Tonga play" (Zambia) and "Arapawa goat" (New Zealand), and also, for more obvious reasons, "his *mother made* a misdemeanour" and "ditch the bitch."





Outlook bright

Will whoever is being so churlish *as to send threatening letters to* Yorkshire amateur weather forecaster William Foggitt please stop? Agreed, last summer was not as warm as he predicted but he did correctly forecast the start of the winter freeze.

Yesterday the ruddy-faced naturalist revealed on a roof garden in Kensington that he, the one man ranged against the might of the Met also receives abusive letters if his predictions go awry.

Armed with the tools of his trade — a strand of seaweed, giant fir cone, an aneroid barometer and a prodigious memory for meteorological detail — Foggitt assured PHS that we are in for an early spring, a good June and a mild winter.

A pair of magpies inspecting sites for a nest a month early *alerted him* to the possibility of an early spring. Rooks building nests high in the trees suggest the birds know their homes are not going to be blown away.

Eastern promise

Lorin Maazel, touring the far east *with* the Cleveland Orchestra, was so taken with the nightingale voice of Imelda Marcos, first lady of the Philippines, that he *offered* her a contract with the Vienna State Opera, of which he is general manager designate.

President Marcos's wife, a former winner of the Rose of Tacloban and Miss Manila beauty titles, entertained the whole orchestra to dinner after their concert, and joined in the singing of madrigals. The Iron Butterfly, however, flitted easily past Maazel's net, declining the invitation on the ground that affairs of state must always come first.

PHS

THE TIMES

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POLICY, NOT PRAYER

Nobody a decade ago foresaw the first oil revolution, the manipulation of price and supply by the Opec cartel to achieve unthinkable prices. It added to inflation, it siphoned off demand into volatile Opec currency surpluses, and it is largely responsible for the world recession. Now at last it seems as if there is a break. Oil prices are falling. Yesterday's decision by the British National Oil Corporation to drop the price of oil by $4 a barrel to $31 will seem to be yet another recognition that the laws of a free market have been restored.

Mr William Simon, when Secretary of the United States Treasury, predicted that this would happen when oil reached 10 dollars a barrel — and this is where reality must set in. What comes down can go up. It can do that with oil if the suppliers agree to cut production sufficiently, for oil still remains a finite source consumed more rapidly than it is found. The market price has changed over the last year because the drop in demand has been bigger than anyone, especially the suppliers, anticipated. The fall has been helped because high oil prices have induced a switch to alternative fuels, but it is largely because the world is in recession. Come the end of the recesssion and oil prices will rise again.

If Opec survives as a cartel, and behaves as it did in the past with a disunited industrial world, we may be in for a new era of oil shocks, the overnight doubling and trebling of prices. If that happens we can forget about a resumption of economic progress, our own oil does not protect us from world trade repercussions. We can hope, perhaps, that Opec breaks up which would mitigate the rises, but it would be wiser to have a policy than a prayer. We urged this some months ago; the opportunity has come sooner than we anticipated, and it is admittedly a delicate one.

The central aim is clear enough. It is to secure a more organised recognition of a truth: that there is a common interest between buyer and seller in an orderly market and a prospering world. The radicals in Opec will be deaf to reason, but the moderates know it now. The key country is Saudi Arabia. Only Saudi Arabia has the reserves and the producing potential to keep the world flush with oil — or starved of it. This is so whatever happens to Opec. Over the past few years of turmoil Saudi Arabia has consistently pursued within Opec and without a policy of price moderation. Both in its individual contacts with importing countries and through its chairmanship of the Opec long-term strategy group it has pressed the case that the oil producers should be encouraged to keep oil production high in return for some kind of guarantee that their real incomes would be kept stable through price indexation.

There is common economic ground here. We could not expect Saudi Arabia to act against its own interests and see oil prices collapsing completely. But this is not a Western interest either, given our need to find substitutes and the investment already made by consumers in the North Sea, in nuclear power, in coal and in the development of shale oil and tar sands. The West should therefore now be thinking urgently of a concerted strategy. At the heart of it would be long-term oil deals built around more concrete trade relations through the EEC and OECD with the moderate Opec members and the involvement of Saudi Arabia in international institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank.

There is no need to contemplate offering any deal on Arab-Israeli politics in this. What the West can and should provide is a shield against aggression and subversion. If we do not take advantage of this opportunity, when the market is falling, we will simply have demonstrated that in the last decade we have forgotten everything and learned nothing.

THESE ARE THY GODS, O LONDON!

Today is no time to be grudging. The Barbican arts centre, which the Queen will formally open this evening, is a piece of public munificence of a character nothing less than noble. The City, which stood the bill and remains half-stunned at what it has let itself in for, has provided the nation with a comprehensive setting for the arts as splendid as any in Europe, or perhaps the world. It is a gesture of a kind typical neither of the City nor of official Britain in general, and it appears all the more startling for having come to fruition in a period of cuts and closures. In retrospect, the 30 years covering the completion of the Festival Hall, the National Theatre and the Barbican complex is likely to appear a period of cultural capital investment for London that deserves comparison with the great building programmes of the mid-nineteenth century.

The two chief tenants of the new centre, the Royal Shakespeare Company and the London Symphony Orchestra, are capable of grasping the opportunities that extra elbow room will give them. Fears that London audiences will be too supine to seek out the Barbican if worthwhile entertainment is on offer scarcely do them justice. The linking of arts centre and conference centre should help to bring customers to the doorstep and soften the burden of running costs. As for the Barbican estate itself, it is sorely in need of such a development to bring life to its windswept brick decks and unseen hanging water-gardens.

Of course, if we were starting out today, we would do it all quite differently. The arts centre is a product of the sixties, as the estate round it is of the fifties — admirable for boldness of conception, good intentions and scale of commitment, the high point of an extinct vision of city planning and architecture but a dinosaur nevertheless. Today the concentration of so many aesthetic eggs in one basket appears unnecessary, the unstinted striving for splendour of provision and effect extravagant and the attempt to breathe community life into a collection of unfashionable towerblocks hopeless. It seems positively perverse, when theatre and concert audiences are far from buoyant, to set up competition only a few thousand yards from the National Theatre and Festival Hall, when provincial music and theatre are starved of resources. Today we tend to feel the need to apologise for our centres of excellence.

But since we have it, it would be pusillanimous not to make the most of it. It is not structurally as welcoming as the Beaubourg centre in Paris, but it deserves to be managed with at least equal panache. The matter of extravagance is only relative, after all. Even though the centre has so exuberantly exceeded its original budgets (1982 outturn almost ten times greater than 1970 estimate), the final bill is less than the price of a second-hand aircraft carrier. And when the Invincible is one with the Dreadnought and the Téméraire, it is a fair bet that queues will still be waiting hopefully for the computer to find them returns for Beethoven or King Lear at the Barbican.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The freedom to tour South Africa

From Lord Chalfont

Sir, Will you allow a regular reader of your paper, once one of its regular contributors, to express his grave concern at the confusion and hypocrisy which has characterized much of the reaction to the decision of 12 cricket players to play in South Africa? Whether they should call themselves "an England Eleven" or "Boycott's Buccaneers" is a matter of legitimate if not world-shaking concern. There is, however, a much more profound issue involved, and it is important that it should not be obscured by some of the highly coloured and emotionally charged language employed by some politicians, sports officials and journalists.

The practice of discrimination on grounds of race or colour is understandably abhorrent to the civilized mind. Furthermore, it is legitimate to argue, even if it is not universally accepted, that the South African Government is not moving far enough or fast enough in dismantling the political apparatus which institutionalizes such practices. It is also reasonable to hold the view that the most effective way of influencing that Government is to isolate it, so far as possible, from the rest of the civilized world. It is also reasonable to hold the *opposite* view; and it is for the democratically elected Government of this country to make its judgment and to frame its foreign policies accordingly.

It is *not* reasonable, or indeed tolerable, that citizens of this country should be deprived, by harassment, blackmail or threat, of their freedom to pursue their sporting activities, either for pleasure or for gain, wherever they wish to do so. There is no law in this country, as there is in some others, which forbids travel abroad. United Kingdom citizens are therefore free to go to South Africa whenever they wish, on business or for pleasure.

The Government may, in its wisdom, forbid certain categories of commerce of trade for reasons of state; sporting bodies may justifiably decline to allow representative teams to travel under their auspices. *No one* has the right to tell an individual law-abiding British citizen where he may play his games, earn his living, or enjoy his leisure.

This fundamental freedom, cherished and protected by our own political system, is now threatened by meddlesome propagandists compiling offensive and politically inspired "blacklists" designed to threaten people with the loss of their livelihoods simply because they have chosen to exercise their indisputable rights as British citizens.

It is claimed that the action of these cricket players might endanger England's future in international sport, jeopardize the forthcoming cricket tours by India and Pakistan, put at risk the Commonwealth Games and even disrupt the next Olympic Games. It would be depressing and deplorable if any of these things were to happen (although it should be noted that at least one of these events will include competitors from countries whose record in human rights is no better than that of South Africa). It would, however, be a small price to pay for preserving the freedom of choice of law-abiding citizens of this country.

There is, to me, only one thing of more profound concern than the denial of liberty in other countries; it is a threat to it in our own. What is almost as disturbing is the fact that no political party in this country seems prepared to stand up to this particular manifestation of the threat without equivocation or compromise.

Yours faithfully,
CHALFONT,
House of Lords.
March 2.

Objections to compulsory service

From Mr M. G. Smith

Sir, The attempt in your leading article (February 27) to distinguish arguments about compulsory service from arguments about unemployment must surely fail. There are at least two major areas of objection to any proposal for compulsory service — the political and the practical. Stable democracy is possible only because of some informal social contract that cements (your word) the elements of society. One of these elements is the young.

Conscription was acceptable to Napoleon's compatriots (your quotation) to preserve the *liberté, égalité*, etc, that they had won. It was acceptable to young Britons convinced that Nazism must end. These were great causes to stir the blood. It was retained here for some postwar years in the twilight of victory while large residual overseas commitments declined.

Your editorial could offer no comparable common purposes today to win the support and obedience of alienated young people seeing little future for themselves and conscious of little or no stake in our static society. Without a wide measure of voluntary acceptance, compulsion in a democracy must fail. Conscription would sharpen the tensions between the haves and have nots and play into extremist hands.

The practical difficulties are equally formidable. I do not know whether the Armed Forces' training resources, especially of competent instructors, could manage efficiently a large influx of conscripts. But unhappily in this big city at least police and armed forces are often seen as the heavy arm of an uncaring establishment.

I believe that most conscripts would opt for community service. We have much recent experience of this concept in the MSC (Manpower Services' Commission) schemes now to be subsumed in Mr Tebbit's new training initiative. It would be unfair to dedicated individuals and organisations to say that the community enterprise schemes and their like have largely failed. But they have exposed three major weaknesses:

1 The MSC (which has striven valiantly against time and cross-currents) lacks the depth of manpower resources even for its present work and Government abhorrence of bureaucracy inhibits remedy.

2 There is an even more crucial shortage of instructors/trainers-/foremen combining both technical competence and the skills and temperament to manage groups of young people without experience of organised labour.

3 Competent business gives its recruits training and work experience before approving them for work with their clients. Unless community service means simply unskilled labour, assigning community tasks to unskilled conscripts (with a little leaven of struggling instructors) seems contrary to human experience. And what are the sanctions when bored conscripts stay away? A broken-down effort would increase disillusion.

The impending offer of voluntary adventure training with the Armed Forces is a different animal. Encouraging a good take-up from the huddled inner cities will be difficult. We should try hard and if it works there may yet be a few puffs of fresh air through stifled streets.

Yours faithfully,
MAURICE SMITH,
Chairman, Lambeth Area Youth Committee,
1-3 Brixton Road, SW9.
March 1.

Poland's rulers and the people's liberty

From Mr Robert Kemball

Sir, Mr Rakowski's explanations (features, February 22 and 23) leave at least one other question unanswered. He asserts that martial law was the only alternative to civil war but, like others before him, fails to say how and why this war would have come about.

It takes two sides to fight a war. On the one side was the solidarity (the name was not chosen lightly) of 10 million industrial workers, 3.5 million land workers, the Polish intelligentsia and cultural élite, plus wives and children — the whole enjoying the broad moral caution of the Roman Catholic Church, to which, at least in this context, some 90 per cent and more of the nation belong. Since these people were not going to fight among themselves, the only conceivable adversary would presumably have been what Mr Rakowski calls "the state" — in the event, a rapidly shrinking minority of frightened, discredited party men representing no one but themselves and their Kremlin masters, despised (and now openly detested) by the nation as a whole.

Impotent, illegitimate, and irrelevant, they turned, to save their skins, to the armed forces, whose proper role is the defence of the realm (which no Pole threatened) and the safeguarding of Soviet communications, but no more. When General Jaruzelski refers to the "enemy" that will not lie down, he might reflect that it is he, by his ill-considered actions, who has *made* enemies of his countrymen and sown the seeds of dangerous confrontation. The tragedy of this man is that he was presented, as no other Pole since the War, with a God-sent opportunity to rally behind him, under the *protection* of the military, the flower of the Polish nation, eager and impatient for a genuine national revival, albeit at the expense of a corrupt, incompetent, and incurably inefficient régime.

This brings us back to square one. In an earlier letter you were good enough to publish (September 23, 1981), I stressed that "the situation in Poland is inherently unstable, and will continue to be so, unless or until the Soviet Union can arrive at a relationship based on something better than .... an ideology imposed by brute force of a nation which at heart will have no truck with it".

This is the scandal of the present situation, a scandal only matched by the dithering and dallying of the West European Powers who, having earlier warned of the "extremely grave" consequences of any Soviet intervention in Polish affairs, have so far come up with a package of measures so absurdly inadequate to the occasion that one can almost hear the peals of laughter echoing down the corridors of the Kremlin. We could well afford to be laughed at if only it were in a good cause. What we cannot afford is the very real danger that, by our sorry show of indecision and disarray, we shall again, as in 1914 and in 1939, encourage a fatal miscalculation on the part of others.

Thus, while Mr Rakowski passes exquisite nights sipping vodka with his Moscow friends, and Western statesmen wax lyrical on the sufferings of their countrymen faced with a minor gas shortfall in some hypothetical future, a gallant nation, to the restoration of whose independence we are still morally committed — a nation virtually united in its will for a true national renaissance — is, at the behest of an outside power, being divided against itself.

I am, Sir, your faithful obedient servant,
ROBIN KEMBALL,
Université de Lausanne,Faculte des Lettres,
(Section de Langues Slaves),
Rue Cité-Devant 2,
CH-1005 Lausanne,
February 26.

The Amersham deal

From Mr R. N. Wadham

Sir, A number of points can be made about the relative merits of fixed-price offers for sale and offers by tender which may help to clear the air over the Amersham affair.

In the first place a tender is a clumsier method involving a longer underwriting period and its aim is to control or restrict public application by transferring some of the responsibility for pricing the offer on to the applicants. It should, therefore, be regarded as a method of last resort.

Having said that, there are circumstances in which it is the only way of avoiding the embarrassment of a huge over-subscription and a large premium at the opening price. This is so when the company in question is unique, so that no comparison of value can be made with any existing quoted companies, and even more so when the company's activities are of a mysterious or highly sophisticated kind, which have produced an outstanding record of earnings growth and promise the same for the future; as in the case of Amersham.

Fairly recent examples among important companies are Rentokil, which for the reasons given was rightly offered by tender, and Sainsbury, which was, also rightly, offered at a fixed price.

There is little doubt that Amersham should have been offered by tender. No amount of professional advice will tell you what price the public will put on something they recognize as being very attractive, but which cannot be compared with anything else and which they do not even fully understand.

The plea for the fixed-price offer being fairer to the small investor has only limited validity. Many have been the cases of professional stags employing numbers of people to make out multiple small applications in the expectation of a bigger allotment, supported by cheques which, if they had all been presented, would not have been honoured.

It is an area that is full of pitfalls, but it would be a pity if the next offer sponsored by the Government were to be one suitable for a fixed price and yet an offer by tender were resorted to because of the furore over Amersham. That would undoubtedly produce a result that was not in the public interest.

Yours faithfully,
R. N. WADHAM,
Mylne Field,
Great Amwell,
Ware,
Hertfordshire.
February 26.

From Mr J. M. Cummings

Sir, No doubt one of your readers could confirm that it was one of the Rothschilds who believed that in respect of financial transactions you should always leave something for the next man.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. CUMMINGS,
8 Warnier Gardens, SW11.
February 26.

Natural foods and law

From Mr Craig Sams

Sir, A House of Lords select committee is currently hearing evidence of how European countries, particularly the French, obstruct British exports of processed food. As a natural foods manufacturer deriving one third of our sales from exports, our experience is that the most difficult obstacles to exporting are raised by regulatory bodies in the United Kingdom.

Several years ago a Japanese brewer of soya sauce asked us to take over the supply of their natural product to their European customers. We were unable to take advantage of this offer as there was no way that we could recover spirit duty from HM Customs short of leaving soya sauce in bonded warehouses and attempting to estimate demand from export customers. (Soya sauce, when brewed naturally, has a 1½ per cent alcohol content, making it liable to spirit duty and encouraging the manufacture of non-dutiable soya sauces made from monosodium glutamate, caramel colour, sugar, and hydrolyzed protein).

Many other foods in the UK are made with artificial ingredients in order to avoid spirit duty. Propylene glycol (antifreeze) is used as a flavouring base instead of ethyl alcohol and is quite rightly banned as an ingredient in many European countries, but British manufacturers have a strong disincentive against using a natural flavour base in products produced for the home market. The British consumer suffers by eating foods of inferior quality solely because of a duty aimed at alcoholic beverages but levied on foods made with natural ingredients.

Four years ago we developed a jam made with concentrated fruit juice instead of sugar as the sweetening ingredient. Three years of court appearances defending its composition led to a successful appeal verdict. In the meantime we had spent thousands of pounds defending a product that was legal and which we export to 12 European countries, Japan, and the United States while our domestic sales base was being constantly attacked. The Ministry of Agriculture told us they felt our appeal success was a "bad decision" and have now changed the law, allowing for reduced sugar jams but prohibiting apple juice as an ingredient.

It is an unfortunate fact that the laws governing food in this country reflect existing practice and cannot accommodate innovation in recipes and ingredients. It is in processed recipe-based products that Britain can hope to achieve success in exporting, yet it is the (unsubsidized) manufacture of these foods that is the victim of pointless and profitless bureaucratic restraints.

Yours faithfully,
C. SAMS,
Harmony Foods Limited,
Unit D,
Western Trading Estate,
Park Royal Road, NW10.
February 26.

Self-employed benefit

From Mr Lawrence Biddle

Sir, Mr Robin A. Howard (February 23) draws attention to the introduction of retirement annuity relief for the self-employed in 1956, but he does not refer to the fact that the relief then given was quite inadequate and in no way comparable to the relief then allowed to employed persons. It was limited to 10 per cent of earnings with an annual ceiling of £750 until 1971 when the percentage was increased to 15 per cent and the ceiling to £1,500. More recently the ceiling has been abolished and the percentage further increased so that those currently self-employed can make much more adequate provision for retirement.

Both in 1956 and in 1971 small increments were allowed to persons born in or before 1915, but these were actuarily inadequate to make up for the long period in which such a person had been able to obtain no tax relief on any provision for a retirement annuity.

Mr Goodwin (February 13) and Mr Howard both take the view that there should be some relief from investment income surcharge for the retired self-employed who were working for a substantial period before 1956. Clearly such relief would have to be limited and the most sensible basis would be to give relief from investment income surcharge for those who are over 65 and have retired on such an amount of investment income as would bring any pension income they may have up to two thirds of the annual average of their last three years' earnings before retirement (such limit to be index-adjusted annually).

If this basis were adopted it need not be limited to the self-employed. It could apply to all retired persons over 65 including, for example, to employed persons whose pension schemes were inadequate and to directors of controlled companies who retired before the legislation was altered to allow them to make provision for their retirement.

Those with index-linked pensions would be unlikely to benefit, but there would be no hardship in that.

Yours faithfully,
LAWRENCE BIDDLE,
The Woods,
Leigh,
Tonbridge.
February 24.

D'Oyly Carte farewell

From Mr R. A. Noakes

Sir, As an octogenarian fan I was surprised that no references were made (report, March 1) to the thousands of amateur companies which have carried on the traditional performances for at least 80 years, and will certainly ensure that D'Oyly Carte "won't go".

In about 1921 I attended a performance of *The Gondoliers* by the Cambridge Amateur Operatic Company and Edward Robey, son of the famous comedian, was playing the part of the Duke of Plaza-Toro.

In 1970 I attended a performance of the same opera by the Marylebone Amateur Operatic Society and to my amazement the same man (who was now a distinguished barrister) played the Duke of Plaza-Toro!

This surely shows that D'Oyly Carte traditional performances will never die.

Yours sincerely,
R. A. NOAKES,
The Barn Cottage,
Dean,
Oxford.
March 1.

Alternatives to rates

From Lord Thorneycroft, CH

Sir, "Can we really do away with the rates?" (feature, March 1).

Mr Christopher Johnson's interesting article on the Government Green Paper contains the following assertion: "[Its] suggestions . . . are based on the dubious premise that local authorities must have their own sources of income in order to have some independence from the central Government".

Mr Johnson may find this a dubious premise but I doubt if many other people will.

Mr Johnson is Group Economic Adviser to Lloyds Bank. If Lloyds Bank lacked any source of revenue of its own and was financed exclusively by central government, I can assure him that it would have little independence of action.

The same would be true of any district council.

Whether we think this a good or a bad thing, it is clearly a much more important constitutional issue than his otherwise admirable article appears to recognise.

Yours faithfully,
THORNEYCROFT,
House of Lords.
March 1.

Flight of fancy

From Mr R. H. C. Neville

Sir, As few reasonable people wish to see Stansted Airport greatly enlarged why do we not keep it just for hijackings? They handle them so well there.

Yours faithfully,
ROBIN H. C. NEVILLE,
Estate Office,
Audley End,
Saffron Walden,
Essex.
March 1.

Mutiny in 1917

From Mr Henry Durant

Sir, Kenneth Gosling, writing in *The Times* (February 24) says that the "Salerno mutiny" was the biggest rebellion by British troops in the twentieth century. This is to overlook the events in Etaples in 1917. For six days thousands of British and Commonwealth troops had the run of the place before order was restored.

The occurrence of the mutiny was officially admitted only in 1978. The statement in Parliament added that all the relevant records were missing. Up to the present time the only source of information is the book, publication of which brought about the official statement, Allison and Fairley's *The Monocled Mutineer*.

Yours faithfully,
HENRY DURANT,
53 Brookfield,
5 Highgate West Hill, N6.

Legal precedence

From Mr J. L. McQuitty, QC

Sir, The Rev. John Pollock's statement in his letter to you of February 19 that Lord Denning had recently broken a record for longevity on the Bench is only correct if applicable to England alone and not the United Kingdom as a whole.

Lord Chief Baron Palles was 85 when he retired from the Irish Bench in 1916. No less distinguished than Lord Chief Baron Pollock, he had been appointed on February 17, 1874, on the platform of Paddington Station by Gladstone, who was travelling to Windsor to surrender his seals of office to the Queen.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES LLOYD McQUITTY,
10 Braemar Park,
Bangor, County Down.

Clergy's morale

From Mrs Jane Myles

Sir, Clifford Longley (article, February 22) is quite right to have emphasized last week's debate of the General Synod on the lack of pastoral care for clergy. As a clergy wife myself, I can only confirm the devastating effect on family morale and on my own career at being informed by letter without previous notice that we would have six months to get out of the parish (with no alternative offered) to make way for a scheme of pastoral reorganization.

When a man is ordained, his bishop lays hands on him, and he, in turn, in good faith places himself and his family in those episcopal hands. How can priests continue to preach about the "caring church" when they themselves experience that same church as being an uncaring and faceless bureaucracy?

Yours faithfully,
JANE MYLES,
St Peter's Vicarage,
48 Ladbroke Road, W11.

Challenging juries

From Mr J. A. C. Spokes, QC

Sir, His Honour Gilbert Leslie suggests (February 27) the defence should only be allowed to challenge a juror for good cause established in open court. Such a course could lead to much preliminary argument, now avoided. It can have unintended side effects, as an example will show.

In Hampshire, some years ago, I challenged a juror, unwisely adding the cause, that the defendant's husband knew the juror. The juror left the jury box. The next juror said he knew the husband. He also left the jury box. Neither the defendant nor her husband had ever seen that second juror before.

As recently as 1977 Parliament reduced the peremptory challenges from seven to three. It caused concern at the Bar, but that also is another story.

If multiple challenges are disliked because they are occasionally open to abuse when many defendants are tried together, an effective remedy is to order separate trials. Such a course might shorten some of our longer trials, as well as leaving intact an individual defendant's three challenges.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN A. C. SPOKES,
3 Pump Court,
Temple, EC4.
February 27.

Tasting notes

From Mr Joseph Berkmann

Sir, After all the pleasant things M Robert Courtine said about Lockets a fortnight ago (feature, February 13), I pray that he may not think me too ungracious for commenting, as I must, upon his notes on Lockets's wine list on Saturday, February 27, and the "scandalous" 1979 Beaujolais from Piat at £10. Lockets do not list this wine, nor have ever done so. The only Beaujolais we sell is Duboeuf's Beaujolais Villages 1980, currently at £5.50.

M Courtine is also unfair to the Rouge de Champlos, which was selected with great care from a new cooperative in the South of France, not just because one cannot bear the spectacle of irate wine growers burning tyres on French motorways, but because it is really well-made wine. And at £3.85 a bottle in one of London's more expensive restaurants, this must surely represent good value if one remembers that of that amount, £1.20 is handed to Customs and Excise in duty and VAT.

Yours faithfully,
JOSEPH BERKMANN,
Berkmann Restaurants Ltd.,
PO Box 1EQ, London W1.

Sea of troubles

From Mr Peter Cochrane

Sir, Your Diarist and your correspondent Mr Cartwright (February 26), as well as Mr Robin Cook, MP, would have done well to read the *Odyssey* before offering faulty criticism to Mrs Thatcher.

Odysseus' tactics in resisting the Sirens' voices were wholly successful. What led to the eventual shipwreck was the later refusal of the crew (wets, perhaps?) to follow their captain's instructions. By killing and eating the sacred cattle of the Sun, and so inviting the god's revenge, they sacrificed tomorrow's safe return to today's gluttony.

Yours faithfully,
PETER COCHRANE,
12 Warrender Park Terrace,
Edinburgh.
February 26.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

March 2: The Queen held an Investiture at Buckingham Palace this morning.

The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of Her Majesty this evening.

Princess Anne will take the passing out parade of Direct Entry Course No 19 at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, on March 12.

The Prince of Wales, President of the Royal College of Music centenary appeal committee, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, will attend a performance of the Berlioz *Requiem* at the Albert Hall on March 14.

Sir David Napley, a past President of the Law Society, has been re-elected Chairman of the United Kingdom Inter-Professional Group. Mrs A. N. Brice, a senior assistant secretary with the Law Society, has been appointed Secretary of the United Kingdom Inter-Professional Group in succession to Mr Paul A. Leach.

A memorial service for Professor W. G. Spector will be held today at St Bartholomew-the-Great, West Smithfield, at 1.

The Hon Mrs Martin Cullen gave birth to a son in London yesterday.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr A. Allen
and Miss A. Samengo-Turner

The engagement is announced between Adrian, eldest son of Mr and Mrs M. Allen, of Sherborne, Dorset, and Antonia, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs W. L. Samengo-Turner, of Storrington, West Sussex.

Mr M. P. Bennetts
and Miss S. M. Goddard

The engagement is announced between Mark Pearce, only son of Commander and Mrs J. Bennetts, of Axford, Hampshire, and Suzanne Mary, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs G. Goddard, of Stoke Climsland, Cornwall.

Mr J. M. de Borman
and Miss J. P. Murray

The engagement is announced between Jean Marc, son of Mr Alexandre de Borman, of the Dordogne, France, and the late Mrs de Borman, and Julia, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs David Murray, of Hulam Lodge, Castle Eden, co Durham.

Mr C. I. Holiday
and Miss R. S. White

The engagement is announced between Ian, only son of Mr and Mrs H. Holiday, of Bury, Lancashire, and Rosalyn, only daughter of the Rev E. M. and Mrs White, of Ramsey, Isle of Man.

Mr R. A. C. Reincke
and Miss F. B. Power

The engagement is announced between Richard, only son of Mr and Mrs A. H. Reincke, and Frances, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs John D. Power, of Haslemere, Surrey.

Mr T. Wisniewski
and Miss S. A. Rawstron

The engagement is announced between Thomas, son of Dr H. M. and Dr K. Wisniewski, of New York, United States, and Sarah, daughter of Dr and Mrs J. R. Rawstron, of Marlow, Buckinghamshire.

Mr I. P. H. Roberts
and Miss M. Bowen

The engagement is announced between Ian, elder son of Mrs G. K. Roberts, of Sevenoaks, Kent, and the late Mr K. A. N. Roberts, and Mary, younger daughter of Mrs J. Bowen, of Kirkby Lonsdale, Cumbria, and the late Colonel C. G. Bowen, OBE.

Mr D. C. Molyneaux
and Dr P. J. Whitby

The engagement is announced between David, son of the late Rev G. and Mrs Molyneaux, formerly of Bovingdon, Hertfordshire, and Pamela, Younger daughter of Professor and Mrs L. G. Whitby, of Edinburgh.

Marriages

Mr G. Hall
and Mrs P. J. Morley

The marriage took place on February 26 at Hendon District Register Office between Mr Gordon Hall and Mrs Patricia Morley.

The Master of Garnock
and Miss D. M. Chamberlayne-Macdonald

The marriage took place yesterday at St Matthew's, Otterbourne, between the Master of Garnock, son of Viscount Garnock and the Hon Mrs Timothy Horn, and Miss Diana Chamberlayne-Macdonald, elder daughter of Major and Mrs Nigel Chamberlayne-Macdonald of Cranbury Park, Winchester, the Rev F. J. Bianchi officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of ivory silk trimmed with brussels lace. The Hon Jonathan Douglas-Scott-Montagu, James Willoughby, Edward Wintringham-White and Somerled MacDonald of Sleat attended her. Mr Hew Hamilton-Dalrymple was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr J. K. Hickman, aged 54, on secondment since last May to the Inchcape Group, to be Ambassador to Chile, in succession to Mr J M Heath.

Mr J. A. Robson, aged 51, head of the East African Department at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, to be Ambassador to Columbia, in succession to Mr K. J. Uffen.

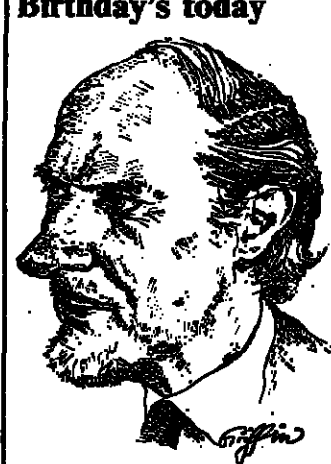
Mr R. B. Dorman, aged 56, recently counsellor and head of chancery at the British Embassy in South Africa, to be British High Commissioner to Vanuatu, in succession to Mr W. S. Ashford.

Professor G. H. Martin, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of Leicester University, to be Keeper of Public Records, in succession to Mr A. W. Mabbs.

Lord Morley, aged 58, chairman of Farm Industries Ltd, Truro, and Vice-Lord Lieutenant of Devon, to be Lord Lieutenant of Devon in succession to Field Marshal Sir Richard Hull.

Mr Alistair Wood to be a member of the General Optical Council, in succession to Mr A. D. Lewis.

Birthday's today



Mr Ronald Searle, the artist who is 62.

Miss Joan Hassall, 76; Air Vice-Marshal C. G. Maughan, 59; Mr Robert Mellish, MP 69; Sir Ralph Murray, 74; Mr Peter O'Sullevan, 64; Mr M. P. Phillips, 46; Mr Hugh Radcliffe, 71; the Right Rev Dr J. R. Richards, 81; Dame Enid Russell-Smith, 79; Lord Justice Templeman, 62; Professor Jocelyn Toynbee, 85; Sir John Ward, 73.

Royal engagements

The following engagements for April have been announced from Buckingham Palace.

1. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh give a luncheon for members of the Order of Merit at Windsor Castle.
2. The Prince of Wales visits Chinese Community Centre, Liverpool, the Enterprise Workshops, Toxteth, and opens new Radio Merseyside building, Liverpool. The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, opens new shire hall of Royal Berkshire. The Duke of Edinburgh attends dinner given by Mayor of Windsor and Maidenhead at the Oakley Court Hotel, Windsor.
5. The Duke of Edinburgh, a trustee of the Council of St George's House, will attend a council meeting at St George's House, Windsor Castle.
6. The Prince of Wales visit Royal Mint at Llantrisant, Mid Glamorgan, and open the Glamorgan Nature Centre, Tondu.
8. The Prince of Wales attends reception to mark silver jubilee of Gloucestershire Magistrates' Association at pump room, Cheltenham.
18. The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Fédération Equestre Internationale, attends FEI World Cup finals in Gothenburg, Sweden.
19-21 The Duke of Edinburgh visits Boeing Company in Seattle.
22 Princess Anne, Commandant-in-Chief, St John Ambulance and Nursing Cadets, attends royal ball at Albany Hotel, Birmingham.
24 The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron of St Nazaire Society, visits St Nazaire with the society.
28 The Duke of Edinburgh presents Design Council's 182 awards at Barbican.
29 The Prince of Wales opens new premises of Quaker Oats, Bridge Road, Southall, visits National Association of Asian Youth and National Centre for Industrial Language Training, both in Southall. Princess Anne, patron of Riding for the Disabled Association, opens Jackie Brutton Riding Centre
30 The Prince of Wales, Colonel, The Welsh Guards, accepts freedom of Carmarthen on behalf of regiment.

Plaque for papal visit



The design for a limited edition of a commemorative plaque of Pope John Paul's visit to Britain, which the Royal Mint has been commissioned to strike in platinum, gold, silver and bronze. Michael Rizzello, president of the Royal Society of British Sculptures, designed the plaque.

Theologians point way to unity

Anglicans urged to accept RC doctrines

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Anglican Church is to be urged to accept a modest version of the doctrine of papal infallibility as the next step towards unity with the Roman Catholic Church. It is understood that is one of the central propositions of the final report of the official commission of theologians, which has been conveyed to the Pope and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The theologians of the Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission have also agreed on an interpretation of the Pope's "universal jurisdiction" that they consider is loyal to the traditions of both churches. Both these principles, infallibility and juresdiction, have been developed by the commission from their published position of five years ago, that the Bishop of Rome could properly be regarded as the "universal primate" of the church.

The final report of the commission has not yet been published, but its essence appeared last month in a German theological magazine because of confusion concerning publication dates.

The *National Catholic Reporter*, published in the United States, contains a long commentary on the report, with extensive quotations. Those accounts of the theologians' conclusions, which are highly controversial in both churches, have now been independently verified by *The Times*.

Known in short as ARCIC VI, the report concentrates on a group of related issues unresolved by the previous report, ARCIC III. The two earlier reports, on the eucharist and on the priesthood, were said at the time to have settled all the important disputed questions under those two headings.

The outstanding items from ARCIC III were papal infallibility, the Pope's "ordinary immediate universal jurisdiction" in the church, the use of the term "divine right" by the Roman Catholic Church in connexion with the Pope's authority, and the interpretation of key passages in the New Testament referring to St Peter's status among the Apostles.

The theologians are understood to argue that the expression "divine right" is a *particular way of saying* that the papacy appeared in the church as the consequence of God's providence, to preserve the unity and catholicity of the church. That is not the same as saying that the papacy was directly founded by Jesus Christ.

The so-called "petrine texts", popularly associated with the papacy in the Roman Catholic Church, are not taken by the theologians as completely applicable to the Pope.

St Peter, who they agree was commissioned to lead the Apostles, could not have handed on to a successor every aspect of *his position*, just as the Apostles in general could not have handed on every aspect of theirs. But the preeminence of Rome, the See associated with Peter, was established early in the church's life, and the bishop of that See exercised a role analagous to the role St Peter had played within the Apostles.

That leads them to state, in a passage which is unlikely to pass unchallenged in the Roman Catholic Church, that the words, "On this rock I will build my church", cannot be applied to a pope with the identical meaning intended when they were spoken *to St Peter by Jesus. But that* does not "exclude the continuation of a ministry of unity guided by the Spirit among those who continue the apostolic mission".

The word "infallibility" is not one the report emphasizes. It sees the Pope as having a restricted duty to declare the church's belief on certain occasions and on the church's behalf, as part of his general responsibility for the preservation of unity. The church has divine authority to teach the faith reliably, the report states, and recalls Article 20 of the Church of England's 39 Articles, which agrees as much.

But "the church's teaching is proclaimed because it is true; it is not true simply because it has been proclaimed". The theologians, representing the two churches in equal numbers, appear to *have found a slight* divergence among themselves when they developed that point farther, with greater emphasis on the Anglican side on the significance of the church's response to an authoritative teaching.

If a definition proposed for assent had fulfilled certain very narrow conditions, Roman Catholics would regard the judgment in question as "preserved from error". But if Anglicans found the judgment in question "not manifestly a legitimate interpretation of biblical faith and in line with orthodox tradition", they would reserve the reception of the definition "for study and discussion". The report does not appear to regard that difference as crucial.

The Pope's universal jurisdiction, as defined by the First Vatican Council in 1870, is commonly misunderstood, according to the commission. The jurisdiction he exercises does not authorize him to undermine the authority of a bishop. It is the authority necessary to his mission to preserve unity, and therefore confined to the discharge of that mission.

In that passage, the commission is adopting a far more restrictive interpretation of papal authority than that commonly called "Ultramontane", which was fashionable up to the Second Vatican Council.

The universal jurisdiction of a universal primate is not a source from which diocesan bishops derive their authority, and in any case has to be exercised "in collegial association" with the other bishops, who in turn have a universal dimension to their role in the church.

Anglicans are entitled to assurances that acknowledgment of the Pope's universal primacy and jurisdiction would not involve the suppression of theological, liturgical and other traditions or the imposition of wholly alien traditions, it states.

The commission quotes the *words of Pope Paul VI in 1970 on* this point: "There will be no seeking to lessen the legitimate prestige and the worthy partimony of piety and usage proper to the Anglican Church when the Roman Catholic Church . . . is able to embrace her ever beloved sister in the one authentic communion of the family of Christ."

The theologians state that the absence of recongnition of the Pope's primacy does not invalidate the Anglican inheritance. The church would still possess the means for ascertaining the truth of revelation without the "special charism guarding the judgment of the universal primate," as is evidence from the "gifts of grace and truth" possessed by chuches not in communion with Rome.

The repaort was originally to have been published in January, which is why Dr Günther Gassmann, the World Council of Churches' observer on the commission, felt free to prepare a detailed article last December for publication in February. Word failed to reach him that the date had been postponed, a delay understood to have been caused *by misgivings in the Vatican.*

It is now almost certain to be published towards the end of this month, and it is being said that the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith in Rome has prepared a commmentary, not all of which can be expected to be enthusiastic.

The National Catholic Reporter introduces its account, written by Mr Peter Hebblethwaite, of Oxford, by saying that after Dr Gassmann's article appeared in the journal, *Lutherische Monatshefte*, "further secrecy about the contents of this report seemed unnecessary."

Luncheon

HM Government

Mrs Lynda Chalker, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Department of Health and Social Security, was host at a luncheon at Admiralty House yesterday given in honour of Mme Abra Amédomé, Minister for Social and Women's Affairs in Togo. Among the guests were:

The Ambassador of Togo, the Chairman of the Anglo-Togo Society, *Mr J Major, MP, Dr D Brown, Mr I* Somerville, Dr B A Wills, Mr F Sutton, Mr S Scott-Whyte, Miss E Crowther, Mr B Longfellow, Mrs Sandra Brown, Mr I Wamala, Mr A C D S MacRae, Mr W Hobman, Miss J Gabrial and Mr J Stopes-Roe.

Dinners

Prime Minister

The Prime Minister and Mr Denis Thatcher were hosts at a dinner held at 10 Downing Street on Monday evening in honour of Sir James Scott-Hopkins, MEP.

The other guests were:

Mr William Whitelaw, CH, MP, Sir Keith Joseph, MP, the Hon George Younger, MP, Mr Humphrey Atkins, MP, Mr Cecil Parkinson, MP, Mr Michael Jopling, MP, Mr John D. Taylor, MEP, Mr Kent Kirk, MEP, The Marquess of Douro, MEP, Lord Harmar-Nicholls, MEP, Baroness Elles, MEP, Dame Sheilagh Roberts, MEP, Sir Brandon Rhys-Williams, MEP, Sir John Stewart-Clark, MEP, Sir Fred Catherwood, MEP, Sir Henry Plumb, MEP, Sir David Nicolson, MEP, Air Commodore the Hon Sir Peter Vanneck, MEP, Sir Fred Warner, MEP, Sir Anthony Royle, MP, Mr David Hunt, MP, Mr Robert Battersby, MEP, Mr Peter Beazley, MEP, Miss Beata Brookes, MEP, Mr John de Courcy Ling, MEP, Mr David Curry, MEP, Mr Ian Dalziel, MEP, Mr Adam Fergusson, MEP, Mr Basil de Ferranti, MEP.

Miss Norvela Forster, MEP, Mr Eric Forth, MEP, Mr David Harris, MEP, Mr William Hopper, MEP, Mr Brian Hord, MEP, Mr Paul Howell, MEP, Mr Christopher Jackson, Mr Robert Jackson, MEP, Mr Edward Kellett-Bowman, MEP, Mrs Elaine Kellett-Bowman, MP, MEP, Mr John Marshall, MEP, Mr James Moorhouse, MEP, Mr Tom Normanton, MP, MEP, Mr Ben Patterson, MEP, Mr Andrew Pearce, MEP, Mr Derek Prag, MEP, Mr Peter Price, MEP, Dr Christopher Prout, MEP, Mr James Provan, MEP, Mr John Purvis, MEP, Mr Madron Seligman, MEP, Dr Alexander Sherlock, MEP, Mr Richard Simmonds, MEP, Mr Anthony Simpson, MEP, Mr James Spicer, MP, MEP, Mr Fred Tuckman, MEP, Mr Alan Tyrrell, MEP, and Mr Ian Gow, MP.

Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors

The annual dinner of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors was held at the Hilton Hotel last night. Mr P. R. V Watkins, president, was in the chair and the other speakers were Sir Alun Talfan Davies Canon Don Lewis and Mr M. H Newman. The guests included:

The Lord Mayor of Westminster the High Commissioner for Zimbabwe, the Earl of Malmesbury, Baroness White, the chairman of the GLC and the Dean of Westminster.

Society of Industrial Artists and Designers

The annual Minerva dinner of the Society of Industrial Artists and Designers was held at Apothecaries' Hall last night. The principal speakers were Mr Peter Jay and Miss Fiona MacCarthy. The guests were received by Mr Edward Pond, president of the society, and Mrs Pond. The society's design medal was presented to Mr Antti Nurmesniemi.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

Professor A. H. Beckett, president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, presided at a dinner held at the society's headquarters in Lambeth High Street yesterday. Lord Perry of Walton was the principal guest and speaker and Mr J. E. Balmford also spoke. guests included:



Beaumont's goodbye to all that

The Queen had words of sympathy for Bill Beaumont, the captain, when she presented him with the insigna of the OBE at a Buckingham Palace investiture yesterday. She told Mr Beaumont, who led England a record 21 times and won 34 international caps, that she hoped the award might make up for his disappointment in leaving the game. He recently retired after doctors warned him that another knock to his head could result in serious injury. Mr Beaumont, seen above with a rugby ball on a grass island outside the palace, said: "The OBE is not only a great honour for my team mates, but for rugger in general".

MOVE TO SAVE JAVAN RHINOS

After the deaths of five Javan rhinoceroses from an unknown infection in the Ujung Kulon National Park, Java, the World Wildlife Fund has sent a team to the site to advise on whether to move some of the beasts to other suitable habitats in the country (Tony Samstag writes).

With fewer than sixty individuals surviving in the Indonesian reserve, the Javan rhino is "perhaps the world's rarest mammal", according to the fund.

Another endangered rhinoceros species, the one-horned or Indian rhinoceros, is aleady subject of an experiment in translocation. After an outbreak of disease in the population of about 1,000 in Kaziranga National Park, Assam, six are to be moved to Dudhwa National Park, on the Nepalese border. "Here it is hoped they will get a good start as the monsoon breaks, and that they will find ample food and plenty of mud wallows", the fund says.

Spring Ball

The Spring Ball, with a *Brideshead* theme, will take place on Thursday, March 18, at the Inter-Continental Hotel, in aid of the Royal National Institute for the Deaf and of the Jinja Groups Trust.

University news

Oxford

Elections

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE: Weir junior research fellowship, from Oct 1: T R Hurd, BSc, Queen's University, Kingston, Canada, and Trinity College, Oxford.

Cambridge

Elections

CHRIST'S COLLEGE: W. H D. Rouse Junior Research Fellowship in classics from Easter Term: Mrs C Farrar, BA (Yale).

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE: Research fellowships from Oct 1: H W Braden, Corpus Christi College, and C J W Brookes, PhD, University College, Cardiff. Schoolmaster fellow commonerships for 1982-3: Michaelmas Term, 1982: N Jotcham, Runnymeade College British Sec, Madrid; Lent Term, 1983: J A Shuttleworth, Sland SFC, Whitefield, Manchester, Easter Term, 1983: P J Bamford, Binswood Hall, Leamington Spa.

DOWNING COLLEGE: Honorary fellowship: Professor Sir Robert Jennings, QC, Judge of the International Court of Justice.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE: Research fellowship for three years from Oct 1: K R Fox, MA, MPhil, PhD, former scholar of Jesus College.

FITZWILLIAM COLLEGE: Entrance exhibitions: P H Constable, Stamford S, natural sciences for medicine; S R Grace, Bury GS, natural sciences; D C Ruzicka, Nottingham HS, English for modern languages; T K A Turner, Haberdashers' Aske's, modern languages.

JESUS COLLEGE: Honorary fellowship: Professor Sir Robert Jennings QC, Judge of the International Court of Justice.

KING'S COLLEGE: Fellowship on appointment as Dean of Chapel: The Rev J H Drury, MA.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE: Official fellowship and appointed Dean and Chaplain from Sept 1: The Rev B Watchorn, MA, of Emmanuel College. Official fellowship from Oct 1: N B Davies, MA (cantab), DPhil, (oxon) research fellow of college, university demonstrator in Zoology. Maudslay research fellowship in engineering from Oct 1: N A Fleck, BA, Jesus College.

Royal Meissen bowl fetches £20,350

German porcelain fetched high prices at Sotheby's sale of important Continental porcelain yesterday. A rare Meissen armorial bowl, made in 1737 for the Queen of France, fetched the top price in the sale of £20,350.

It comes from a service which was a gift from Augustus III, King of Poland and Elector of Saxony to Marie Leszczynska, Queen of Louis XV of France. The bowl, which is painted with a landscape scene and the royal arms of France and Poland, went to a private buyer from Monte Carlo.

Meissen figures also sold particularly well. An early group of columbine and pantaloon, molelled by J. J. Kaendler, sold for £15,400 to the Antique Porcelain Company, the London dealers, and a brightly painted *mid-eighteenth century* Meissen chinoiserie group, showing a gentleman seated crosslegged with an attendant shading him with an umbrella, fetched £14,850.

At Sotheby's Los Angeles sale of furniture and decorations on Monday a pair of rare and important Regency carved giltwood girandoles, dating from about 1815, *sold* for $198,000 (£108,791). The mirrors are reputed to have been presented as a memorial to Nelson by a grateful British ntion after the battle of the Nile.

Latest wills

Charities share £51,729 estate

Nella Muriel Stephens, of Widley, Portsmouth, left estate valued at £51,729 net. She left all of her property equally between the Cancer Research Campaign and the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association.

Other estates include (net, before last pound):

Bloom, Mrs Betty, of Barnet, London. ....£248,248.

Buckley, Lt. Col. William Howell, of St Clears, Dyfed, president and former chairman of Buckleys Brewery Ltd, Llanelli. £183,402.

Chambers, Mrs Betty Dorothy, of West Mersea.................£242,247.

Syers, Sir Cecil George Lewis, of Hove, High Commissioner in Ceylon, 1951-57 .... £56,466.

Church news

Appointments

The Rev P B Bibby, Rector of Shepton Mallet with Doulting and curate-in-charge of West Cranmore and Prestleigh Mission, diocese of Bath and Wells, to be Senior Chaplain to Eton College.

The Rev J R Cardwell, curate of St James, Shirley, diocese of Winchester, to be Vicar of King's Somborne with Ashley, same diocese.

Canon G C Cates, Rector of Sacred Trinity, Salford and area Dean of Salford, diocese of Manchester, to be diocesan adviser for social responsibility, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich.

The Rev J B Corfield, Rector of Sherington with Chicheley and North Crawley with Astwood and Hardmead, diocese of Oxford, to be Vicar of Terrington Saint Clement, diocese of Ely.

The Rev J Cotman, Team Vicar of the Oldham team, diocese of Manchester, to be Team Vicar of the East Ham team, diocese of Chelmsford.

The Rev A Driver, curate of St Peter, Harton, diocese of Durham, to be Vicar of St Philip and St James, Tow Law, same diocese.

The Rev M Edge, Rector of Bretherton, diocese of Blackburn, to be Rector of the team Ministry of Ewyas Harold, diocese of Hereford.

The Rev J G Edwards, priest-in-charge of Poundstock, diocese of Truro, to be also priest-in-charge of St Mary and Whitstone, Week, same diocese.

Canon G A Elcoat, priest-in-charge of Tweedmouth, diocese of Newcastle, to be also Rural Dean of Norham, same diocese.

The Rev R A Ferguson, Vicar of Christ Church, Tynemouth, diocese of Newcastle, to be also priest-in-charge of St Augustin, Tynemouth, same diocese.

The Rev R Heading, member of the team ministry, Northwood, Stoke on Trent, diocese of Lichfield, to be Vicar of Holy Trinity, Hereford, diocese of Hereford.

Canon G R Holley, Rector of St John, Loughton, diocese of Chelmsford, to be also Rural Dean of Epping Forest, same diocese.

The Rev R T Hughes, Rector of Broadmayne, West Knighton, Owermoigne, Warmwell and Holworth, diocese of Salisbury, to be Vicar of Crosthwaite, Keswick, diocese of Carlisle.

The Rev J E Ingham, Vicar of Weald, Sevenoaks, diocese of Rochester, to be Vicar of Paulton and Farrington Gurney, diocese of Bath and Wells.

The Rev W M Lane, Chaplain of Clifton College, *diocese of Bristol*, to be priest-in-charge of St Michael-the-Archangel-on-the-Mount Without, same diocese.

The Rev K J Massey, curate of St Luke, Benchill, diocese of Manchester, to be Vicar of St Thomas, Clifton Green, same diocese.

The Rev Canon N Munt, Vicar of Ely, Prickwillow, Chettisham, diocese of Ely, to be also Rural Dean of Ely, same diocese.

The Very Rev N S Rathbone, former Dean of Hereford, to be Dean Emeritus, same diocese.

The Rev M H Ross, Bishop's Chaplain for mission in East London and priest-in-charge of All Saints, Haggerston, diocese of London, to be Vicar of St Thomas, Bedford Leigh, diocese of Manchester.

The Rev B Stevenson, curate of St *Leonard, Padiham, diocese of Black*burn, to be Vicar of St Paul, Clitheroe, Low Moor, same diocese.

The Rev J J Stratton, Rector of Cottered with Broadfield and Throcking and Rural Dean of Buntingford, diocese of St Albans, to be Vicar of Potters Bar, Hertfordshire, diocese of London.

The Rev D G Trustram, curate of St John, Richmond, diocese of Southwark, to be priest-in-charge of Eastry, and in-service training officer, diocese of Canterbury.

The Rev M J Turner, Vicar of St Andrew, Rushmere, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, to be Vicar of St Peter, Monkwearmouth, diocese of Durham.

Cannon G E Walton, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Weymouth, Rural Dean of Weymouth and non-residentiary Canon of Salisbury Cathedral, diocese of Salisbury, to be priest-in-charge of Witchampton and Hinton Parva and Long Crichel with Moor Crichel and Archdeacon of Dorset, same diocese.

The Rev J A White, Chaplain of the Northern Ordination Course and licensed preacher in the diocese of Manchester, to be Canon of St George's Chapel, Windsor, diocese of Oxford.

The Rev K G Williams, curate of Chapelthorpe, diocese of Wakefield, to be incumbent of Ryhill, same diocese.

The Rev P Woodhall, until recently a RN chaplain, to be Rector of the Isles of Scilly, diocese of Truro.

Resignations and retirements

The Ven T Barfett, Archdeacon of Hereford and canon residentiary and Prebendary de Colwall, diocese of Hereford, to retire at end of April.

The Rev P B Bibby, Rector of Shepton Mallet with Doulting and Curate-in-Charge of West Cranmore and Prestleigh Mission, diocese of Bath and Wells, to resign.

OBITUARY

VISCOUNT GAGE

Long service in the House of Lords

Viscount Gage, who was the longest serving member of the House of Lords, died in South Africa on February 27. He was 86, and had sat in the House for 65 years, attending regularly and speaking in its debates until his death.

Henry Rainald Gage, 6th Viscount, was born on Dec*ember 30, 1895 and succeeded* his father in 1912. Although his life contained its fair measure of war, politics and service at Court, it was Sussex which claimed most of his attention — and certainly his affections — adorned as it was by Firle Place, the beautiful family home of the Gages for 500 years.

Gage was born into an earlier age. He inherited Firle in 1912 before the outbreak of a war which was to blight for ever that *vision* of England — particularly the rural and patrician vision of someone brought up in Firle. He served throughout the war in the Coldstream Guards, becoming a company commander at the age of 20 and suffering a serious wound in the chest and lung in 1917. After the war he went up to Christ Church, Oxford, before a short spell in politics as PPS to Lord Birkenhead, then Secretary of State for India.

From 1924 until 1939 Gage served as Lord-in-Waiting under three Kings — receiving the KCVO in 1939 — and combining his Household functions with a lively and active membership of the East Sussex County Council, from which he retired in 1974 after 50 years service. There can hardly be an area of Sussex on which he did not in some way leave his mark, and in which he will not be remembered.

Though very much a countryman at heart (he never had a London house, for instance) Gage, who was widely read, welcomed intellectuals to Firle. He could hold his own in their company — dining with the rich, smiling with the wise, laughing with the young. Many of the Bloomsbury Group were his tenants, notably Clive and Vanessa Bell; Maynard Keynes and his wife, the ballet dancer, Lydia Lopokova; and Duncan Grant, the painter. He received them all at Firle and touched their diverse activities with his tolerance, and his own informal, but strong Christian beliefs, fortified by a considerable knowledge and erudition in the Scriptures.

In 1931 he married Imogen Grenfell, sister of the poet Julian Grenfell and daughter of Lady Desborough (Ettie). They had three children. She *died in 1969 and he was to re*gain his happiness on a second marriage in 1971 to the widow Mrs Ian Campbell-Gray.

Through his first wife Firle acquired a significant part of the 18th century collection of pictures, porcelain and furniture, obtained by the 3rd Earl of Cowper. This ultimately enabled the house to be opened to the public. However, it was no mere museum. Under the Gages' kindly gaze it was endowed with that strange combination of homely wit, humanity, historic associations and the tradition of privileged position, being earned by service to the community, which has always been the quintessential spirit of *the English country* house. Lord Gage in his unassuming, but always amused way, epitomised all that was best in that tradition.

He is succeeded by his elder son, George John Gage born in 1932.

MR GEORGE B. CROSFIELD

Mr George Bertram Crosfield, who died on February 23 was a former manager of the News Chronicle & Star and a director of the Daily News Ltd., and an active member of the Society of Friends.

He was born in 1911, the eldest son of Bertram and Eleanor Crosfield (née Cadbury), with a long Quaker ancestry on both sides of the family. He was educated at Leighton Park School, Reading, and King's College, Cambridge.

After training in newspaper management with the Westminster Press in Bradford, Darlington and Birmingham, in 1938 he joined the Daily News Ltd., where *The News Chronicle* had recently been formed by the merger of *The Daily News* and *The Daily Chronicle*.

During the war, in which he combined his work at the newspaper with service in the Auxiliary Fire Service, he took increasing responsibility for the production of the paper with all the problems of war-time conditions including the partial destruction of the office by a bomb.

The post-war period was one of great difficulty for newspapers. *The News Chronicle*, with a less affluent, though very loyal, readership than some, and given to espousing unpopular causes, found increasing difficulty in overcoming the economic problems, as did *The Star* in the highly competitive London evening market, and the losses mounted.

Eventually, in 1960, *The News Chronicle* and *Star* were sold to Associated Newpapers Ltd., in conditions of some controversy. The deal had to be concluded in strict secrecy, and came as a bombshell to both staff and readers.

Though he had not been a principal in the negotiations, it fell to Crosfield to give the news to the staff, that that night the presses of *The News Chronicle* would be printing *The Daily Mail*, and next day *The Evening News*. It was a most painful task, which affected him greatly. In the acrimonious aftermath of the closure, which included a legal action, Crosfield's main concern was to protect the position of pensioners and staff. Although these were the sole benificiaries of the proceeds of the sale, this was however, inadequate to pay reasonable compensation.

Crosfield brought his publishing experience to the service of other concerns, particularly associated with the Society of Friends, of which he was a loyal adherent. He was a director of British Periodicals Ltd, which, through its subsidiary Bannisdale Press, published Quaker books, and of The Friend Publications Ltd, which publishes the Quaker journal *The Friend*.

He also gave long service to the Friends' Literature Committee, where his knowledge of literature and history were of value, and to his local Quaker Meetings at Golders Green, in Dorset where he farmed in conjunction with his son, and in North Yorkshire, where he spent the last years of his retirement.

He married, in 1939, Mary, daughter of Arnold and Mary Rowntree of York, who survives him, together with their son and four daughters.

CAPTAIN GLYN GRIFFITHS

A correspondent writes:-

Captain Glyn Griffiths died on February 21 at the age of 63. He will be remembered particularly by those who went to sea in the Sail Training Association schooner Sir Winston Churchill.

From 1966 he sailed the schooner or her sister ship Malcolm Miller round the British Isles many times also visiting neighbouring European countries and crossing the Atlantic. He was undoubtedly one of the most knowledgeable pilots of the coasts and ports of the United Kingdom of his time.

He was educated at King's College, School, Wimbledon where he enjoyed only geography and arithmetic — when it was connected with geography. At 15 he was in HMS Conway in the Mersey and then spent three years with the Pacific Steam Navigation Company sailing to South America. In August 1939 he joined the Royal Navy as an ordinary seaman: subsequently he was in the RNR on the Iceland patrol, then on cable ships in South African waters and finally, aged 26, he had his own command.

There followed 12 years on the training ships Glen Strathallan and Wendorian the last six years in command and by this time convinced that his future lay in the service of youth. His years as captain of the STA schooners saw him at his best. For nine months at a time he was responsible for the safety of a 300-ton sailing schooner on the high seas with a crew of fifty-five men and boys or girls on board. The regular crew of four were professionals. The rest were amateurs including 36 young people who were complete beginners and who were replaced every fortnight by a new batch.

On the *first all-girls'* cruise ever undertaken Sir Winston Churchill was entering port when a girl who was on the lookout lowered her binoculars and yelled down the hatchway to the chartroom. "Are we expecting a buoy, Sir?" The captain's voice welled up from below: "Give me time, my dear, give me time."

CHARLIE SPIVAK

Charlie Spivak, the band leader and trumpeter who played with the Glenn Miller and Tommy Dorsey dance bands in the 1930s and 1940s, died on March 1 in Greenville, South Carolina.

Spivak, who was born in Russia, went to the United States at the age of three. He became *a professional* trumpeter in the late 1920s, playing with many well-known bands, including those of Miller and Dorsey before forming his own band in 1944.

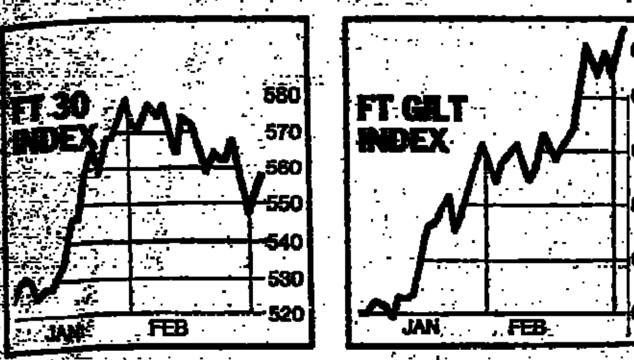
Latterly he had played in clubs and recently had been semi-inactive.

Lady Hancock, widow of Sir Henry Hancock, GCB, KBE, CMG, died on February 28. She was Mary Elizabeth (Betty), daughter of Captain *Henry* Toop, *RN*, and she was married in 1926. Her husband died in 1965.

Mr Alan Frank Skinner, OBE, Who died on February 28 at the age of 68, was Clerk of West Suffolk County Council from 1953 to 1974. He was made a Deputy Lieutenant of the county in 1974.

BUSINESS NEWS

Optimistic trends



Last week's pessimism surrounding interest rates and the Budget has apparently been swept away and the FT 30 Index has resumed its upward trend. Since the close on Friday the Index has risen 10.5 to 557.8. Meanwhile the gilt market has also moved further ahead as investors have grown more optimistic about interest rate and inflation prospects.

Bell to drop ACC bids

Australian financier Mr Robert Holmes a Court is almost certain to withdraw one or both of the Bell Group's takeover bids for Associated Communications Corporation, where he is chairman and chief executive. It is still unclear, after the Appeal Court judgment, if offered by rival Mr Gerald Ronson's Heron Corporation. A third bidder could still emerge in the person of millionaire publisher Mr Robert Maxwell, but he has yet to take preliminary moves any further.

US Steel in merger battle

Marathon Oil shareholders yesterday launched a final campaign to block the second biggest merger in American history in hopes of getting a better price for their shares from U.S. Steel, the buyer, which already owns 51 per cent of Marathon's outstanding shares which were acquired for $125 a share in the first step of its takeover bid. Under Ohio law, — the state where Marathon is based — U.S. steel must garner a total of 66⅔ of the outstanding shares in order to formally seal the proposed merger.

Volcker expects US upturn

Mr Paul Bolcker, the United States federal Reserve Board chairman, said that, while maintaining discipine, its money growth targets would accommodate an economic recovery "later this year". He told the Senate Budget Committee: "I believe that there are strong reasons to expect a cyclical upturn later this year.

● Dr Otto Lambsdorff, the West German Economics Minister, said he saw no scope for a reduction in United Stated interest rates in the foreseeable future.

● American Telephone and Telegraph has issued its first Eurobond at $400 with a seven-year maturity, bond market sources said in London. Final terms will be set next Tuesday.

Excise warning

The European Commission has warned Britain over the inequitable taxation of imported alcoholic drinks. Excise duties are imposed on these drinks at the point of importation, home-produced drinks are taxed towards the end of the retail pipeline. The Commission considers this contravenes the Treaty of Rome.

Reserves rise

Britain's gold and foreign currency reserves rose last month by $148m (£81m) to $23,373m. After public sector borrowings and repayments, the underlaying increase was reduced to $96m. The pound ended February 5 cents down on the dollar ($1.8225) and 3 pfennigs down on the Deutsche mark (DM 4.34.)

Banks warned of risks in international lending

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

A warning to banks to be more careful over their international lending was sounded yesterday by Mr Christopher McMahon, deputy governor of the Bank of England.

Addressing the Jersey Bankers' Association Mr McMahon said that although the international banking system had proved resilient to the growth in lending and upheavals of the 1970s, there was little doubt that the combination of slow world growth and the likelihood of an increasing burden of debt in real terms was increasing the risks in international lending.

Although there had been a marked increase in spreads and fees over the past year or so, it is difficult to be happy with the returns banks are making on international lending, particularly sovereign lending, he said.

Mr McMahon said there was still some way to go before the returns would be commensurate with the risks.

He also questioned whether the banks should be making the decisions on the financing of rational balance of payments, despite their indispensable role in smoothing the recycling of the past decade. "I feel that this subject is properly the International Monetary Fund's work, and as this becomes ever-more central I would argue that we should seek and encourage a greater role for the IMF over the coming years."

Mr McMahon said that in such a difficult environment the banks need to be even more meticulous in the appraisal of individual risks and in ensuring that risks are carefully distributed.

"Bank supervisors for their part have to set exacting standards of prudent behaviour, and ensure that these standards are maintained," he said.

On the future of offshore banking centres, Mr McMahon did not think that the immediate impact of the new International Banking Facilities in New York would be dramatic either for London or Jersey. The United States authorities were moving cautiously in accepting IBF business and the IBFs do not offer a full range of services such as offered on this side of the Atlantic.

A major danger, however, could be that the offshore centre in New York could prompt similar developments in other countries such as Japan and Germany, he said. "This might lead to undesirable competition in fiscal laxity and in that case some offshore centres might feel the draught more seriously," Mr McMahon added.

However Mr McMahon said that the existing off shore centres — and the Channel Islands in particular — made a major contribution to international banking and the scope for this contribution seemed likely to continue to grow.

Commenting on the developments in international banking, Mr McMahon pointed to the emergence of Arab banks which have recently been very active. "Their contribution to total lending is still small, but it has been growing rapidly," he said.

On the future of the Euromarkets, Mr McMahon said that the natural caution as a central banker inclined him to suspect that there would be some slowing of growth after the brisk expansion of the previous decade, if only because international business bulks quite large in the portfolios of many of the major banks in the world.

He was impressed by the resilience and adaptability of banks engaged in international lending.

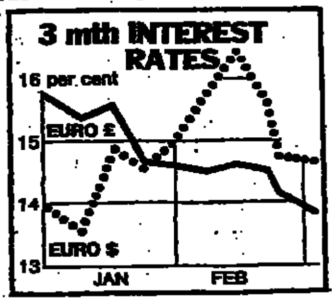
The pound holds up despite oil price cut

By John Whitmore

News of the proposed $4 cut in the North Sea oil price to $31 a barrel upset the pound only marginally yesterday and did little to disturb City hopes of a further cut in interest rates soon.

Although the $4 reduction in the oil price is right at the top end of expectations, sterling's fall on the day was confined to 75 points at $1.8140. Its index against a basket of currencies finished 0.4 lower at 90.7.

So long as second thoughts in the foreign exchange market do not put heavier downward pressure on the



pound over the rest of the week, the City will continue to look for a further cut in interest rates soon after next week's Budget.

While it is recognized that the lower oil price will keep the Government's oil revenues lower in the next financial year than they would otherwise have been, thus limiting the Chancellor's room for manoeuvre, there is still a strong feeling that Sir Geoffrey Howe will come up with a package designed to enable interest rates to fall

Although a liquidity shortage of more than £1,000m kept short term interest rates firm yesterday, period rates in the money market continued to ease.

The gilt edged market also enjoyed another good day. Further good gains among long dated stocks were finally trimmed back by about 25p once the United States bond market faltered, but gains still ranged up to 75p. Shares also had a good session and the *Financial Times* 30 share index closed 7 points higher at 557.8.

Business Editor, page 15

Chris Gregory

Patrick Milford-Slade: six years' service on council

Cazenove partner elected SE deputy chairman

By Philip Robinson

Mr Partick Mitford-Slade, a partner in top stockbrokers Cazenove has been elected to replace Mr Peter Wills as deputy chariman of the Stock Exchange in June when Mr Wills will retire as deputy at the end of the Exchange year.

It is the second change at the Exchange's senior level to be announced in a month. In mid-February, Mr Robert Fell chief executive for seven years, resigned to continue as Securities Commissioner in Hongkong, a position he had held on a secondment basis for just one month before the colony's Government asked for it to become permanent. Mr Fell is replaced by Mr Jeffrey Knight.

Mr Mitford-Slade, aged 45, has served on the Exchange ruling council for six years and helped prepare the market's evidence to the Wilson Committee, and the opening statement of case for the action being taken against the Exchange members by the Office of Fair Trading in the Restrictive Practices Court.

He Joined Cazenove in 1968 and after two years spent mainly in the New Issue Department, became a member of the executive of the Panel on Takeovers & Mergers. He became a Stock Exchange member in 1971 and a partner of Cazenove the next year.

He is at present chairman of the technical services committee, vice-chairman of the disciplinary committee — which is conducting hearings involving partners of the former stockbroking firm Halliday, Simpson — and is a member of the quotations committee.

Mr Wills will remain a member of the Exchange's 46-man council and is likely to be joined by new members when elections take place on June 21.

Although nominations have yet to be opened it is understood that about a dozen members retire by rotation. Of these, two will need to be replaced by new council members.

Warrant out for Andrew Warburg

By Lorna Bourke

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mr Andrew Warburg, a director of investment advisers Norton Warburg, which collapsed in February last year owing creditors more than £9m.

Mr Warburg, 37, failed to appear at Kingston Crown Court yesterday for his public examination in bankruptcy. The hearing had been adjourned last October so that Mr Warburg could appeal to the Divisional Court for a postponement until investigation into his financial empire had been completed.

The appeal was refused. Mr Warburg told the Divisional Court that he was in danger of incriminating himself if he answered questions at a public examination.

The Official Receiver, Mr Peter Joyce, told the court he had received a letter from Mr Warburg to say that he was unable to attend owing to circumstances beyond his control.

The Registrar took the unusual step of immediately issuing a warrant for his arrest, and the proceedings were adjourned indefinitely.

Norton Warburg's failure in February, 1981 caused reverberations throughout the City and the investment world because of its involvement with the Bank of England and the the pop group Pink Floyd.

Small investors who had been persuaded to invest in Norton Warburg because of its apparently impeccable credentials lost nearly £5m in the comapnay's collapse, and the Fraud Squad have been investigating its affairs.

Creditors of Norton Warburg living in Wimbledon noticed last week that Mr Warburg's house at 12 Colonne Road was apparently empty. The house belongs to Mr Warburg's wife, Carole.

"Now I just feel as though I have been robbed" was the reaction from a widow who invested her husband's life assurance money with the firm.

Investors in Norton Warburg Investment Management Ltd are due to receive their final dividend from the liquidator this month, brilnging the total to betweend 60p and 66p in the £1.

But several creditors of Norton Warburg have lost everything and are contemplating legal zction against Lloyds Bank, which acted as bankers to the company.

The Ombudsman has indicated that he will investigate the affair

MARKET SUMMARY

Gilts lead on cash hope

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 557.8 up 7.0
FT Guilts 67.30 up 0.39
FT All Share 321.15 up 3.97
Bargains 23,804

The prospect of a cut in interest rates ahead of next week's Budget saw most sections of the market in a confident mood again yesterday.

Gilts led the way strengthened by further indications from the money markets of cheaper money. In longs prices rose by up to £½, while in shorts the gains were limited to £3/16.

Equities also made headway although lack of sellers had a few jobbers squirming — particularly in electricals where many of the rises among the leaders were exaggerated.

The FT index, after opening 6.1 up at 10am, closed 7.0 up at 557.8.

The reduction of $4 a barrel in North Sea oil prices was *discounted* and made little difference to share prices after hours. BP ended the day 2p up at 282p, Shell 8p at 340p, Lasmo 12p at 299p and Tricentrol 4p up at 186p. However, Ultramar was a nervous feature closing only 9p up at 380p, after 385p, ahead of full year figures today.

Analysts are looking for unchanged fourth quarter profits of about £20m making £90m for the year against £75m last time. But rumours of a possible rights issue accompanying the figures were heightened by suggestions that the company would announce the figures as soon as the market opened instead of its traditional time about mid-morning.

House of Fraser closed 2p higher at 170p, after 174p, after a bullish circular from analyst Mr Roy Maconochie, of brokers James Capel.

Fisons leapt another 28p to 283p still reflecting Monday's full year figures. The shares have risen 123p from 160p in the middle of November when the group was being hotly tipped as a prime takeover candidate. Elsewhere in blue chips, ICI recovered to close 14p up at 332p after going ex-div on Monday

Oceanics made a succesful debut on the unlisted securities market where brokers Simon & Coates placed 1.75m shares at 130p. The price ended the day at 148p a premium of 18p.

Meanwhile, Amersham International, last week's newcomer, continued to make headway rising 6p to 194p.

Rights issue news left Ez Industries 10p lower at 215p, but added 13p to St Georges Laundry at 108p.

An encouraging statement to shareholders from Mr Jonathan Gestetner, joint chairman, added 3p to Gestetner at 65p. While he was unable to forecast the outcome for the year the results so far appeared encouraging.

Equity turnover on March 1, was £107.020m (18,515 bargains)

Kevin Page

COMMODITIES

● Sustained buying by the International Tin Agreement buffer stock and by some tin users pushed the cash price of the metal up by £55 to £7,090 a tonne. Three months tin closed £30 lower, however, at £7,205. Dealers reported continued selling from the source which until a week ago had been the buyer dominating the market. A special meeting of the International Tin Council will be held in London on Monday to discuss calling up buffer stock contributions which could buy 15,000 tonnes of tin.

● Collapsing crude oil prices drove gas oil futures down on the London International Petroleum Exchange to their lowest since it opened last April. A possible $4 cut in Brent prices caused spot gas oil prices to fall by $5 to $266 a tonne. The May and June contracts were the lowest priced at $26.75 and $247 respectively.

TODAY

Industry and Trade Select Committee starts examination of the Post Office. Institute of Fiscal Studies discusses Inland Revenue document on tax havens and residence. National Economic Development Council monthly meeting. Advance energy statistics (January).

Board meetings: interims: Campari International, Consolidated Gold Fields, Metamec, Jentique; finals: Fledgling Investments, General Accident, International Investment Trust, Liberty Life Association, Owners Abroad, Ultramar.

OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones average 7,309.41 down 18.03
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1,231.77 down 5.84

CURRENCIES

● Sterling weakened against all leading currencies behind the $4 oil price cut and expectations of lower United Kingdom interest rates.

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling
$1.8140 down 75 points
Index 90.7 down 0.4
DM 4.3300
FrF 11.0200
Yen 432.00

Dollar
Index 113.3 down 0.2
DM 2.3777 down 93 points

Gold
$360.50 up 75 cents

MONEY MARKETS

● Period rates turned easier. The bank, forecasting a shortage of £1,150m, bought £65m of bills outright at unchanged rates and £983m of bills for repurchase by the houses on March 9.

Domestic Rates:
Base rates 13½%
3-month interbank 13⅝-13¾
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 14⁹/₁₆-14¹³/₁₆
3 month DM 9¹³/₁₆-9⅞
3 month Fr.F 15⅝-15⅞

Beer group chief resigns

By Peter Wainwright

Mr John King, 52, has resigned as chief executive of the £159m Scottish & Newcastle Breweries, the Youngers Tartan beer and Kestrel lager group which now has a quarter share in Vladivar Vodka. Mr King has also left the board.

Sir Peter Balfour, chairman, has taken over Mr King's responsibilities but he still plans to retire by the end of next year.

He reached the group's normal retirement age of 60 last year but the board gave him a two year extension. He will not look outside the group for a new chief executive.

Mr King joined as chief executive from Metal Box four years ago. The chairman said he brought to Scottish & Newcastle "a wide experience of management at all levels".

Last night Mr Balfour did not disclose why Mr King had left. The parting was however "amicable". The chairman added: "I have a united board behind me."

The City was speculating yesterday that Mr King had been made a scapegoat for the failure of group profits to grow since his appointment, and that he could well have disagreed with the rest of the board about the future direction of the group, in particular the desirability or otherwise of a merger. In July, it is believed, Scottish might well report maintained profits for the year to last April.

Profit at Unilever jumps to £708m

Unilever, the Anglo-Dutch food combine, defied the international recession last year by increasing pretax profits to £708m from £572m. The final dividend is 24.1p gross, bringing the year's total to 38.4p gross, a rise of 17 per cent. The shares ended the day 5p higher at 665p.

The 24 per cent higher pretax profit was based on exchange rates at the end of 1980 and 1981. If comparable rates are used the increase is 13 per cent, but profits still rose much faster than sales volume or value. While sales volume went up by only 2 per cent, sales to third parties were £11,890m compared with £10,152m in 1980.

Unilever says that in the third and fourth quarters of 1981 the squeeze on real incomes in Europe began to be reflected in sales. Performance was also sluggish in the United States.

Outside Europe and north America sales grew quickly. An increase from £39.4m to £55.4m in the share of operating profit from associated companies was chiefly attributable to west Africa, especially Nigeria. The improvement in French West Africa was paticularly good.

Profits were helped by lower raw material prices, notably edible oils. But the difference between growth sales and profits also points to higher margins and productivity.

For the first time the company has published comparable current cost figures. On this basis, pretax profits rose 24 per cent to



Kenneth Durham: Taking over in May.



Sir David Orr: Stepping down at Unilever.

£498m, despite a sharp increase in cost of sales from £198m to £259m.

Sir David Orr, who became chairman of Unilever PLC, the British arm of he company, in 1974, is due to retire after the company's annual meeting in May. He will be replaced by Mr Kenneth Durham, vice-chairman.

£25m LOAN LIMIT PROPOSED

By Our Financial Staff

A £25m loan limit is among a number of more detailed proposals drawn up by the Grylls study group to back up its recommendations on bank lending. The group has recommended that interest on loans over 5 years which are used for investment should be paid net of corporation tax and are now suggesting the limit for each company and its subsidiaries should be set at £25m.

The Grylls proposals, which have attracted much interest in Whitehall, could effectively halve the interest burden which industry pays on part of its borrowings and boost cash flow by giving companies immediate tax relief on interest on loans which qualify under the scheme. The study group, set up by Mr Michael Grylls, chairman of the Conservative backbench industry committee who was influential in getting the loan guarantee scheme accepted, had a further meeting with Department of Industry officials last week. But implementation of the scheme is likely to require legislation

British Shipbuilders aims to 'leapfrog the competition'

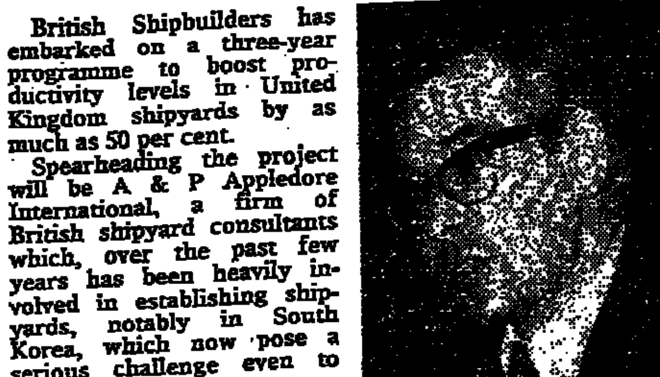
Three-year plan to boost yard output

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

British Shipbuilders has embarked on a three-year programme to boost productivity levels in United Kingdom shipyards by as much as 50 per cent.

Spearheading the project will be A & P Appledore International, a firm of British shipyard consultants which, over the past few years has been heavily involved in establishing shipyards, notably in South Korea, which now pose a serious challenge even to Japanese yards.

Announcing the programme yesterday Mr Robert Atkinson, British Shipbuilders' chairman said: "Our aim is to develop and utilize techniques which will enable us to leapfrog the competition. For years, the United Kingdom, which taught the world how to build ships, has pioneered technological innovations only to see other countries implement them to greater effect.



Mr John Parker: responsible for merchant shipbuilding

That situation has now changed."

Appledore International has been asked to carry out a detailed assessment of all 23 yards operated by British Shipbuilders and to advise on design, training, capital development and wider application of computer techniques.

The company, established originally by the ill-starred Court Line and London & Overseas Freighters long before the United Kingdom shipbuilding industry was nationalized, has derived 95 per cent of its business in recent years from overseas consultancy work.

It played a leading role in the establishment of South Korea's first major shipbuilding facility operated by Hyundai. More recently, it was involved in setting up Daewoo Shipbuilding which has already won orders from United Kingdom companies and whose capacity will be 20 per cent larger than that of BS.

Apart from cosultancy services — worth up to £3m — the company has also provided BS with its first director of performance improvement and productivity. Dr Roger Vaughan, supported by a small team of specialists, will be responsible for computer technology and central computing operations with the state shipbuilding organization.

Last year, British Shipbuilders managed to secure a 15 per cent improvement in productivity levels in its merchant shipbuilding yards but output per man still lags well behind that of major competitors, especially in Japan and South Korea.

Yards which will face an early scrutiny include Scott Lithgow on the lower Clyde, Swan Hunter on Tyneside and Austin & Pickersgill on Wearside.

British Shipbuilders is planning to spend about £50m on the introduction of computers to aid design and fabrication work and cut down its high unit costs. The productivity improvement programme formed part of a series of organizational changes aimed at accelerating progress towards early viabi ity.

BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS

Be sure of Shell . . . or enter Harrods' world

Oil price cut means cheaper raw materials

Two questions troubled the City after yesterday's announcement from the British National Oil Corporation that it proposed to cut its price by $4 to $31 a barrel. (Sally White writes). They were: was all of this already in the share prices? And secondly, when would the next cut arrive?

Oil shares were not a weak market. They had been oversold, according to the stock market's technicians, and several enjoyed a small rally for a variety of reasons. One feature noted by the jobbers yesterday was that there was not much stock around and while there were some sellers it would seem that they were after higher prices.

Given that the spot price is still a couple of dollars a barrel below the new BNOC price, an oil company needs a good story to attract buying orders. While BNOC was only talking of "proposals" the form is that Shell and BP have already concurred, and while other North Sea companies may complain, it will be to no avail.

Shell was one "buy" recommendantion that was still holding in yesterday's nervous and rumour-moved market Shell's traditional area of strength is its downstream operations. It had been achieving better margins, and the fact that it is light on crude oil reserves means it is left relatively unscathed by the Opec surplus.

A Mr Clive Callow at Fiske & Co. points out: "Shell's interests are therefore well served by the cut in the price." This means it will pay less for its raw materials. In addition the group has stopped the decline in its chemical business. The contributions form the group's United States operations "should not be underrated."

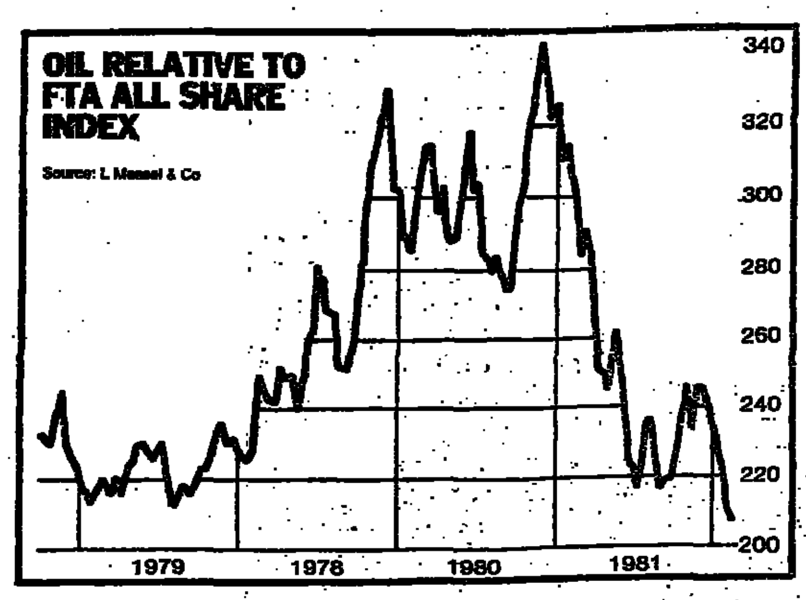
BP is still a recommendation from Grieveson Grant. "The yield funds like the stock — the yield is getting bigger and bigger," the brokers said.

As the market was waiting to assess the impact of the late afternoon BNOC announcement, it kept itself busy with rumours. Would Burmah now go for Fisons, or would someone go for Burmah, given the apparent collapse of the Croda bid?

Or, most important of all, was a cut in official or unoficial oil prices to $25 a barrel possible? Would the Opec cartel hold in those conditions?

This uncertainty ahead of the summer, when oil is always less in demand, is going to make the yield on BP become even larger, and bring pressure on the oil exploration favourites — Lasmo, Tricentrol, and also the little companies: Anvil, Berkeley Exploration, Candecca, Premier and so on.

The oil sector had already been left behind by the rest of the market.



All is going Fraser's way

While the market waits in suspense for the next move in the battle over House of Fraser, broker James Capel has taken a long look at the fundementals (Sally White writes). In its view the shares look cheap on the basis of the recovery potential and the strong assets base now being unlocked.

According to James Capel. consumers are likely to have more money to spend within the next 12 months — so that cycle is moving in House of Fraser's favour. Given the high operation gearing and productivity gains, the brokers see a strong recovery in profits over the next two to three years.

That means earnings per share going from 10.5p in 1980/81, back to 9.6p in the current year, then up to 11.8p and 14.3p by 1983/4. The net asset value is put at 320p.

Good news in the mail

The big mail-order houses are on their way back. Rapid growth in the 1970s came to an end with the onset of the recession and the downturn in consumer spending. But reorganization of the mail-order processes is likely to ensure that growth, though at a lower rate, will resume. (Drew Johnston writes).

One explanation of the lull in mail-order sales is that the customers in the big conurbations in Midlands and North of England have used redundancy cash to switch from credit to cash purchases. As this cash runs out, the argument goes, the traditional customers of the mail-order houses, Grattan, Empire Stores, Freemans and Great Universal Stores, will again take up the benefits of buying on credit.

But this is not the full story. Most of the mail-order houses face difficulties with bad debts and unsatisfactory sales agents.

Grattan faced another problem of an antiquated financial and marketing system. Its main efforts in the last year has been to introducing an efficient computerized order and delivery system.

The appointment of Mr David Jones as managing director from Great Universal Stores, and Mr John Whitmarsh as computer director marked a fundamental change of direction. Analysts argue that, though the full effects of computerization will take some time to filter through to the profit and loss account, a profits recovery will show in the 1981 figures. Estimates for pretax profit put it at about £5.5m, against £3.1m last year.

This is still substantially short of 1978's peak profit of £12m, but some analysts say Grattan can get back to the £10m pretax profit level by 1983. It is true that margins on products have improved. One reason behind this improvement is direct purchase from the company's trading business in Hongkong which cuts out the middle man. Another reason is a revamped selling technique and sales catalogues.

The next development in the mail-order sales market will be direct order by telephone, where Freemans Grattan's close rivals have a lead. Both Grattan and Empire are carrying out experimental business with direct ordering by telephone and they hope to introduce it soon. The advantage of the technique is that it is faster and gives more choice to the customer in areas such as colour of product for example.

Freeman's have a lead on the telephone ordering technique, but its rivals are not far behind, analysts say. The next stage, presumably, is direct mail ordering from home via computer. Mail-order companies are competitive and are continually vying to introduce the most up-to-date techniques.

INTERNATIONAL

JAPAN

Japan will work out new measures to curb growing trade friction before meeting its trading partners at the industrialized nations summit in France next June.

A Japanese Cabinet meeting was warned that any delay in such steps could lead to the collapse of the free trade system.

Mr Masumi Esaki, who lead last week's trade mission to Washington, told the cabinet that the Americans had stressed that the time for negotiations had passed and that Japan must act now.

● Hitachi, the Japanese electronics company, has reached agreement to provide Hewlett-Packard of the United States with technology to produce advanced silicon chip products.

YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslavia last year earned a record $1,350m (£741m) from tourism, 21 per cent more than in 1980. Some 6.6 million foreign tourists holidayed there for a total of 40 million overnight stays.

S AFRICA

South Africa's trade swung to a deficit of R229.8m (£127.6) in January from a R90.4m surplus last December and one of R364m in January 1981. January imports totalled R1,500m, up from R1,200m a year earlier and exports dropped from R1,600m to R1,200m.

LUXEMBOURG

Industry sources are predicting a record 1981 loss for the Luxembourg steel producer Arbed of more that LuxFr4,500m (£57m). Orders for March, however, show a strong recovery in demand, they added.

CYPRUS

Cyprus Airways has ortion for Economic Cooperworth an estimated $100m (£54.9m) with spare parts, the Airbus Industrie Consortium announced.

The twin-engined aircraft will be delivered early in 1984 for the Larnaca to London route.

FRANCE

Labour Ministers from the 24 nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development will open a two-day meeting on Thursday to discuss solutions to the high unemployment levels among OECD members.

The Organization estimates that unemployment in OECD countries will reach 28.5 million by the end of 1982 — 8 per cent of the work force.

● Unemployment in France rose by 1.9 per cent last month on a seasonally adjusted basis to 1.959 million from 1.922 million in January.

BIDS AND DEALS

British Electric Traction Group, has completed the acquisition of Havringham's Waste Disposal Division. This puts BET, through its wholly owned subsidiary Biffa Holdings, in the top three companies of the waste disposal industry.

P. C. Henderson Group has received 90.7 per cent acceptances of its offer for Normand Electrical Holdings, totalling 8,167,860 new ordinary shares and 8,167,860 deferred shares in NEH. Henderson Group intends to acquire the balance compulsorily.

CMT Wells Kelo, a subsidiary of Caparo, has acquired from the receiver of Wesba Products, of Manchester, certain assets with effect from last Friday. The cash involved was £18,000 in addition to which an extra sum will be payable for stock by reference to an agreed formula.

John Menzies Holdings is selling a subsidiary, Menzies Communications' Systems, to Comdial, the European subsidiary of a United States computer voice response technology group Comdial Corporation for £1.755m. John Menzies Holdings will hold 26 per cent of the company, in which Rank organization controls just under 10 per cent.

HOME CHARM

Foothold on the Scottish ladder

Home Charm, the do-it-yourself retailer which last month bought the J H Sankey Homecentres business for £14m, yesterday announced pretax profits up from £1.6m to £2.8m for the year to January 2.

Sales were also up, from £59.8m to £73.8m, as were earnings per share to 19p from 10.8p.

The dividend has been increased from 2.57p gross to 3.07p, making a total payout for the year of 4.28p, against 3.57p last year.

On an historical cost basis, dividend cover before waivers rose from 4.2 to 6.3 On a current cost basis, cover increased from 3.4 to 5.4.

At the half, when pretax profit rose by 94 per cent from £638,000 to £1.23m, Mr Manny Fogel, chairman, said yesterday he was confident of growth. Big contributions from Sankeys 27 Homecentres were not expected in the current year, but would filter through during 1983.

"Our sales per square foot of selling space is double Sankeys'. so we're confident that we can make the store more profitable," he said.

"The deal gives us a foothold in Scotland at Aberdeen, Perth and Edinburgh.

The improved profit performance was apprecisted by the market and the share price rose 5p to close at 142p. The yield on the shares is 2.7 per cent.

ST. GEORGE'S GROUP

Deal with BR

St. George's Group, the laundry and garment rental company, is to buy British Transport Hotels' laundry interests and has signed linen-hire agreements with BTH and British Rail.

The price for the sale will be about £1.1m funded mainly from an underwritten one for three rights issue of 1.23m new ordinary shares of 10p each at 74p per share to raise £830,000 net.

Under the agreement, which is subject to shareholders approval, St. George's will supply linen to 22 BTH hotels in England and Scotland, with the four remaining BTH hotels, three former BTH hotels and all the laundry services to BR at present provided by BTH. These are primarily for its sleeper services and Travellers Fare subsidiary.

As part of the deal St George's is to buy the BTH laundries at York and Edinburgh for £457,000 and the linen stocks of BTH for up to £550,000. But the BTH laundry at Willesden is to close with the loss of about 100 jobs.

The expansion of St. George's follows its acquisition of the laundry operations of Provincial and Greater Midlands Co-operative Society and a rationalization programme whose full benefits are expected to show in the year just begun.

After pre-tax profits of £117,000 in the six months to August the Board forecasts taxable profits of £440,000 for the year to February 1982 on turnover of about £6m. But this is after slightly lengthening the depreciation period of linen hire assets.

Trident Television is to consult its financial advisers to find a formula to enfranchise its 'A' non-voting shares. Changes in its articles of association and a market value for the shares are needed. This cannot be done quickly, Mr Ward Thomas, Chairman, said, but will be looked at after May when Trident will know the result of its hearings for operating licences for the Playboy and Cleremont casinos in London. Voting shares represent 3 per cent of the equity with about 1 per cent held by the board. The group's non-voting shares rose a 1p to 84p, after the annual meeting in London yesterday.

A shareholder, Mr Anthony De Selincourt, asked what sort of perks shareholders would be entitled to in the Playboy casinos. He suggested free entry to the Playmate disco — which he thought needed brightening up — and free membership to the clubs. Mr Ward Thomas said his ideas would be referred to the board.

CAPITAL MARKETS

The City of Montreal is raising $100m through a 10-year Eurobond, according to bond market sources.

Managed by **Societe Generale**, the bond will carry a 15¾ per cent coupon and par pricing. Redemptions will start in 1989 at 101½ per cent.

Svensk Exportkredit will float a 55 million Swiss franc maximum 10-year bond on the Swiss capital market from March 11 to 17.

A $30m 15-year convertible Eurobond issue of the Japanese machine tool company, **Amada**, has been priced at par bearing 5.50 per cent semi-annually.

LATEST RESULTS

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Berisfords (F)	10.5(10.45)	0.74(0.25)	9.1(1.4)	2.8(2.6)	16/4	4(3.8)
Diploma (I)	22.1(25.06)	2.61(2.74)	5.61(5.6)	1.2(1)	15/4	—(3.8)
Heywood Wms (F)	31.4(21.1a)	0.24(0.14ab)	2.79(1.9ab)	1.0(—)	—	1.0(—)
Home Charm (F)	73.8(59.8)	2.8(1.6)	19(10.8)	2.15(1.8)	28/5	3(2.5)
Mercantile Inv. (F)	—(—)	8.5c(7.5c)	2.64(2.81)	1.8(1.2)	30/3	2.6(2.52)
Mount Charlotte (F)	12.3(11.6)	0.71(0.66)	2.21(2.05)	0.77(0.7)	1/7	0.77(0.7)
Provident Financial (F)	305(283)	10(8.47)	11.88(12.72)	5.08(4.6)	23/4	7.5(7.02)
Unilever PLC (F)	11,890(10,152)	708(572)	105(75.4)	16.9(13.9)	—	26.8(22.9)
"W" Ribbons (I)	5.96(4.95)	0.019(0.27b)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1·428 Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net a For 8 months; b Loss; c Gross revenue.

COMMODITIES

COPPER: Higher grade was steady yesterday. — Aternoon: — Higher grade cash, £851.50-852.50: three months £881.50-882.00. Sales: 8,650 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes: £850-852.00: Three months, £878-878.50: sales: 100 tonnes. Morning. — Higher grade cash, £850.50-851: three months £881-881.50. Settlement, £851.00. Sales: 1,675 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £849.50-850.50: three months, £877-877.50. Settlement, £850.50. Sales: 550 tonnes.

TIN: Standard tin closed barely steady, after being firmer. — Afternoon. — Standard cash, £7080-7100 a tonne: three months £7200-7210. Sales, 455 tonnes. High grade, cash £7080-7100: three months £7200-7210. Sales nil tonnes. Morning. — Standard cash £7100-7110: three months £7210-7220. Settlement, £7110. Sales, 1,130 tonnes. High grade, cash £7100-7110: three months, £7210-7230. Settlement, £7110. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, SM30,12 a picul

LEAD was steady. — Afternoon — Cash £333-334.00 per tonne: three months £342-342 50. Sales, 2,1675 tonnes. Morning. — Cash £332.50-£333.00: three months £339.50-£340.50. Settlement £333.00. Sales: 4,625 tonnes.

ZINC was steady, buty quiet. — Afternoon. — Cash £429 50-430: three months, £435.50-£436.00. Settlement. £430.00. Sales. 1,575 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £189.00 ($345.00) a troy ounce.

SILVER closed barely steady. — Bullion market (fixing levels). — Spot, 434.95p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 792.70): three months, 449.20p (820.70c): six months, 463.30p (849.00c): one year, 493.50p (909.10c). London Metal Exchange. — Afternoon. — Cash, 430-432p: three months, 444.5-445p. Sales, 191 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning. — Cash, 435-435 5p: three months, 449.5-450.0p. Settlement, 435.5p Sales. 45 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash. £582-583.00 per tonne: three months £604.50-605. Sales. 13,900 tonnes. Morning.—Cash. £580-581.00; three months £603.50-604. Settlement. £581.00. Sales. 15,725 tonnes.

NICKEL was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £3,140-3,150 per tonne: three months £3,165-3,170. Sales. 204 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £3,135-3,145: three months £3,160-3,165. Settlement. £3,145. Sales. 300 tonnes.

RUBBER (pence per kilo): Apl 47.30-47.60: May 48 30-48.50: Apl-Jne 48.20-48.30: Jly-Sep 51.70-51.80: Oct-Dec 54.50-54.60: Jan-Mch 57.50-57.80: Apl-Jne 60.20-60.30: Jly-Sep 63.10-63.50: Oct-Dec 66.00-66.30. Sales, four lots at five tonnes and 426 at 15 tonnes (including four kerbs); Sales: 2,806 lots, including 118 options.

COFFEE. — **ROBUSTAS**— (£ per tonne): Mch 1402-1404: May 1296-1299: Jly 1247-1250: Sep 1224-1226: Nov 1200-1210: Jan 1196-1210: Mch 1180-1205. Sales: 2,806 lots, including 118 options.

COCOA (£ per metric ton).— March 1,169-1,170: May 1,135-1,136: July 1,153-1,154: Sept 1,175-1,176: Dec 1,193-1,194: March 1,214-1,215: May 1,224-1,227. Sales: 2,410 lots. ICCO prices: daily (March 1), 92.59c: indicator price (March 2), 5-day average, 94 12c. (US cents per lb).

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £4.00 lower at £162: the "whites" price was £2.00 lower at £171. Futures (£ per tonne): May 165.20-165.25: Aug 167.10-167.50. Oct 170.50-170.95: Jan 171.50-173 00: March 176.50-176.75: May 179.10-180.00: Aug 180.00-184.00. Sales: 2,957 lots. ISA prices (March 1): daily, 12.42c: 15-day average, 12.97c.

GRAIN. (The Baltic).—**WHEAT.**—Canadian western red spring, No. 1, 13½, unquoted. US dark northern spring, No. 1, 14½ per cent afloat and Mch £121.00: Apl £112.25: May £111.00 trans-shipment east coast sellers. US hard winter 13½ per cent Mch £116.75 quoted trans-shipment east coast. EEC, unquoted English feed fob. MCH £115: Apl £115.50: Apl/June £118.00 east coast sellers.

MAIZE.—French: Second half Mch £133 trans-shipment east coast seller. S. Afr white/optional yellow: Apl/May £79.00 seller.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: Mch £112.00: Apl/June £114.50: Sep £106.00 east coast sellers. All cif UK unless stated.

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on March 2:— GB: Cattle, 102.51p per kg lw (-0.42). UK: Sheep, 205.09p per kg est dcw (+0.71). GB: Pigs, 78.19p per kg lw (+0.75).
England and Wales: Cattle nos up 19.3 per cent, ave price, 101.82p (-0.18). Sheep nos down 15 9 per cent, ave price, 204.85p (-0.73). Pig nos down 6.3 per cent, ave price, 78.30p (+1.08).
Scotland: Cattle nos up 9.0 per cent, ave price, 103.68p (-0.91). Sheep nos down 15.6 per cent, ave price, 205.61p (+3.88), Pig nos down 6.1 per cent, ave price, 77.36p (-1 81).

WALL STREET

New York, March 2.—A widespread decline in energy stocks took the steam out of a stock market rally and caused prices to close mixed.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 8¾ points early in the afternoon but changed direction after news that British National Oil Corporation was cutting the price of North Sea oil by $4 to $31 a barrel.

The average finished the day off down 2.57 points at 825.82. Advances led declines by around 810 to 670 and volume swelled to 64 million shares

	Mar 2	Mar 1		Mar 2	Mar 1		Mar 2	Mar 1
Allied Chem	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fst Nat Bostno	[illegible]	[illegible]	Proctor Gamble	[illegible]	84
Allied Stores	29	[illegible]	Fst Penn Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pub Ser El & Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allis Chalmers	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ford	[illegible]	[illegible]	Raytheon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcoa	[illegible]	[illegible]	GAF Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	RCA Corp	18	[illegible]
Amax Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Dynamics	[illegible]	[illegible]	Republic Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amerada Hess	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reynolds Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Airlines	13	[illegible]	Gen Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reynolds Metal	[illegible]	20
Am Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rockwell Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Broadcast	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]	Royal Dutch	[illegible]	29
Am Can	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Pub Util NY	[illegible]	[illegible]	Safeways	[illegible]	29
Am Cyanamid	28	[illegible]	Gen Tel Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]	St Regis Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Elec Power	17	[illegible]	Gen Tire	[illegible]	[illegible]	Santa Fe Ind	[illegible]	16
Am Home	[illegible]	[illegible]	Genesco	[illegible]	[illegible]	SCM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]	Georgia Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	Schlumberger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Nat Res	[illegible]	[illegible]	Getty Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	Scott Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Standard	25	[illegible]	Gillette	[illegible]	[illegible]	Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]	Goodrich	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sears Roebuck	18	[illegible]
AMF Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	Goodyear	[illegible]	[illegible]	Shell Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Armco Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gould Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	Shell Trans	[illegible]	24
Asarco	20	[illegible]	Grace	[illegible]	[illegible]	Signal Co	[illegible]	24
Ashland Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gt Atlic & Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	Singer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Richfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	Greyhound	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sony	[illegible]	13
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Canadian Prices

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Ex div. a Asked c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

OVERSEAS COMPANIES

Toyota Motor Sales has revised its forecast recurrent profit for the year ending March 31 to Y63,000m from the Y60,000m estimated in October.

Toyota's sales by volume are expected to be 30,000 vehicles fewer than an earlier forecast of 3,200,000. The projection for exported vehicles is unchanged at 1,680,000, but domestic sales are expected to be lower.

Swiss Bank Corporation, Switzerland's second largest bank, announced in Zurich that it will propose an unchanged dividend of 10 Swiss francs per share for 1981.

The bank turned in net profits of Fr321,700,000 in 1981, up 12.2 per cent.

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale expects operating profit to improve this year after falling 30 per cent in 1981

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	13½%
Barclays	13½%
BCCI	13½%
Consolidated Crds.	13½%
C. Hoare & Co	*13½%
Lloyds Bank	13½%
Midland Bank	13½%
Nat Westminster	13½%
TSB	13½%
Williams & Glyn's	13½%

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000 11%, £10,000 up to £50,000 11½%, £50,000 and over 12½%.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
125	100	ABI Hldgs 10% CULS	125	+1	10.0	8.0	—	—
75	62	Airsprung Group	70	—	4.7	6.7	11.0	15.4
51	33	Armitage & Rhodes	45	—	4.3	9.6	3.8	8.5
205	187	Bardon Hill	199	-1	9.7	4.9	9.7	11.8
100	100	CCL 11% Conv Pref	100	—	15.7	15.7	—	—
104	68	Deborah Services	68	-1	6.0	8.8	3.4	6.4
131	97	Frank Horsell	131	—	6.4	4.9	11.8	24.3
83	39	Frederick Parker	82	-1	6.4	7.8	4.2	8.0
78	46	George Blair	52	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	Ind Pref Castings	95	—	7.3	7.7	6.8	10.3
106	100	Isis Conv Pref	106	—	15.7	14.8	—	—
113	94	Jackson Group	97	—	7.0	7.2	3.1	6.9
130	108	James Burrough	112	—	8.7	7.8	8.2	10.3
334	248	Robert Jenkins	248	-2	31.3	12.6	3.4	8.8
60	51	Scruttons "A"	60	—	5.3	8.8	9.2	8.5
222	159	Torday & Carlisle	159	-1	10.7	6.7	5.1	9.5
15	10	Twinlock Ord	13½	—	—	—	—	—
80	66	Twinlock 15% ULS	78	—	15.0	19.2	—	—
44	25	Unilock Holdings	25	—	3.0	12.0	4.5	7.6
103	73	Walter Alexander	77	+1	6.4	8.3	5.1	9.0
263	212	W. S. Yeates	228	—	13.1	5.7	4.3	8.8

Prices now available on Prestel page 48146

PEOPLE

Sir Henry's travels in the past

Sir Henry Marking, who has been reappointed for a further two-year term as chairman of the British Tourist Authority, seems to be riding a one-man nostalgia boom. He tells me: "The *The Way We Were* window display of the Thirties at our BTA offices in St James's Street, is stopping more passers-by than any other window display we have had."

Sir Henry, on the other hand, is a part both of the way we were as well as of the way we are. Now on his third



Sir Henry Marking

term as BTA chairman, Sir Henry's connection with the British tourist industry goes back over 30 years. He joined BEA as a solicitor in 1949, and became deputy chairman of British Airways in 1972.

But even this eminence does not protect one from the perils of air travel. I remember sitting on a BA flight with Sir Henry and Ross Stainton, then chairman of British Airways.

The cabin staff did not have the drink Stainton asked for and Sir Henry sat on something sticky, a left-over from the meal served on the plane's previous flight.

● *Macbeth Menzies has left the board of the 75-year-old independent North British Steel Group after a career remarkable by any standards. He has been chairman for 50 years.*

How to stay on top for half-a-century, and be managing director for 40 years of that time? Mr Menzies, who now becomes president of the Bathgate-based group has, he says, turned "a run-of-the-mill foundry into one of the most technologically advanced in Europe".



"Absolutely fascinating fluctuations — his cardiogram follows the base lending rate graph"

All along to Hollycombe Fair

With a bit of luck, Bill Brewer, Jan Stewer, Peter Gurney, Peter Davy, Dan'l Whiddon, and Harry Hawk will join Uncle Tom Cobbleigh this summer at the Hollycombe Steam Fair, now to be found at Penwith Pleasure Park on the A30 near Penzance.

It is the only known complete working steam fair, and it joins other steamy wonders like a three abreast roundabout, one of the only two surviving steam yachts, steam organs and swings.

The hope is that some of the two million visitors to the orange peel and beer cans of Land's End will stop off on the way. Congratulations to the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation which actually bought the Steam Fair for £250,000 and then leased it to the Pleasure Park. ICFC can use capital allowances on the equipment. Modesty nearly forbids me to identify ICFC's young Peter Smaill, of Bristol, as the inventor of this ingenious little scheme.

Peter Wainwright

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Mr Richard J Reeves has been appointed group company secretary of Ransome Hoffmann Pollard. He is also the finance director of RHP Electrical.

Mr Peter C A Lightfoot who joined the Frederick Parker Group last year has been appointed group financial director.

Mr G Roy Pritchard has been appointed chairman of the London and Westminster Newspaper Group in succession to Mr Ray Tindle.

Mr Robert C Tomkinson has been appointed financial director for international vehicle component manufacturer Automotive Products.

Mr John Anderson Kay has been appointed to the board of the Border & Southern Stockholders Trust.

The arithmetic of North Sea oil — who wins and who loses?

Falling world oil prices have forced the British National Oil Corporation to concede another cut in North Sea prices, this time by $4 a barrel, bringing the UK price down to $31. Jonathan Davis explains why it has happened and examines the implications for Government, oil industry and consumer.

● Why have North Sea oil prices been cut?

There are a number of contributory factors, but fundamentally it is a question of supply and demand. There is a surplus on the world oil market of between 2.5 and 3m barrels a day, equivalent to around five per cent of world oil demand. Stocks of oil held by government and oil companies are also still at very high levels, despite attempts to run down last year. The International Energy Agency in Paris estimates existing stocks amount to more 100 days supply, close to the all-time high.

With the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) in disarray, the surplus is exerting strong downward pressure on prices. Britain, which now produces about 1.9 million barrels a day from the North Sea, making it the non-communist world's fifth largest oil producer, cannot afford to ignore the price signals.

The official three-month term contract price for North Sea oil, which is effectively fixed by negotiation between the British National Oil Corporation (BNOC) and all the oil companies operating in the North Sea, has been $35 a barrel, having been reduced from $36.50 on February 8. But it is now possible to buy a cargo of North Sea oil on the "spot" market, where traders buy and sell non-contract oil, for $30 a barrel or even less — which gives a rough indication of what marginal quantities of North Sea oil are worth to oil companies.

At the start of the year, the "spot" price was roughly equivalent to the contract price of $36.50 a barrel, although it has to be stressed that "spot" market sales only account for less than five per cent of total North Sea production — so it is not a totally reliable indicator.

There is another side to the equation. Because of the recession and successful *attempts by industry to* conserve energy (or to switch to other sources of fuel such as coal), demand for oil has fallen sharply. Last year it was down by seven per cent. Oil companies, which already have more capacity in their refineries than they can use, are making heavy losses at these so-called "downstream" operations on sales of fuel oil, heating oil and petrol.

Large oil companies such as BP, Shell and Esso have been saying that on average the value of the oil products they are producing at their refineries is only equivalent to about $31 a barrel. If their North Sea crude oil supplies — the feedstock — costs $35 a barrel, they are bound to be making a loss. They therefore need lower North Sea prices, and they have not been prepared to wait until the middle of this month, when three-month term contracts would normally be renegotiated for the second quarter. They want the cut this quarter.

There is one other factor. The Inland Revenue assesses the oil companies' North Sea tax liability on the basis of the official posted price, regardless of what price it is actually sold at. If they cannot obtain that price, then they are still taxed at that higher level, which they claim is unfair.

● What would have happened if BNOC had refused to cut prices?

British National Oil Corporation is the North Sea price setter, because it trades about 1.2 million barrels of oil a day out of the North Sea total output of 1.9 million barrels a day. A large proportion of this oil it is required to handle by law under "participation" agreements with oil companies, designed to ensure that Britain can control its supplies if and when there is a world shortage. The oil has to be traded between BNOC and the companies at "market prices".

Now there is a surplus, it is feeling the other side of the coin. If it had failed to cut prices, a number of its contract customers would have refused to renew their contracts, which would have left BNOC *to sell the surplus* oil at what would almost certainly be a substantial loss.

A $4 a barrel loss on say 100,000 barrels a day would cost BNOC — and ultimately its owners, the British taxpayers — $400,000 a day, which is unthinkable. Overall, BNOC aims, and just about manages, to break even on its oil trading activities.

BNOC could have tried to hang on until the second quarter renegotiations, but it does not normally pay to alienate customers who are losing money. In any case, the companies had a clause in their existing contract which allowed them to reopen negotiations in the light of unexpected movements in world oil prices. BNOC has now apparently tried to eliminate that clause from its latest offer. The offer is conditional on the companies not reopening negotiations if Suadi Arabia or Nigeria — which produce similar quality oil — cut their prices in the four months to June.

If BNOC had failed to cut prices, another — more remote — possibility is that *companies* would have started to cut back production from the North Sea, as BP did with its Forties field last year when it was last pressing for price cuts.

● Who will lose and who will gain most?

The most immediate losers are the Tresury and smaller independent oil companies which have no refineries. *The Treasury stands to lose* between £1,000 million and £2,000 million in lost North Sea revenue in the next financial year. The effect will be offset by the general benefical effects of oil price reductions on the economy, and could also be reduced if sterling falls in response to the oil price reduction. That tends to increase, the Government's North Sea "take", because oil is priced *in dollars*.

Small independent companies such as Lasmo and Tricentrol will lose out because, quite simply, they stand to get $4 a barrel less for most of their oil than they have been getting up to now. The main beneficiaries will be BP, Esso, Shell and by other American companies which have refineries in Britain, though they will probably say they are still not making money.

● Will there be cheaper petrol or heating oil as a result of this cut?

The answer is probably yes — but it will only be a marginal difference, equivalent ot say two or three *pence off petrol prices.* The reason is that the big oil companies want to keep the benefits of the reductions themselves because of their refining and marketing losses downstream, and not pass *them on.* The industry is already subsidizing garages selling petrol to the tune of more than £40m a month, in subsidies.

Critics say that it is absurd that the consumer should pay *for the overcapacity in the* refining business. As a result of the industry's failure to foresee the oil price explosion of the 1970s, Britain;s refineries are processing 69 million tonnes a year of oil — *but have a capacity to use* 132 million tonnes. Although BP and Shell have recently announced closures, the companies are still loth to reduce capacity for fear of losing market share.

● How far will oil prices fall?

That will depend to a considerable extent upon what Opec does. Pressure is mounting for an emergency meeting later this month, at which Saudi Arabia will be called on to reduce its output — some 40 per cent of the Opec total — in an effort to remove the oil surplus. So far it has refused to do so. With the traditionally low demand period of summer approaching, *however, even that may* not be enough to stop prices falling, possibly as far as $25 a barrel. However, there must be a good chance that North Sea prices will hold until the end of June at about *the level BNOC has proposed.*

● What effect will the price cut have on North Sea exploration?

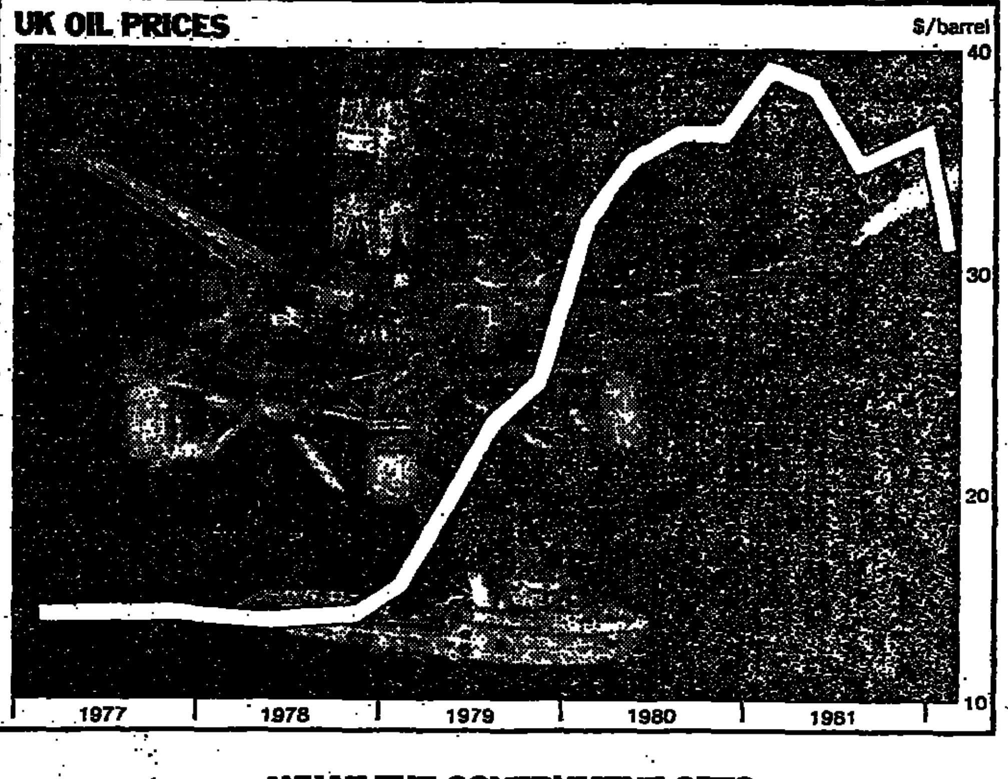
In the short term, not very much. There will certainly still be great industry interest in the forthcoming eighth round of North Sea licences being planned by the Government. However, the long-term effect could be more significant, since the North Sea is one of the most expensive areas in the world to explore and develop oil.

The production costs *of* the average North Sea field already in production amount to $11 a barrel, according to the Department of Energy, and that is before taxes and royalties are taken into account. For fields under development the figure is $14 a barrel, and for any future *development it will be much* higher still, as new discoveries being made are smaller and more remote than those already producing.

At $31 a barrel, there is still ample room for profit on sizeable finds, but the price fall will inevitably put some potentially commercial fields *into the marginal category.* According to stockbroker Hoare Govett, a $5 a barrel reduction in prices cuts the present day discount asset value of a North Sea oil find by about 20 per cent.

It is worth noting *that* four years ago, before the Iranian revolution sparked off the second great oil price explosion, no oil company would have forecast that North Sea oil would be priced at $31 a barrel in 1982. So they are still ahead of the game — even though the Government has since increased North Sea taxes sharply, partly justifying their action on the need to tax the windfall profits thrown up by the oil price increases.

If the oil price falls as far as $25 a barrel, that is when the combination of taxation and lower returns will begin to have a really significant impact on the level of exploration and development.



WHAT THE GOVERNMENT GETS

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Government revenues from North Sea Oil:										
Royalties £bn	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.2	2.6
*PRT £bn	0.0	0.0	0.2	o.8	1.9	2.9	3.2	3.9	5.0	6.5
Corporation tax £bn	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.1
Supplementary tax £bn	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.3	2.6	3.5	4.0
Total Revenue;										
A. at present prices £bn	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.5	3.4	6.9	8.2	9.5	12.4	15.2
B. at 1982 prices £bn	0.2	0.3	0.8	2.1	4.2	7.6	8.2	8.6	10.2	11.4

All figures except those on line B are at present rather than constant prices.

*Petroleum Revenue Tax.

Source: Phillips and Drew.

Business Editor

Looking for lower interest rates

Financial market confidence that interest rates will continue to fall is growing. While the March payment of Petroleum Revenue Tax yesterday helped leave an estimated liquidity shortage of about £1,150m. and kept seven-day interest rates hovering around the round-tripping trigger level, period rates in the money markets eased appreciably. And the gilt edged market had another good day too.

The feeling is that American rates are probably over the worst for the time being, fiscal policy in next week's Budget will be suitably restrained, and that the fall in oil price is good news for inflation. Certainly, sterling has held up very well so far in the face of the falling oil price; and it may well continue to do so if overseas investos give the Chancellor the thumbs-up next week.

But it remains a delicate balance on the external front while, internally, investors still need convincing that private sector credit demand can be contained before they are prepared to endorse the idea of real interest rates down to the 2-3 per cent level.

County Bank

Where next?

From humble beginnings, County Bank is at last coming of age as the merchant banking arm of National Westminster.

Yesterday it reported a 20 per cent increase in pre-tax profits to £8.2m. Admittedly that is no great performance on a balance sheet of more than £1,000m but if, as it claims, it has sown its seeds in fertile ground it should be reaping the benefit in the years ahead.

Its main achievement so far has been to establish itself in the more traditional merchant banking areas — corporate finance, lending, fund management, and international banking. But the last thing it sees itself becoming is a mirror image of the mainstream accepting houses and it is now allowing itself the luxury of musing about what its next stage of development will be.

Like the other merchant banks, it has looked enviously as the United States investment banks, European universal banks and the Japanese securities houses and in particular their ability to deal in shares. There are still too many legislative hurdles to be overcome to make this feasible in the short term although County is eyeing the Japanese market.

Plainly, though, it is starting to see scope in the possibility of moving into stockbroking territory should the Restrictive Practices Court upset the cosy single-capacity structure. After all, brokers have increasingly been poaching corporate finance work from the banks and if that buzz word in financial services these days, reciprocity, means anything, it is only a matter of time before the boot moves on to the other foot.

Unilever

Resilience

Unilever's deversity of interests has frequently given good protection against adverse international trading conditions, and the 24 per cent increase in 1981 pre-tax profits to £708m is further confirmation of the combine's resilience.

The outcome is especially heathy bearing in mind that the increase in the final quarter was held to just 13 per cent (to £144m), reflecting adverse currency movements of £15.9m compared with £3.1m in 1980.

But looking at the figures overall, the striking point is that significantly bigger profits were made from sales which rose by only 2 per cent in volume and 17 per cent in value £11,890m. Equally interesting, it was sales outside Europe and north America which provided the bulk of the profits rise.

Despite high promotion costs in the fourth quarter, detergents did well, along with other consumer products. But edible fats, were no better than in 1980 and chemicals, transport, and paper, plastics and packaging declined. Frozen foods suffered particularly.

Neverless, the final dividend of 24.2p gross brings the total to 38.4p gross, where the yield on last night's price of 665p, up 5p, is 6 per cent.

● *The economic programme outlined by Shadow Chancellor Peter Shore is a very big injection of demand into the economy. By pumping in £9,000million (mostly through public spending) Mr Shore hopes he would get 5 per cent growth. The money would be used in ways which would tend to depress the inflation rate in the short term, so he is able to claim that the Treasury model shows only an extra 2½ per cent inflation in 12 months time compared to present policies.*

The package bears clear signs of being a "quick fix" designed to produce attractive looking results in the short term. Only £1billion of the extra £9billion would go to public investment. The rest would go to higher current spending and tax cuts. The purpose of this is obviousy to lay the basis for an incomes policy. By holding down prices in the first year of the programme, Mr Shore hopes that he would get an understanding with the unions in the second and subsequent years which would prevent a new round of inflation. The danger is that wage bargainers would take the money the Chancellor handed them and then ask for more on top because the economy was picking up. A reflation on the scale Mr Shore proposes has a risk of provoking that, yet as he points out anything much less will not bring about a substantial drop in unemployment.

Hardly a living wage

AT WORK: LOW PAY

By Rupert Morris

The motives of low-paid workers vary. But almost all of them are virtually powerless to improve their lot.

There is a widespread assumption that today's social benefits ensure that hardly anyone in Britain is really on the bread-line. Talk of a "poverty trap" tends to be dismissed as alarmist.

Yet official figures show that 4,750,000 people earn less than £85 a week. Perhaps a quarter of this group earn less than £60 a week, and many are *unquestionably* at or near subsistence level.

The lowest-paid of all are the homeworkers, overwhelmingly women, doing either full or part-time work, knitting, sewing, typing, making toys or performing simple manufacturing tasks.

There are about 250,000 of them, according *to the independent*, trust-funded Low Pay Unit (LPU), which *reckons the average rate of* pay is 75p an hour for manufacturing jobs and only 50p an hour for non-manufacturing jobs.

Statistics in such an unmonitored area of work are slightly suspect, but a Department of Employment study last year also showed that a majority of homeworkers were paid less than £1 an hour.

Individual examples are perhaps as helpful. Mrs Doreen Marriott, who is 51 and has *to look* after her disabled husband, unemployed son and 18-year-old *daughter*, lost her job last week. As one of the better-paid homeworkers — she sewed pants and tee-shirts for a local firm near Hinkley, Leicestershire — she used to earn about £45 a week. It was a vital addition to the *£70 a* week the state provides

With half that £70 going on rent and fuel, the loss of her job has forced Mrs Marriott to re-think her family budget. She has given up *cigarettes*, and slashed her spending on food.

"We're just living from day to day," said Mrs Marriott, who now has to *charge* her son and daughter £10 a week each, even though it is nearly half her son's unemployment benefit, and her daughter is working short-time for less than £40 a week.

Mrs Doreen Singfield, a housewife at Sunbury-on-Thames, with one child still living at home, *took a part-*time job last year twisting wires for a plastics firm — a *monotonous* job, but something to do while watching the television. She earned about £6 a week for working anything up to 40 hours. Her husband earns £85 a week as a maintenance fitter, so it was not essential for her to work. She gave it up when the firm said it was paying her too much.

Mrs Marriott and Mrs Singfield are in different predicaments. *But there are* similarities: like all homeworkers, they *have* to take what they can get.

There is a ready supply of labour, housebound for one reason or another, willing to work for negligible wages, and impossible to organize in any *coherent* way to *stand up* for themselves.

Homeworkers are, of course, an exceptional category, but as Chris Pond, Director of the Low Pay Unit, explains there are other constraints and influences which keep other groups at the bottom of the pile.

Non-unionisation is a significant factor, and the rapid turnover of people in low-paid jobs ensures that even where a union like the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers launches a massive recruitment drive, as "USDAW" did between 1977 and 1979, boosting its membership by 60 per cent, *it still* loses a third of its members each year.

Under the 1980 Employment Act, you have to work for a firm for a year before you can claim unfair dismissal — so low-paid, high-turnover workers often lack legal rights.

For part-time workers, mostly women, legal protection is slighter still. If they work more than 16 hours a week, they can claim unfair dismissal after two years; if they work less than 16 hours a week, they have to work for five years to earn *legal* protection.

About a third of employers *pay* less than the minimum wages set by the wages councils — covering areas of work like hairdressing, catering, and clothing. *But* out of 12,000 identified by the Wages Inspecterate as under-*paying* their workers, only nine were prosecuted.

At the bottom end of the jobs market, it is all too easy for an employer to say that if he pays any more, jobs will have to go

Hairdressing, where 100,000 are employed, is the lowest-paid work covered by a Wages Council. USDAW's withdrawal from the council in disgust in 1972 has only led to a further relative decline in wages, according to the Low Pay Unit.

New statutory minimum rates for 1982, to be applied from April, are shown in the table.

Scarcity of jobs has meant an increasing number of different occupations are falling into the low pay net.

But perhaps one of the most startling to emerge over the last year is that of cleaners in the civil service. At £1.40 an hour, they have to work 13 hours a week to earn the equivalent of what they would get from unemployment benefit.

At this level, farmworkers, who have long been regarded as some of the *poorest paid* people in Britain, are, in Mr Pond's words, "the gentry of the low-paid workforce".

STATUTORY MINIMUM RATES

Job	Current rate (26.1.81) £	New rate (12.4.82) £	% increase
Apprentice — 1st year	25.00	27.50	10.0
Apprentice — 2nd year	28.00	31.00	10.7
Apprentice — 3rd year	38.00	42.00	10.5
Hairdresser — 1st year	43.50	49.00	12.6
Hairdresser — 2nd year	47.50	53.00	11.6
Hairdresser — 3rd year	51.50	57.00	11.8
Chargehand	54.50	61.00	11.9
Manageress	65.50	73.00	11.4
Clerk, receptionist, etc aged 20+	43.50	47.00	8.0
All other workers aged 20+	39.00	42.00	7.6
Shampooists	35.50	42.00	18.3

Stock Exchange Prices

Equities advance

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 1. Dealings End, March 12. § Contango Day, March 15. Settlement Day, March 22.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) March 2	Market rates (close) March 3	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8120-1.8250	$1.8135-1.8145	0.05-0.15c disc	0.40-0.50c disc
Montreal	$2.2200-2.2350	$2.2215-2.2225	0.32-0.42c disc	1.20-1.30c disc
Amsterdam	4.72-4.76fl	4.72½-4.73½fl	2¼-1¾c prem	5¼-4¼c prem
Brussels	79.25-79.75f	79.30-79.40f	10c prem-5c disc	5c prem-10c disc
Copenhagen	14.44-14.54k	14.46-14.47k	100-190ore disc	445-585ore disc
Dublin	1.2200-1.2300p	1.2210-1.2220p	50-65p disc	130-155p disc
Frankfurt	4.30-4.34m	4.30¼-4.31¼m	1¼-1¼pf prem	4¼-3¾pf prem
Lisbon	128.50-129.75e	128.55-128.85e	50-160c disc	130-385c disc
Madrid	187.00-188.25p	187.05-187.25p	10-30c disc	70-100c disc
Milan	2314-2331lr	2314½-2316½lr	12-15lr disc	38½-41½lr disc
Oslo	10.84-10.92k	10.85½-10.86½k	50-par ore prem	40-110ore disc
Paris	10.99-11.05f	10.99½-11.00½f	¼-1¼c disc	5¼-6¼c disc
Stockholm	10.49-10.56k	10.51½-10.52½k	145-75ore prem	380-310ore prem
Tokyo	429-435y	429½-431½y	3.00-2.60y prem	7.90-7.60y prem
Vienna	30.20-30.45sch	30.23-30.28sch	16-13gro prem	38-32gro prem
Zurich	3.40-3.44f	3.40½-3.41½f	2¼-1¾c prem	5¼-5¼c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was 90.7 down 0.4.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 13½%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 13½ Low 13½

Week Fixed: 13¾-13½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	13⅜	2 months	13⁵⁄₁₆
3 months	13⅛	3 months	13

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	13½-13¹¹⁄₃₂	1 month	14⁵⁄₁₆
2 months	13⁵⁄₁₆-13³⁄₁₆	2 months	14⅛
3 months	13⅜-13¼	3 months	13⅞
6 months	12¹¹⁄₁₆-12²¹⁄₃₂	6 months	13⅛

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	14½-14¼	7 months	14-13¾
2 months	14½-14¼	8 months	14-13¾
3 months	14½-14¼	9 months	14-13¾
4 months	14¼-14	10 months	14-13¾
5 months	14-13¾	11 months	14-13¾
6 months	13⅞-13⅝	12 months	13⅞-13⅝

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	14¹⁄₁₆-13¹⁵⁄₁₆	6 months	13½-13⅞
3 months	13¾-13⅝	12 months	13⁵⁄₁₆-13⁷⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	14¼-14⅛	3 months	13⅞
7 days	14¼-14⅛	6 months	13⅝
1 month	14⅛	1 year	13⅝

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight. Open 14⅞-14⅛ Close 15

1 week	14⅝-14⅛	6 months	13²³⁄₃₂-13¹⁹⁄₃₂
1 month	14⅛-14	9 months	13⅝-13⅜
3 months	13⅞-13¾	12 months	13⅝-13⅜

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 14¼ 6 months 14⅛

Finance House Base Rate 15%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6925-1.7075
Bahrein	0.6845-0.6875
Finland	8.2585-8.2085
Greece	111.10-113.10
Hongkong	10.6865-10.7265
Iran	not available
Kuwait	0.5170-0.5200
Malaysia	4.1990-4.2290
Mexico	79.80-87.00
New Zealand	2.3005-2.3295
Saudi Arabia	6.2110-6.2410
Singapore	3.8315-3.8615
South Africa	1.7850-1.7680

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.4845-1.4865
† Canada	1.2253-1.2255
Netherlands	2.6050-2.6080
Belgium	43.77-43.81
Denmark	7.97-7.98
West Germany	2.3772-2.3782
Portugal	70.00-70.25
Spain	103.15-103.25
Italy	1276.25-1277.25
Norway	5.98-5.99
France	6.0600-6.0690
Sweden	5.7850-5.7950
Japan	237.55-237.65
Austria	16.68-16.70
Switzerland	1.8805-1.8815

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8163-0.8165

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 13¾-13¼; seven days, 14¾₁₆-14⁷⁄₁₆; one month, 14⁵⁄₁₆-14⁹⁄₁₆; three months, 14⁵⁄₁₆-14¹³⁄₁₆; six months, 14¹¹⁄₁₆-14¹³⁄₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $363 (an ounce); pm, $361.25 close, $360.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $374-376 (£205.80-206.80).
Sovereigns (new): $88.5-89.5 (£48.70-49.20).

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
A and G Sec Elect 5p Ord (80a)	80
Amersham International 25p Ord (142)	194+6
Baillie Gifford Japan Trust 25p Ord (100)	73
City Site 25p Ord (35a)	30
Computer and Systems Eng 20p Ord (225)	238
Cussins Property Group 20p Ord (82)	84
Equipu 10p Ord (80a)	88+6
Exchequer 13¼% 'A' 1987 (j)	£21⅞+⅛
Good Relations Group 10p Ord (61a)	73
Hardanger Properties 10p Ord (100a)	103+1
Hayters £1 Ord (150a)	160
Moray Firth Exp	93-2
Newmarket Co (1981) Ltd $0.05 (£3.05)	263
Nimslo Int $0.20 Ord ($4.25a)	237+5
Owners Abroad 10p Ord (10a)	23+½
Peek Holdings 7p Ord	19½
Saxon Oil 50p Ord (12½p paid)	43-5
Speyhawk 10p Ord (115)	133+1
Television South West 5p Ord	14½+1
Treasury 3% 1987	£65¼+¼
Treasury 2½% Index Linked 2011 (+I)	£36⅞+⅛

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Lovell Y. J. (220)	Mar 26	263+2
Smith St. Aubyn (25)	Mar 19	37+2

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a Unlisted securities market. b £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £35 paid. j £20 paid. k Issued in units of sixteen shares and £5 nominal loan stock at £9 per unit.

مكتبة الاهل

THE CRICKET CONTROVERSY

SPORT

The cloak-and-dagger operation

Tour of SA was first mooted 17 months ago

By Michael Hornsby in Johannesburg and John Witherow in London

The operation which brought an unofficial England XI to South Africa and which has threatened to throw the international cricket world into turmoil was conducted in the utmost secrecy over the past year with cloak-and-dagger tactics that at times came close to farce.

The tour was organized by Peter Cooke, aged 34, the managing director of a Johannesburg record company, and Martin Locke, aged 42, a former disc jockey and now a freelance television sports commentator. Both are British-born with dual British and South African citizenship.

Mr Cooke told *The Times* yesterday that he had first conceived the idea for the tour as long ago as October, 1980, but it began to take shape when he went to the West Indies in February of last year on a holiday timed to coincide with England's cricket tour of the Caribbean. While there, Mr Cooke contacted a number of players obtaining positive response from some, who also signed letters of agreement.

The England players found themselves being drawn to the proposals by the controversy surrounding the arrival of Robin Jackman in the West Indies, who has links with South Africa, and *several of the older players could* see the threat to international cricket and the possible polarization between "black" and "white" countries.

On his return to South Africa Mr Cooke approached Mr Locke, an old friend, and persuaded him to use his business and cricket contacts to line up sponsorship and persuade other players to join.

During the summer a number of approaches were made to players in this country and Australia, with the idea of forming a multinational cricket team to tour South Africa. When news of that emerged the Test and County Cricket Board wrote to players being considered for the tour of India and Sri Lanka and told them their Test places *could be in jeopardy if they* travelled to the republic. A similar letter was issued in Australia and that was apparently sufficient to scupper the plans for the tour before the England team set off for India.

Mike Brearley, the former England captain, said yesterday he was appproached by John Edrich, the former England opener and at that time a Test selector, asking him if he would be prepared to play in South Africa. Brearley gave an unequivocal no. He added that the West Indian Test players, Clive Lloyd and Wayne Daniel, had also been asked but had refused.

During the recent England tour of India and Sri Lanka, Mr Cooke and Mr Locke made further contact with the players, mainly keeping in touch by telephone but also using middlemen in the United States and England. It was one of the American middlemen who offered Ian Botham the "moon" if he would travel to South Africa only to be told that England's all-rounder was not interested in the Earth's satellite.

Before the players left for India a company called Oxychem Ltd has been set up for £100, holding the shares of some of the players who eventually arrived in Johannesburg over the past few days. Another company, Rasnip Ltd, was established in Scotland and it was alleged yesterday that this was also involved in organizing the tour.

Mr Locke and Mr Cooke *maintained an air of secrecy about* all the arrangements for fear of alerting the authorities, who they justifiably feared would attempt to block any tour. This led to the bizarre situation in India where Keith Fletcher, the captain, was unaware of the machinations going on in the secrecy of dressing rooms. Fletcher said yesterday he only knew of the tour on his return to England and was himself *contacted on Sunday by Mr Locke* and asked to captain the side for a fee of £45,000.

Three weeks ago, Mr Locke, after visiting France for a music festival, crossed the channel to England to finalize arrangements with those players who had not been on the India tour. Mr Cooke, accompanied by his South African lawyer, later flew to London with *the rest of the tour contracts*. A meeting was arranged for the following day with the other players who had agreed to come to South Africa and who would be arriving at the airport with the returning England touring party.

The clandestine flavour of the whole operation is best conveyed by Mr Cooke's own description of what happened next: "We found a number of England officials were at the airport and this made things a bit difficult for us. It was a case of hiding behind pillars and having fleeting conversations with players. In the end we decided we couldn't do anything worthwhile at the airport. The only way to get the contracts signed was to see the players in private."

Mr Cooke spent the next *couple of days travelling Britain*, visiting players in their homes. "That was the crucial stage," Mr Locke now says. "We knew officialdom had an inkling of the tour and we were afraid the players would be influenced against coming to South Africa.

Mr Cooke stayed in London to await the late arrival of Hendrick, Willey and Larkins to make sure he got them before they had time to change their minds under mounting official pressure.

Back in South Africa, Mr Locke was approaching the South African Cricket Union (SACU) for their blessing. A year of two ago SACU would almost certainly have opposed a "go-it-alone" tour of kind because the cricket authorities then believed *that progress towards non-racial* sport would eventually gain South African admittance to the International Cricket Conference, the game's ruling body. But South Africa's application was rejected yet again last year.

With that door closed, white SACU players began to support the idea of a "Kerry Packer" style of isolation from the world game. It was not until Fevbuary 20 that Mr Locke and Mr Cooke felt confident enough to approach South African Breweries for financial sponsorship of the tour. By lunchtime the same day the company agreed. It says they will not make a penny from the tour and that the profists will be used to promote non-racial South African cricket.

Mr Cooke, who confirmed he was looking for another one or possible two players to join the tour, would not confirm or deny they had been paid £40,000 each. He did, however, say that not all the players were receiving the same amount.



Brearley: one of the players who refused.



Procter: Some justice in his claim

The players limber up

Rebel 12 concentrate on their nets

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, Mar 2

As international controversy swirled about their heads, England's 12 cricketing "rebels" stopped their ears, refused questions, and buckled down to some hard net practice at the Wanderers' ground here today in preparation for the first engagement tomorrow of their one-month tour.

There is a two-day match in Pretoria against a South African Colts (under-25) Eleven. Essex and England opening batsman Graham Gooch has been chosen by his fellows to captian the English side there and throughout the tour.

The visitors then travel straight to Port Elizabeth in the Eastern Cape for a one-day match on Saturday against the Springboks, who will be captained by Mike Procter, the experienced Natal all-rounder and former captain of Gloucestershire.

South Africa has been out of international cricket for so long — the last officially approved test tour here was in 1970 by the Australians (who were trounced) — that Procter is one of only three players in the South African side to have played previously for his country. The other two are Graeme Pollock and Barry Richards.

The other members of the Springbok side are: *Jimmy Cook, Peter Kirsten, Clive Rice*, Garth le Roux, Vintcent van der Bijl, Stephen Jefferies, Alan Kourie and Ray Jennings. Procter and Pollock have both said they regard the English side as "representative" and "reasonably" close to a full-strenght England team".

Others have been less flattering. Mr Hassan Howa, the President of the predominantly black South African Cricket Board, which is opposed to the tour, and rival of the mainly white South African Cricket Union, which approves of it, has described the English players as "over-the-hill sporting mercenaries looking for a good pension".

After Port Elizabeth, the scene moves west to Cape Town where Gooch and his *men* will *play* a three-day match against Western Province, South Africa's top povincial side, which also contains the only Black player, off-spinner Omar Henry, whom the Englishmen are likely to face. There is no ban on blacks, but because of past discrimination, few are top-class players.

This will be played from March 8 to 10, and leads up to the first of three four-day "tests" which will be played from March 12 to 15 in Johannesburg. The other two will be played in Cape Town from March 19 to 22, and in Durban from March 26 to 29. In each case the matches are played over a Friday to Monday period. Cricket on the Sabbath will in itself be something of a novelty *in a country which still* takes Sunday observance seriously.

Mr Peter Cooke, one of the two entrepreneurs who organized the tour said he was still looking for one and possibly two more English players to join the touring side.

ITINERARY: March 3-4, v South Africa Colts, Pretoria; 6, v South African XI, Port Elizabeth, 8-10, v Western Province, Cape Town; 12-15, v South Africa, Johannesburg; 17, v South African XI, Durban; 19-22, v South Africa, Cape Town; 24, v South African XI Johannesburg; 26-29, v South Africa, Durban.

Debate moves beyond the sporting scene

Amidst all the furore over the "rebel" English tour of South Africa, it should in fairness not go unrecorded that this country has come a long way since the refusal to play host to a visiting English Test team containing Basil D'Oliveira began 12 years of isolation from international competition, which is only now being broken, albeit in unorthodox fashion. **Michael Hornsby** writes from Johannesburg.

Hailing the arrival of the English players yesterday as "fantastic news for all cricket lovers in South Africa," Mike Procter, the Natal all-rounder and former captian of Gloucestershire, who will lead the Springboks into battle, said the tour should "not cause a rift because cricket in South Africa has done more towards multi-racialism than any other sport".

There is much justice in this claim. The trouble is that the *whole debate has moved beyond* the issue of the de-racialization of sport as such to the nature of South African society as a whole. Supporters of the sports boycott, both here and abroad, argue simply that the issue is the existence of apartheid and no amount of black faces on the stands, or on the field, can be a substitute for its total abolution.

"One can't have normal cricket in an abnormal society", Hassan Howa, president of the South Africa Cricket Board (SACB) says. This is the predominantly black rival of the mainly white South African Union (SACU), which has given its blessing to the current tour. "Sport is a reflection of society and our society is characterized by a man being separated from his wife and children in one district and being forced to seek employment in another".

The progress towards non-racial sport, under pressure of the international boycott, has none the less been strikin. In 1967 Mr John Vorster, the Prime Minister, could set out Government policy as follows: "Inside South Africa there will be no *mixed sporting events, irrespective* of the proficiency of the participants. On this principle there can be no compromise, negotiations or abandonment of principle".

By 1974, however, the same Government under the same Prime Minister had agreed to accept racially mixed visiting sides and was hinting that a mixed cricket team would be permitted to play against them.

Today, at any rate in theory, all cricket teams are open to players of all races, and ability is the only criterion for selection. In practice, of course because of the absence of opportunities in the past, there are few non-whites of top-class quality. The only black face the english visitors are likely to meet on their current tour is that of Omar Henry, a coloured (mixed race) left-arm spinner who plays for Western Province.

But there are more black players in the B division of the Currie Cup, the inter-provincial competition which is the South African equivalent of the English county championship. The Transvaal Cricet Council, an affiliate of SACU, *have also been organizing* the discovery and coaching of young talent in the black township of Soweto, outside Johannesburg.

Cricket grounds are open to all races, and the benches are no longer racially partitioned, though whether by force of habit or some other reason Indians and Coloureds (Africans are mainly football fans and not generally keen cricket watchers) still tend to keep to themselves.

An important breakthrough for cricket came in 1976 when the three organizations then administering the game — the South Africa Cricket Association (white) the South African cricket Board (African) and the Non-racial South African Cricket Board of Control (Indian, Coloured and S. African) — agreed to form a joint committee, which in turn became the South African Cricket Union with a non-racial constitution.

At the same time school sport remained, and remains, totally segregated, except in private schools as do many public and municipal sporting facilities such as gymnasia and swimming pools.

Today the South African Cricket Union remains formally non-racial, but nearly all its black players have switched back to Mr Howa's South African Cricket Board, which runs its own inter-provincial championship.

The Games

Threats 'not affecting our plans'

By Norman Fox
Sports Correspondent

Threats of a boycott by black African nations will not stop the Commonwealth Games going on in Brisbane next October, Queensland's Premier, John Bjelke-Petersen, said yesterday. The Supreme Council for Sport in Africa had already urged a boycott over New Zealand's participation and were joined yesterday by the Organisation of African Unity.

Having made their threat over *New Zealand*, the OAU did not make any additional proposals as a result of the English cricketers' tour of South Africa. New Zealand Commonwealth *Games* team officials yesterday reiterated their intention of going to Brisbane despite the possibility that their participation would lead to the 15 Commonwealth members of the OAU withdrawing.

The English players' tour has undoubtedly added to the worries of the Games organizers. Les Martyn, president of the Australian Commonwealth Games Association, said the cricketers should be banned from Test and county cricket for "prostituting themselves."

Mr Bjelke-Petersen said the threats from the OAU and from Abraham Ordia, of the Supreme Council, would not affect plans to hold the Games. He said: "If African nations don't come, I can't help it." Australia's Prime Minister, Malcolm Fraser, also said he believed the Games would go ahead.

Hopes that the African countries would compete were expressed by *Mr Martyn* and the Commonwealth Games Foundation general manager, Dan Whitehead, who said: "I urge the Africans on behalf of the organizers to be with us."

The threat from the OAU in Addis Ababa was in guarded terms. The ministers said that if new Zealand were not barred from the Games or withdrew voluntarily, they "might reconsider their own participation." They congratulated Australia on their refusal to give transit rights to the South African rugby team who toured New Zealand last year.

New Zealand are in no mood to withdraw. Roy Dutton, secretary of their Olympic and Commonwealth Games Association, said: "We must compete regardless of whether the African countries take part."

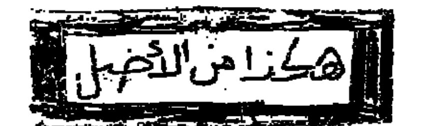
Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

This table is published on Wednesday and Saturday

Authorized Unit Trusts

1981/82 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers.			
		72-80 Gatehouse Rd. Aylesbury. Bucks 0296-5941			
72.3	57.1	American Growth	[illegible]	62.0e	2.34
54.4	40.8	Capital	38.8	41.9	4.07
64.3	54.0	General	60.0	64.9	4.73
107.8	97.5	Gilt & Fixed Int	100.4	105.7e	12.30
46.6	33.0	Income	39.4	42.6e	8.78
107.4	94.4	Worldwide	106.7	112.9	4.87
58.9	51.0	Investment	52.9	58.2e	4.12
93.4	80.3	Equitas Prog	84.4	91.3e	4.48
		Alben Trust Managers.			
		Bain House, London EC1A 7EU		01-236 5080	
109.7	93.5	Alben Trust (3)	102.4	110.1	4.31
84.2	73.7	Do Inc (3)	82.8	89.0	8.92
		Charities Charities Narrower-Range Fund.			
		15 Moorgate, London, EC2.		01-638 4121	
122.2	106.4	Income (34)	..	117.7	12.58
230.2	200.0	Do Accum (34)	..	230.2	12.58
		Charities Official Investment Fund.			
		77 London Wall, London, EC2.		01-588 1815	
168.4	147.3	Income (42)	..	167.4	7.23
415.1	360.3	Accum (42)	..	411.3	
		Chieftain Trust Managers Ltd.			
		11 New St., London, EC2M 4TP.		01-283 2632	
36.1	26.6	American Fnd	24.9	27.0e	1.53
27.5	20.0	Australian	18.4	20.0	1.35
64.3	41.1	Basic Resources	37.9	41.1	2.58
51.4	34.6	Far Eastern	37.3	40.5	1.32
39.2	33.4	High Income	36.4	39.5	11.04
29.6	24.1	Inc & Growth	24.8	28.9	8.23
50.3	44.7	International	41.1	44.7	1.63
22.2	19.3	Pref & Gilts	18.5	20.0	15.61
32.0	26.7	Smaller Co's	29.1	31.6e	3.41
		Vanbrugh Life Assurance Ltd.			
		41-43 Maddox St. London W1R 9LA.		01-499 4923	
213.1	197.1	Managed Fund	209.3	220.6	..
372.6	322.7	Do Equity	354.6	373.3	..
198.5	187.2	Do Fixed Int	198.3	209.0	..
229.5	206.9	Do Property	229.5	241.6	..
159.7	153.9	Do Cash	159.7	168.2	..
153.0	124.2	Do Int	128.1	134.9	..
		Vanbrugh Pensions Limited			
161.7	143.0	Managed Fnd	161.0	169.5	..
192.1	161.2	Equity Fnd	187.3	197.2	..
145.5	130.3	Fixed Int Fnd	145.5	153.2	..
161.3	144.7	Property Fnd	161.3	169.5	..
95.7	92.4	Index Lnkd Gilt	91.4	96.3	..
15.62	11.37	Guar Fnd (4)	..	13.00	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Offshore and International Funds



ROUND-UP

TABLE TENNIS

Two combination experts promoted in the ranks

By a Special Correspondent

Douggie Johnson, England's new combination bat player and Jill Hammersley, England's No 1 woman who has copied him, have improved their positions in the new European rankings issued yesterday.

Johnson, England No 3, appears for the first time at No 23 after recently gaining startling wins over two former European champions, Milan Orlowski and Gabor Gergely. That brings the total of England men in the list to four, with national champion Desmond Douglas at No 4, European champion John Hilpern, 24, and a former national champion Paul Day at 28.

Mrs Hammersley's improvement, the reward for fine performances in finishing second in the Euripean top 12 tournament in Nantes last month, may help her attempt to regain the European title in Budapest next month. The seedings will be based on the list and that means that she is likely to avoid meeting her great rival Bettine Vrieskopp of the Netherlands before the final. The top ten rankings are:—

MEN: 1. D Surbeck (Yugoslavia); 2. T Klampar (Hungary); 3. M Appelgren (Sweden); 4. D. Douglas (England); 5. M Orlowski (Czechoslovakia); 6. S Bengtsson (Sweden); 7. J Secretin (France); 8. A Grubba (Poland); 9. Z Kalinic (Yugoslavia); 10. J Dvoracek (Czechoslovakia).

WOMEN: 1. Miss B Vrieskoop (Netherlands); 2. Mrs J Hammersley (England); 3. Miss M Hrachova (Czechoslovakia); 4. Miss V Popova (USSR); 5. Miss A-C Hellman (Sweden); 6. Mrs U Kamizuru (W Germany); 7. Miss Z Olah (Hungary); 8. Miss J Magos (Hungary); 9. Miss G Perkucin (Yugoslavia); 10. Miss M Lindblad (Sweden).

RUGBY UNION

Bristol get second bite

The British Polytechnics final, for the *Rugby World Cup*, at Sunbury this afternoon will be between Bristol and Wales for the fourth season in succession — but only because of unusual circumstances (Peter West writes). North Staffs qualified for the last round but seven of their team are sitting final exams, others, it appears, are taking part in a day of students' action, and they felt unable to field a representative team.

So Bristol, as losers in the semi-final round, get a second bite of the cherry. Wales have won the trophy for the past two years.

BRISTOL POLY: D James (Ebbw Vale); P Walford, F Sagoe (Rosslyn Park), P Ward (Llandeilo), M Watkins (Bristol RFC); A McCutcheon (Llandeilo), D Price (Nottingham); C Mills (Chester RFC, captain), A Jones, D Walker (Clifton RFC), J Brain (Gloucester), J Willis (Welsh Schools), M Crooks (Wilmslow and Old Merchant Taylors'), C Kelly (Gloucester Old Blues), W Hart (Wilmslow).

WALES POLY: G Webb (Bargoed RFC); L Jones (Pontypool RFC), J Harris (Neyland and Cross Keys RFC), G Williams (Llandovery RFC), A Yendle (Cardiff RFC); R Angel (Ebbw Vale and Welsh Districts), C Williams (Llanelli and Llandovery); D Gilson (Cwmtillery RFC), J Morgan, S Peters (Pontypridd and Clifton RFC), A James (Tregaron and Welsh Districts), T Shaw (Blackwood RFC and Welsh Youth), P Evans (captain), A Jones (Aberavon and Cwmavon RFC), Norman Cartwright (St David's).

☐ The Irish wing, Trevor Ringland, has been cleared to play for Queen's University, Belfast in a league match on Saturday and is therefore available for selection by Ireland in their final five nations championship match, against France in Paris on March 20. Ringland missed the triple crown game against Scotland because of a broken bone in his left hand but when the Irish selectors meet tonight to choose the XV which will go for the Grand Slam, he seems likely to be restored after doing well in his first three internationals.

IN BRIEF

Lillee out of Pakistan tour

Melbourne, March 2. Dennis Lillee, the fast bowler, will not tour Pakistan with Australia's cricket team in October and November. Lillee, now in New Zealand with the Australian touring team, gave his decision to Alan Crompton, the tour manager. It was relayed to the Australian Cricket Board here today.

David Richards ACB executive director said in a statement that Lillee "considers it prudent to use the whole of the Australian winter to recover from niggling groin, back and knee injuries". He added that Lillee wanted to be fully fit for the 1982-83 season when England will tour Australia.

☐ A nagging back injury, suffered during the recent West Indies tour of Australia, has put fast bowler Malcolm Marshall in doubt for the Barbados team in the Shell Shield Tournament starting next week.

He had treatment by a specialist in Australia and in England before returning home last Sunday week. He tested it in a trial match in Bridgetown on Thursday but bowled only five overs, admitting afterwards that he was still troubled when he attempted to bowl flat out.

☐ Lancashire launched an appeal last night to make Old Trafford the super stadium of cricket in Britain. Cedric Rhodes, the chairman, told more than 500 guests at a champagne reception that Old Trafford could no longer be patched.

☐ Sri Lanka's opening tour match against the Pakistan Cricket Control Board Patron's Side was abandoned on the final day yesterday without a ball being bowled. Rain washed out the three-day match which should have marked the start of Sri Lanka's first tour since they were granted Test status by the International Cricket Conference in July.

Incentives for LPGA circuit

Tokyo, March 2 — Toyo Kogyo Co, the manufacturers of Mazda Cars, will co-sponsor the entire tour of the United States Ladies Professional Golfers Association (LPGA) this season, it was announced here today.

A company spokesman said that Toyo Kogyo's contribution to the tour would continue for at least three years, to help promote women's golf worldwide.

The company will donate funds to all 35 LPGA tournaments in return for rights to advertise Mazda Cars at tour venues.

A Mazda official said the funds would total somewhere between 100 million and 500 million yen (about $417,000 to $2,085,000).

The LPGA circuit this season features an innovation: a tournament in Europe, the Cartier Open at St Cloud, France, in addition to the traditional stops in the United States, Canada and Japan.

Ed Gowan, the LPGA head tournament director, said that more LPGA tournaments in Europe and Australia in the future were being considered.

Searching for a formula

Madrid, March 2.—A decision on whether or not the Spanish Formula One Grand Prix will take place this year is to be taken on Friday, the Spanish Automobile Federation (SAF) announced here today.

The fate of the grand prix, booked for the Jarama circuit near Madrid on June 27, is being hammered out at meetings between the SAF, who have the organising rights for the race and the Royal Spanish Automobile Club (RSAC), which owns Jarama.

The grand prix has for the present, been withdrawn from the world drivers' championship circuit.—Agence France-Presse.

Cyclist signed

The British professional cycling team. Viscount-Shimano, has been completed by the signing of Tony James of London. He joins Tony Doyle, the former world pursuit champion, and Ian Hallam, who must settle a dispute with the Professional Cycling Association before he can race this year.

FOR THE RECORD

BOWLS

OXFORD: English women's indoor championships: Semi-final round: Fours: Cherwell 25, Cambridge Chesterton 8; Solent 18, Lincoln 13. Triples: County Arts 15, Nailsea 9; Falcon 17, Folkestone 16. Pairs: Teesside 29, Ilminster 15; Desborough 23, Nailsea 15. Singles: I Molyneux (Cherwell) 21, T Barton (Croydon) 9; P Carter (Lincoln) 21, V Chalfield (Stone Lodge) 19.

CYCLING

CAGLIARI: Tour of Sardinia: Final leg (155km): 1. G Saronni (Italy) 4hr 6min 15sec; 2. J Jacobs (Belgium); 3. S Nilani (Italy); 4. R De Vlaeminck (Belgium); 5. A Van Heouvelinge (Belgium); 6. G Caister (Belgium), all same time. Overall: 1. Saronni.

FOOTBALL

CALCUTTA: Nehru Gold Cup: Italy 2, Yugoslavia 1

TODAY'S FIXTURES

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated.

EUROPEAN CUP: Quarter-finals first leg: Dynamo Kiev v Aston Villa (2.0); Liverpool v CSKA Sofia; Anderlecht v Red Star Belgrade (7.0); Universitatea Craiova (Romania) v Bayern Munich (11.45).

CUP WINNERS' CUP: Quarter-finals, first leg: Tottenham Hotspur v Eintracht Frankfurt (7.45); Legia Warsaw v Dynamo Tbilisi (4.0); Lokomotiv Leipzig v Barcelona (4.30); Standard Liège v FC Porto (Portugal) (7.0).

UEFA CUP: Quarter-finals, first leg: Dundee United v Radnicki NIS (Yugoslavia); Hamburg v Neuchatel Xamax (Switzerland) (7.0); Real Madrid v Kaiserslautern (West Germany) (8.0); Valencia v Goteborg (8.0).

FOURTH DIVISION: Blackpool v Bradford City.

SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION: Celtic v Morton.

SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: East Stirlingshire v Raith Rovers; Motherwell v Dumbarton.

SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION: Alloa v Clyde; Cowdenbeath v Meadowbank Thistle.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Telford v Weymouth.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Bedworth v Kidderminster; Cambridge City v Alvechurch; Cheltenham v Redditch; Taunton v Bromsgrove. Southern division: Andover v Folkestone; Dunstable v Hounslow; Gosport v Chelmsford.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Bass Cup, semi-final, first leg: Gainsborough v Burton Albion. League: Mossley v Buxton, South Liverpool v Netherfield; Southport v Oswestry.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Birmingham v Queen's Park Rangers (7.0).

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Blackburn v Manchester City (7.0); Stoke v Burnley (7.0); West Bromwich v Everton (7.0).

MIDLAND LEAGUE: Alfreton v Appleby-Frodingham; Heanor v Ashby.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Feltham v Walton and Hersham.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Kingsbury v Marlow.

FA YOUTH CUP: Quarter-final: Watford v Middlesborough.

BRITISH POLYTECHNIC CUP: Final: Leeds v Sheffield (at Lilleshall, 2.30).

RUGBY UNION

CLUB MATCHES: Bath v Ebbw Vale (7.15); Coventry v Metro Police (7.15); Cross Keys v Bridgend (7.0); Exeter v Taunton, Guildford and Godalming v Surrey University (2.30); Leicester v Royal Navy (7.15); Llanelli v South Wales Police (7.0); Moseley v Birmingham; Roundhay v Leeds University (7.15); Saracens v London University (4.0).

BRITISH POLYTECHNICS CUP: Final Bristol v Wales (at London Irish RFC, 3.0).

COUNTY MATCH: Norfolk v Suffolk (at Lakenham, 3.0).

RUGBY LEAGUE

FIRST DIVISION: Barrow v Widnes; Hull v Leigh; Hull Kingston Rovers v Warrington; St Helens v Featherstone Rovers.

SECOND DIVISION: Halifax v Keighley.

HOCKEY

LONDON LEAGUE: Cheam v London University (4.15); Oxford University v Hawks.

CLUB MATCHES: Bedford v Cambridge University Wanderers; Cambridge University v Cambridge City.

BRITISH POLYTECHNICS CUP: Finals: Men: Oxford v Wolverhampton. Women: Brighton v Trent (both matches at Lilleshall, 2.30).

SQUASH RACKETS: SPA championship (at Abbeydale Park Sheffield).

SKIING CONDITIONS

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Piste	Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Arosa	150	200	Good	Varied	Good	Snow	-2
Powder on good base							
Andermatt	150	300	Good	Varied	Good	Snow	0
Fresh snow on hard base							
Courmayeur	162	255	Good	Powder	Good	—	—
New snow on hard base							
Grindelwald	40	140	Good	Powder	Good	Cloud	-1
New snow, windy conditions							
Isola 2000	130	170	Fair	Varied	Fair	Fair	-5
High winds closing most lifts							
Klosters	130	225	Good	Varied	Good	Snow	-2
Snowing hard, high winds							
La Plagne	250	350	Good	Varied	Good	Snow	-1
Few lifts open due to wind							
Murren	170	250	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	-4
Powder snow on good base							
St Anton	125	480	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	-1
New snow on hard base							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes.

FOOTBALL

Dynamic Kiev could end Villa's dream

From Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent
Simferopol, March 2

The Soviet season has not yet started but that of the English campions may effectively come to a premature end tomorrow evening. The defence of their title and their challenges in both domestic cups are already lodged in Aston Villa's chapter of lost hopes, and their manager has gone as well. All that remains in their empty book of dreams is the European Cup.

Here in the heart of the Crimean peninsular and in the middle of confusion, they take on the mighty Dynamo Kiev in the first leg of their quarter-final. Only last week they discovered that the tie was to be staged in the warmth of Simferopol, 350 miles south of frozen Kiev. Ironically, the temperatures were the other way round on arrival.

Only yesterday, the team found out that they were staying here rather than as they planned in Yalta on the coast. An official *complaint will be registered with* Uefa. Today, they were informed that the kick-off will be two hours earlier than expected, at 5 o'clock (2 o'clock GMT), to satisfy the hungry appetite of live television.

All these kinds of unsettling events have occurred before in the Soviet Union, but it is a new experience for Tony Barton, Villa's caretaker manager, in what he describes as their most important match in Europe. Indeed, the whole job is new to him. He had never seen a derby match until Villa's fixture against Birmingham City last Saturday, and being formerly a scout, had rarely worked with the players that are now under his command.

Mr Barton had wanted to use his spying ability to watch the opponents in action but Kiev, banking on Swiss secrecy, played three private practice games there recently, and he has been able to see them only on videotape. He knows enough about them on paper, though.

Seven of the Kiev side are members of the national squad, the dark horses in the forthcoming World Cup, and unbeaten for two years. The most dangerous among them is the flying winger, Blokhin.

The holder of goalscoring records at club, and international level, Blokhin is wated by Rapid Vienna and Real Madrid, and he may move after his summer activities in Spain. Kiev have already qualified for next season's competition after winning the championship for the second successive year. In that time, they lost some half a dozen games.

Villa, then, are up against a side stronger even than Dynamo Tbilisi the Cup Winners' Cup holders, and such impressive conquerors of West Ham United in the quarter-final last year. The pitch, which will be enclosed by an all-seated crowd of about 25,000, is wide enough to encourage Morley to repeat his feats in Berlin last October. Without him, Villa would not be here.

The presence of Evans however, is even more crucial. Since he resumed his partnership with *McNaught a month ago*, Villa have been unbeaten in the league, but the shoulder that he injured last Saturday is still troubling him.

Dundee United's stern barrier

By Iain Mackenzie

In spite of that three-goal defeat in Spain recently and the fact that Celtic have not been pleasing their manager Billy McNeill lately, all is not yet lost this season in Scottish football. This evening Dundee United will, metaphorically, wear both their own tangerine shirts and the dark blue of Scotland as they try to build up a Uefa Cup lead which will take them through to the semi-finals of a competition more often accustomed to seeing English and continental sides in the later rounds.

Eight times since the old Fairs Cup began in 1958 English sides have taken the trophy. Last season it was Ipswich Town who were successful, and there may be an extra bounce to United's play against the Yugoslavs Radnicki Nis when they remember that it was Aberdeen who sent the East Anglian side tumbling out so early this season.

United, one of the most effective footballing sides in Scotland, have not found it difficult to score against continental teams. Five seems to be par for the course. Monaco gave away that number and so did the Belgian side Winterslag. Whether Radniki can be persuaded to be so generous is another matter.

In season 1980-81 Radniki lost only six times in the Yugoslav League and in 34 matches gave away 28 goals, fewer than any other team in their division. That would seem to indicate a tight defence, but it is not the end of the story. The Yugoslavs scored only 39 times and their final third position in the championship, three points behind the winners Red Star, Belgrade, owed much to the points from 15 draws.

United will not find life simple at Tannadice. There have been suggestions from the ever-hopeful Scottish public that United need only turn up to ensure a place in the last four, but if they believe that they will be doing only their visitors a favour.

Nis, a small town about halfway between Belgrade and Skopje and not too far from the frontiers with Bulgaria and Romania, is hardly the easiest of places in which to win a second leg and one suspects that unless there are at least two goals in United's bag around 9.15 they will be struggling to emulate Ipswich.

Already the Yugoslavs have produced a surprise by naming Radi Savljavic who will be the main striker. Savljavic has had a chequered career with Radniki and has not been in favour with the coach in the past few months.

The Scottish side expect to be at full strength. Their only doubt is Narey who has been troubled by a foot injury but he is expected to play.

World Cup ticket system not popular

Madrid, March 2.—The organizers of the World Cup, caught between the desire to pack their stadiums and the need to minimize hooliganism, have settled on a recipe for ticket distribution which seems to be giving everyone, organizers included, an upset stomach.

Three months and a half from kick-off, how to procure a seat at football's greatest tournament has become the subject of loud debate in Spain and elsewhere. For Raimundo Saporta, president of the organizing committee, the spectre of the 1980 European championship in Italy looms large. There, visiting teams played to empty stadiums while local supporters had to battle it out whenever Italy were scheduled to compete.

To prevent a similar disaster, Señor Saporta stands firm on his decision to limit Spanish consumption of tickets to a strict 35 per cent of the total. Of that, 10 per cent will be available at the gates a few weeks before the opening of the tournament to preempt the sale of counterfeit tickets — which, according to Señor Saporta, have already been prepared by the "international mafia". The remaining 25 per cent is split among the Spanish Football Federation, local clubs, and city governments whose stadiums are being used.

Spanish supporters are disgruntled with their 35 per cent and already disputing among themselves for what everyone claims is his fair share. For example, Barcelona, one of the most powerful clubs in Spain, have 100,000 members but get only 12,000 tickets for the opening match, Argentina v Belgium, on June 13.

Clubs have been forced to adopt arbitrary methods to decide which of their members will get past the gates—a necessity in a country where who you know counts for just about everything. Drawing lots and membership seniority are among the solutions.

Distribution of the remaining 65 per cent of tickets—to tourists and foreign football federations—has hit unexpected snags. A consortium of travel agents and hotel chains is in charge of tourist sales and the purchase of any ticket is linked to a minimum hotel reservation of 14 nights, a decision aimed at young British supporters, whose unfortunate behaviour abroad has driven organizers into craftiness.

But if a 14-night hotel requirement limits the chances of hooliganism, it can also dampen enthusiasm. So far only 1,500 French supporters have signed up for Spain and 4,000 Britons. In Kuwait, with per capita incomes among the highest in the world, the hotel formula has met with slightly more success: 5,000 takers. Now the consortium are considering lowering the requirement to four nights, if there are still tickets left by mid-May.

The organizers have not yet found a solution to the following problem: What happens when a match is sold out but blocks of seats remain? That would be the case if Kuwait supporters, booked for two weeks, were to shun a match that held no special interest for them—France v England, for example.

The "series" approach to sales could feed the black market, as the organizers are well aware. The World Cup always comes 10 years too late or 10 years too soon", Señor Saporta has said. He may now be leaning towards the latter estimate.—Agence France-Presse.

England expects Hill to do his duty



Hill: credit to his club

The Luton manager David Pleat, thanked the midfield player, Ricky Hill, yesterday, for being "a credit to his club", by releasing him for England's *under-21 visit to Poland on* March 17.

A backlog of league fixtures forces Ron Greenwood to go into the quarter-final first leg without many of his young England regulars, but when Hill was offered the chance to fill one of the gaps Mr Pleat decided that in this case country would come before the club. They have a league match at Barnsley on March 16.

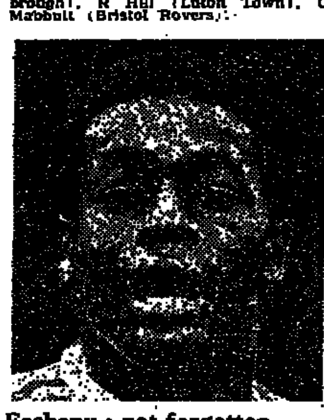
Luton, the second division leaders, will change their minds only if they run into a serious injury crisis. Justin Fashanu, out of the Nottingham Forrest first team at the moment and on the transfer list, has been made available for the match.

Hill, at 23, one of the over-age players permitted in the competition, joins five other international newcomers, goalkeeper Peter Hucker (QPR), Tony Gale (Fulham), Gary Stevens (Everton), Paul Heaton (Oldham) and Gary Mabbutt (Bristol Rovers).

Missing from the team which beat Hungary in November, to reach the last eight of the European under-21 championship, are John Lukic (Leeds), Terry Fenwick (QPR), Steve McCall (Ipswich), Bill Gilbert (Crystal Palace), Gary Owen (West Bromwich), Remi Moses (Manchester United), Garry Thompson (Coventry), Gary Shaw (Aston Villa) and Adrian Heath (Everton).

Club matches account for most of the missing men from the team and the usual back-up squad. Mr Greenwood himself will be in charge of the party travelling to Warsaw because clubs involved in the crop of league matches and European games includes Coventry, whose manager Dave Sexton usually takes charge of the under-21 side.

ENGLAND SQUAD: T Hesford (Blackpool), P Hucker (QPR), T Caton (Manchester City), T Gale (Fulham), R Ranson (Manchester City), N Reid (Manchester City), G Stevens (Everton), P Goddard (West Ham), S McMahon (Everton), C Allen (QPR), J Fashanu (Nottingham Forest), A Heath (Everton), P Hilton (Oldham), D Hodgson (Middlesbrough), R Hill (Luton Town), G Mabbutt (Bristol Rovers).



Fashanu: not forgotten

Bulgarians face rude awakening at Anfield

By Norman Fox

Much as Liverpool prefer to play their first leg European Cup matches away and finish the task before their own rousing supporters at Anfield, they need hardly fear the outcome of tonight's home quarter-final tie. Their opponents are CSKA Sofia who, last season, were sent home in a state of shock.

The Bulgarians return to Anfield with memories of that March night when Souness scored three and Liverpool finished with a 5—1 victory which they increased with a 1—0 win Sofia. At this time of the season the Bulgarians, like most eastern European teams, are only just stirring from their winter hibernation. Reawakening at Anfield is not to be recommended.

This is also the time when Liverpool usually go from strength to strength. Even if they began this season in unusually fallible style, there were excuses. The team had been reorganized since the previous season's European Cup final, which they won against Real Madrid in Paris. Clemence, Ray Kennedy and Jimmy Chase have gone but recent performances suggest that continuity may not have been too badly affected.

It will be no comfort to CSKA to hear that while they have been resting, Liverpool have been moving up the first division in a powerful, relentless effort to regain the championship title lost to Aston Villa last season. By the time of the final in May, they could be sufficiently settled to retain the trophy, although Villa could assist them by removing probably the most dangerous potential rivals, Dynamo Kiev.

Defending a run of 22 unbeaten European matches at Anfield, Liverpool will surprise no-on by fielding an unchanged team. Thompson has recovered from his leg muscle injurybut will be on the substitutes' bench with Alan Kennedy, who scored the winning goal in last season's final. At the end of that match it was Thompson who clasped the trophy.

The Bulgarians have played one game since their winter break, but Bob Paisley, the Liverpool manager, described them as "a more than useful side." He added: "We are going nearly as well as I want. We have had only one bad game this year, when we lost to Chelsea".

The European Cup last eight is divided equally between east and west. Bayern Munich, three times winners, meet Universitatea Craiova, who form the basis of the Romanian national team. The Germans will not be accompanied to Romania by their manager, Uli Hoeness, who is recovering from injuries received when a light aircraft in which he was travelling crashed. The regular goalkeeper, Junghans, and fine midfield player, Niedermayer, also miss the game. Both are unfit.

Red Star Belgrade, who visit the Belgian champions, Anderlecht, are without their most inspiring player, Petrovic. Anderlecht, moving quietly towards the semi-final round, have no injury problems but their international defender, Renquin, misses the first leg because of a suspension.

In the Cup Winners' Cup, Tottenham Hotspur need to achieve a convincing first leg win over Eintracht Frankfurt because the return leg in Germany could prove troublesome. Eintracht have ample experience and are cleverly led from the back by their Austrian international sweeper, Bruno Pezzey.

Keith Burkinshaw, the Tottenham manager, said yesterday that although he felt Eintracht were favourites, his side would continue to play in an attacking way. Spurs are involved in four different competitions but Mr Burkinshaw said the League was their priority. However, with Ardiles recovered from injury, an unchanged team should have enough skill and organization to win on home ground.

Mr Burkinshaw admitted that tonight he would be embarrassed when Eintracht arrived in the new grandstand. He said that overall it was a "terrific" building but small things were not satisfactory. He said: "I'm disappointed with it. The workmanship is shoddy, especially around the dressing room area."

Eintracht have flown an amateur goalkeeper to London to join their party. The coach, Lothar Buchmann, sent for Ralf Raps when the first choice, Juergen Pahl, broke down in training. Pahl, an east German who defected to the west in 1976, was taken off near the end of Eintracht's 2—0 defeat by Hamburg last weekend. He was suffering from a pinched nerve. The team will also be without Ronnie Borchers, an international forward who has missed several games through injury.

First inquiry for Hull City

The first inquiry about Hull City, the fourth division club which is up for sale, was received yesterday. Mr Martin Spencer, the club's receiver, would not reveal who it was from.

"The club was advertized for sale in two of yesterday's morning newspapers. Mr Spencer will be at Hull today to meet Gordon Taylor, the Professional Footballers' Association secretary. So far there have been no bids for any of Hull's players.

The football club's crisis was on the agenda at last night's board meeting of rugby league neighbours Hull. A proposed groundsharing scheme at Boothferry Park fell through last season, but the rugby club's chairman Roy Waudby said he would be interested if the football club wanted to move into the Boulevard Stadium.

Hull met Halifax Town in the league last night. Halifax themselves are in financial trouble and have launched a survival plan, just 24 hours after saying they would almost certainly have to pull out of the league.

Sam Rorke, their chairman, yesterday announced that he will meet the fourth division club's financial commitments until the end of the season, when the playing staff will be cut and those players remaining will be offered contracts based on lower wages.

Jimmy McIlwraith, the player who told a newspaper that he was earning up to £350-a-week at Halifax, has been suspended for four weeks, two weeks for his comments and two weeks for reporting late for training.

Next season, the players manager Micky Bullock wants to keep will be offered lower basic salaries with a maximum of £150-a-week. Those who do not accept the wage cuts will be released.

● Charlie George, the former Arsenal and Southampton striker, has completed his transfer to fourth division Bournemouth.

● John Newman is the new manager of second division Derby County. Mr Newman, formerly in charge at Grimsby Town and Exeter City, has been caretaker manager.

● Byron Stevenson, the Welsh international, has moved from Leeds United in an exchange deal with Birmingham City's former England striker Frank Worthington. No cash is involved.

Grey town hoping to strike gold

Valladolid, March 2.—The prospect of thousands of Kuwaitis turning up for the World Cup in June has filled this Spanish town with great expectations. Everyone is hoping to get rich.

Apart from the 20,000 French supporters expected in Valladolid, the thought of up to 10,000 Kuwaitis flocking here for two weeks has sent restauranteurs searching desperately for Arab receipes. The mayor hopes the visitors from the Gulf will build a block of flats and leave it to the town.

"No official offers have been made," Mayor Tomas Rodriguez Bolanos said, "but there will definitely not be enough hotel places. We are ready to do what is necessary for the Kuwaitis to finance some of the building.

"Valladolid is not a traditional tourist city" (the height of understatement about this drab industrial town of 300,000 inhabitants on the Castilian Plains). "We have only 2,500 beds. With up to 20,000 French and 10,000 Kuwaitis, we are going to have a big lodging problem".

Local police say that this is not their only worry. "It is not impossible that our bars will be filled with hundreds of women of ill-repute to serve the sports fans", one officer said. "If that happens, we are going to have a major problem. We don't have the police infrastructure of Madrid or Barcelona".

Another said: "Everyone will breathe a sigh of relief when the games to be played here are over".

Not everyone. Unemployment in Valladolid is running at about 16 or 17 per cent, according to the mayor, and many of the jobless are hoping for a glorious two weeks, with wealthy Kuwaitis throwing petro-dollars around.

A local committee of restaurateurs, hotel owners and travel agents has been formed to work out how best to welcome the Kuwaitis. The university's Arabic department has been consulted and a member of the university's administration said the department had been flooded with requests for advice. One problem is that the World Cup games coincide with the holy month of Ramadan, when Muslims have to fast all day.

Mayor Rodriguez Bolanos is taking his ambassadorial role seriously. Spain, the only western European country to have no diplomatic ties with Israel, has been trying for years to turn its good relations with Arab countries into hard investment, so far with only minimal success.

Kuwait, March 2.—Sparta Prague beat Kuwait 1—0 in a World Cup warm-up match today. [illegible] scored in the 24th minute.

MARATHON



Some of the youngest entrants in this year's London Marathon are put through their paces by two of the world's leading women long-distance runners, Leslie Watson (third from left) and Joyce Smith (second from right), as part of an advisory service for young marathoners.

BADMINTON

Chinese puzzle in draw for Wembley

By Richard Eaton

The John Player All-England Championships, still the most attractive tournament in the world, will attract even more attention than usual at Wembley from March 24 to 28 because it is the first time the Chinese are taking part. Nine years ago, when they last appeared on the international scene, they would almost certainly have carried all before them had they entered. Now it is not so certain.

Yesterday at the Press Club, London, the draw was not especially kind to them. They should find themselves encountering fierce resistance well before they reach the finals. Whether or not they still have the ability to do so will be one of the fascinating questions that the championships have posed.

Chen Chang-jie, the world games winner, who has Nick Yates, the England No 3, in his quarter, has to meet Liem Swie King, of Indonesia, the holder, in the last eight. Han Jian, runner-up in the World Cup, has England's national champion, Steve Baddeley, in his quarter and should then have to play the top seed, Morten Frost, the Dane, and that, too, is an early clash of possible winners.

Chen Tian-lung has Flemming Delfs, the unseeded European champion, in his quarter and only Luan Jin, the Friends Provident Masters champion, looks to have been favoured.

His path looks relatively clear until the semi-finals when he should play Prakash Padukone, the World Cup winner, the No 2 seed.

That assumes that Kevin Jolly, the unpredictable England No 2, who has run Prakash close several times, does not bring down the Indian in the second round Ray Stevens, England's No 1, has a likely third round with the seeded Hadyanto of Indonesia, an encounter that is not beyond him to win.

Zhang Ailing, of China, top seed in the women's singles, has a likely semi-final with Sunai Hwang of South Korea the holder, which neither will relish, while Chen Ruizhen should play Lene Koppen, of Denmark, the former holder, in the last eight.

Jane Webster, England's other national champion, who lost to Miss Koppen in the 1978 European final, unluckily gets her in the first round; but Sally Podger, England joint No 1, may get a crack in the second round at the seeded Ivana Lie, the Indonesian she beat in the outstanding match of the Friends Provident Masters.

MOTOR RALLYING

McRae in Longleat event

Jimmy McRae, the reigning Rothmans RAC British open champion, is among the drivers taking part in the Rothmans national rally weekend at Longleat Park, near Warminster, Wiltshire.

On Saturday 60 competitors will contest the 60-mile, 16-stage national rally. The winner will join 11 leading British drivers in a rally sprint over a three-mile course on Sunday.

Opposition for McRae on the rally sprint will include the Vauxhall Chevettes of Terry Kaby and Russell Brookes, which finished just behind McRae's Rothmans Opel Ascona in last weekend's Mintex rally. The other entries are Jeff Churchill (Ford Escort), Billy Coleman (Gartrac Escort G3), Malcolm Patrick (Opel Ascona 400), John Price (Renault 5 Turbo) and Francis Tuthill (VW Beetle).

Yesterday was the last chance of practice for teams competing in the Rally of Portugal. Team Nissan Europe put their cars into final tarmac rally trim ready for the first leg today.

The event is a mixture of tarmac and gravel and car specifications must be changed to cope with the conditions. Because of this, mechanics are trained to change axles, gearboxes and suspensions, in minutes as opposed to hours.

On top of all the practice for the rally, the British driver, Tony Pond, runs five or six miles a day in order to be fit to cope.

TOP 10: 1. W Rohrl/C Geistdorfer (Opel); 2. H Mikkola/A Hertz (Audi); 3. T Salonen/S Harjanne (Datsun); 4. J L Therier/M Vial (Porsche); 5. B Waldegaard/H Thorszelius (Toyota); 6. H Toivonen/F Gallagher (Opel); 7. M Mouton/F Pons (Audi); 8. P Eklund/R Spjuth (Toyota); 9. A Pond/K Gormley (Datsun); 10. C Torres/A Morais (Escort).

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Quebec Nordiques 5, Los Angeles Kings 5; New York Islanders [illegible]; Toronto Maple [illegible]

RUGBY UNION I: WELSHMAN WHO NEARLY RAN FROM TWICKENHAM

When the demand for a victory is too strong

By Gerald Davies

Gareth Davies stands in a long line of distinguished Welsh flyhalves who arrive on the scene generation after generation with a regularity other countries must envy. Cliff Morgan and Carwyn James, whose differing talents in the fifties fuelled a debate which divided east and west Wales, and a little later Ken Richards and Alan Rees all had the unmistakable stamp of quality.

The early sixties saw David Watkins later challenged and superseded by Barry John who, as his career drew to a premature close, had Bennett waiting in the wings. And whilst Bennett's own style shone, Gareth Davies's arrival, after disposing of the challenges of first David Richards in 1978 and then Gary Pearce last year, ensured the remarkable continuity of talent in the position which endears itself most to the Welsh.

Flyhalves come in two contrasting styles, the nimble-footed firebrand, a Watkins or a Bennett, a young man in a hurry forever on his tiptoes, searching and probing for a gap. His instincts and skills respond to the speed of the action around him; the quicker the tempo, the better the challenge.

The other kind, a Ken Richards or a John, is more detached, exhibiting a temperament more akin to the assured Anglo Saxon than the impulsive Celt. He remains aloof and apart with time enough on his hands to make the action go according to his will and no-one else's. They survey the game from a different perspective. It is to this line that Davies unquestionably belongs.

In no other position is the past brought so much to bear on the present. Gareth Davies plays in the shadow not so much of his immediate predecessor, Bennett, but rather in that longer one cast by John to whom he is so often compared. The comparison goes further than style of play. Davies was born in a west Wales village, Tumble, the length of a boundary throw away from Barry John's birthplace. They both went to Gwendraeth Grammar School and came under the influence of the same PE master Mr Ray Williams, the former Llanelli and Wales wing and now the present secretary of the Welsh Rugby Union. Davies looked to Stradey Park for his formative rugby education.

Any further similarities he says, are coincidental. "I saw Barry play a couple of times, but he was playing for Cardiff by the time I began to go regularly to watch Llanelli. I have not modelled my style on his, I did not see him often enough for that".

He has the safest pair of hands in the business, as befits an avid cricketer whom his Cardiff colleagues have nicknamed Majid. His line kicking is consistent and accurate. Leaning back almost languidly, his technique is more a matter of supreme timing than strength. The ball is kicked and alights just far enough out of play to give the full back, teetering on a touchline, a false sense that he might just get his fingertips to the ball.

It is the flyhalf position which arouses the most emotional debate, a debate which somehow insists that the head that wears the crown should remain uneasy. How else could his exclusion after the Scottish defeat last season be explained? It took him by surprise, particularly since one Welsh selector had suggested that he would be the next captain of the team. He took over the leadership ten months later.

"Even now as captain", he says, "my first responsibility is to make sure my own performance is right. How can I concentrate on leading the team if my own performance is not up to scratch? If the team is to perform effectively then each player has a duty to look to himself first. Even the captain".

In the constant search for perfection there are some who detect a flaw in his playing style. He does not run enough for their liking. But the modern trend to base attack down two narrow channels — close to the forwards and directly down the middle of the field — inhibits the flyhalf's freedom to manoeuvre. Defences here are at their tightest and he needs more than anything the quick ball from the loose.

"Also", he feels, "the laws as they stand encourage a negative attitude among players. There are so many chances of winning a game on penalties that the tight game, with players kicking for position, is the more advantageous way of going for a win". He wishes it were otherwise but he cannot afford to be too fanciful in his approach in front of an increasingly critical audience.

He is aware of the demands for a winning team, demands which reached their lowest point at Twickenham two years ago. "I knew there was something wrong when we walked for a team photograph. I sensed a bitter atmosphere in the crowd. There were times in the match itself when I was in two minds, if I ever got the ball, to run off the pitch and go back to the dressing room. It did not end with the match either. There was a lot of ill feeling in the dinner afterwards. I hated it and don't want to be part of something like that again."

It is devoutly to be wished that the same will not occur on Saturday and that the players of skill have their way.



Gareth Davies: Hated the bitter asmosphere in the Twickenham crowd.

RUGBY UNION II: SCOT WHO FEELS PRESSURE IS TOO GREAT

When a broken leg means more time with the new baby

By Iain Mackenzie

Rugby Union, originally the most amateur of sports, may be on the way to professionalism. The pressures on leading players are now such that there is no doubt that some at least are wondering if it is all worth while.

No longer is it a question of training twice a week and turning out on Saturdays. The modern player, if he aspires at all to wear his country's colours, has to be highly dedicated. Consider the case of David Leslie, honoured by Scotland 15 times. He is one of the few Scots to have played on four occasions against the All Blacks. He has been in the dark blue four times against England, and four against Ireland. Three times he has played against Wales, twice France have been the opponents, and there have been matches against Australia and Romania as well.

Leslie broke his left leg playing for Gala in a Scottish club championship match against Heriot's just over two weeks ago. The accident happened after only three minutes play, and as Gala lost again on Saturday, they have probably lost the championship as well. Yet, for Leslie, a 29-year-old architect who began life in Dundee, that is not the point.

"I'm not saying I am glad to be injured," he said yesterday in his home overlooking Galashiels. "But, I have to be honest and admit that I was worried about the next couple of months. I was just saying to my wife before the injury in the Heriot's match that I didn't know how I was going to get through the rest of the season."

Leslie is not a dramatist. He is noted as one of the thinkers in the Scottish game, and when he claims there are too many demands made on international players these days, it is not a claim to be taken too lightly.

"There are so many pressure games, it is very difficult to raise your own play to the same peak every week. Playing rugby is almost a pressure job now — trying to keep the club at the top, playing for the district, squad sessions at Murrayfield, playing for Scotland."

He checked his diary for last autumn. On September 26, Scotland met Romania at Murrayfield. The following day, after the social functions on the Saturday evening, Leslie was refereeing an under-18 event on the Gala ground.

Then, on the 29th, he had to turn out in a district match for the South, and on the first day of October there was training ("I hate training; maybe that's why I get injured so much, I'm not as fit as I should be"). On the 3rd, Gala had to play Jedforest at home and two days later, there was another Border League fixture against Selkirk at Philiphaugh.

On the 10th, there was a game against Melrose at home, another competitive one, and in between there was training. "Is it surprising we tend to get just a little bit tired?" Leslie asked.

He has a baby son, six weeks old. "Do you know, if I had'nt broken this leg, the amount of time free for him would have been almost nil? Sure, the leg hurts, but I reckon, in a sense, it's well worth it. At least I can spend time with him, and that's important to me.

"Do you know, I'm not even in favour of the national league. I reckon it kills the enjoyment. I am not a paid entertainer. I just want to enjoy the game, which is what rugby surely is all about."

He thinks it would be better for Scottish Rugby if there were four area leagues, cutting down on travelling expenses, and then a knock-out competition for the league winners. "Let's say four leagues, and two semi-finals before the big final game, like they have in England."

Leslie has another grumble. "The players have no control over the game. If a law is changed, are the players consulted? Of course not; those decisions are made behind committee tables and the players are left to implement them."

He went back to the league system in Scotland. "Relegation? Not something I think Gala are ever likely to have to face, but it's still something I detest. Who wants to be relegated? It leaves an unpleasant taste and that doesn't matter which ever club goes down. It's wrong somehow.

"It's just this league system. If you don't have leagues, you don't have promotion and relegation. You just get back to playing a game of rugby when everyone gets stuck in and then there's a good time in the clubhouse afterwards."

David Leslie is noted at Murrayfield for saying what he thinks, and perhaps rightly so. Yet, his is not a voice in the wilderness. One fellow Borderer, Roy Laidlaw, scrum half for Jedforest and Scotland with 15 caps, feels much the same.

"I think there are far too many pressures on players these days", Laidlaw said. "I'm 28, now, and my boys (he has two) are growing up almost without me. The pressures on family life are tremendous.

"You know, when I was in New Zealand with Scotland last year I went to see a film and there was a scene where the kids shouted 'daddy, daddy' and I almost cried. It was that serious."

Laidlaw's wife, Joy, talked about Australia, where Scotland go this year. "Yes, I want him to go and play for Scotland. I wouldn't try to stop him. But the build-up to it will be awful, and it will be terrible when he's away."

Laidlaw is not certain to be chosen, of course, but as his country's No. 1 scrum half, he has a better than even chance. If he does go, he will lose six weeks' wages. "I'm employed by an electrician who can't afford to pay me when I'm not working. But at least I get the time off."

Laidlaw relies on the goodwill of family and friends to help his wife and sons through when he is wearing the Scottish jersey. That approach, and David Leslie's, too, Scottish rugby must hold onto.



David Leslie: 'so many pressure games'

Spinks's defence

New York: March 2—The unbeaten World Boxing Association (WBA) light-heavyweight champion Michael Spinks will defend his title against his compatriot Murray Sutherland at Atlantic City in New Jersey on April 11. Spinks won on points over 10 rounds at Kiamesha Lake in May 1980 when the two last met. It will be the third time that Spinks defended his title — Agence France-Presse.

Golfing attraction

Madrid, March 2. — A golf match between Jack Nicklaus and Severiano Ballesteros will be played at La Moraleja Club in Madrid on July 9, the Spanish Golf Federation have announced. The winner will receive $10,000. The match is part of a series of events organized during this year's World Cup finals in Spain. —AP.

Thomas best earner

Philadelphia, March 2.—Kurt Thomas, one of America's foremost gymnasts, now leads the $250,000 United States professional gymnastics classic with $30,125 prize money earned so far on the three-month tour. Ron Galimore is second with $26,625 and Ron Price is third with $13,000.—AP.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: Sun Grand National Chase, Liverpool: [illegible] Sam, Mar 1. Tote Cheltenham Gold Cup Chase, Cheltenham: [illegible] Sun Alliance Chase, Cheltenham: [illegible] Chase, Cheltenham: [illegible] Whitley [illegible] Haydock: Balkeld.

RACING

Saint Jonathon is a rare attraction

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

It is not often that jumping attracts a Flat horse of the ability of Saint Jonathan, who is my selection to win the first division of the Cowthorpe Novices Hurdle at Wetherby today. When he was a three-year-old and trained by Barry Hills at Lambourn, Saint Jonathan started fourth favourite for the 2,000 Guineas on the strength of scintillating victories at Teesside Park and Thirsk that spring.

Sadly he failed to run up to expectations at Newmarket, principally because of a slightly injured foot, but later in the season he recovered and was placed in the Prix Lupin at Longchamp and the King Edward VII Stakes at Royal Ascot. Saint Jonathan is now trained by Peter Easterby in Yorkshire and it will be surprising if he fails to give John O'Neill a winning ride this afternoon.

When he ran over the hurdles for the first time at Catterick last month Saint Jonathan failed by only the narrowest of margins to win. However, the fact that he and Cool Decision, the horse who beat him by the width of a nostril, were 15 lengths in front of their nearest pursuer suggested that they had to be a bit special. Cool Decision is also running again today and his task in the other division looks slightly harder. Nevertheless he should still be up to beating Fair City and Rheinieken.

Bally-Go, who is trained by Mick Easterby, looks poised to make it a family day by continuing his winning way in the Micklethwaite Handicap Hurdle, even though his weight has been increased to 12st 1lb by a penalty for his victory at Huntingdon last month. Although his superiority was officially only half a length that day it bore no resemblance to the ease with which he scored. Before that Bally-Go had won at Doncaster where Mount Harvard was his victim.

Jeremy Hindley is better known for his exploits on the flat, but Arkan can justify his decision to take out a jumping licence by winning the Harewood Novices Hurlde. Arkan will be Hindley's only runner under National Hunt rules this season.

He finished fifth behind Carved Opal at Huntingdon eight days ago and going strictly on form he should not beat Latest Love, who finished third that day. However, I think that it is worthwhile taking a chance with him on this occasion.

No matter how Michael Dickinson fares on his local course with Badsworth Boy (4.15), who is reverting to steeplechasing after a spell hurdling, he should increase his tally by winning the Mark Five Amateur Riders' Handicap Steeplechase at Worcester with Ashley House, who won so easily at Newcastle 10 days ago. Before that Ashley House was equally impressive at Sedgfield.

Most people who were racing at Windsor a fortnight ago left the course convinced that a fall at the last fence had robbed Rodman of certain victory on what was his first appearance of the season. John Francome blamed himself that day, but now he will be looking for consolation on the same hores in the Fidbury Handicap Steeplechase.



Mount Temple safely over the last fence.

US rider's Plumpton touchdown

John Cushman, the champion steeplechase jockey in the United States, was at Plumpton yesterday. He landed at nearby Gatwick, and went to watch the racing, accompanied by Bob Champion, with whom he will be staying.

"I am here for over three weeks, and will be taking in Cheltenham", Cushman said. "I hope to be offered some mounts and will be riding out with Fred Winter's team on Thursday." Cushman, aged 26, comes from South Carolina and weighs 10 st.

The rain which threatened the Plumpton meeting stayed away, but the first flight was omitted from the first division of the Wallands Novices' Hurdle, which opened the meeting. Many were left wishing the heavens had opened after the flop of the odds-on Fitzherbert, a 10-length runner-up to Dioklis (16-1).

Alan Webb soon had the longshot in front, and supporters of the favourite were soon to realize they had burnt their fingers. Despite reminders from Peter Scudamore, he was no nearer than fourth after taking the penultimate flight.

After their disappointment with Fitzherbert, the partnership of Scudamore and David Morley were compensated when Mount Temple (12-1) finished well to win the Kybo Handicap Steeplechase.

It was a moment to remember for Charles Mackenzie when Vartkez held off the favourite, Indiana Dare, in the E. Coombes Handicap Hurdle. Vartkez started at 50-1, but this unconsidered five-year — old gave Mackenzie his first success in this his first season.

Lingfield inspection

There will be a 3.30 pm inspection at Lingfield Park today to assess the prospects for racing tomorrow. The clerk of the course, Rod Fabricious, said yesterday that there was waterlogging on parts of the course.

Two for England

English trainers won two races at Cagnes-sur-Mer yesterday. The Lincoln hope Banoco landed the £3,200 Prix de Guillestre for Tommy Craig at odds of 7-2 and, half an hour later Colin Booth saddled Crown to win the Prix du Logis du Pin, also worth £3,200.

Worcester

1.30 FERRY HURDLE (Div 1: novices: £690: 2m) (20 runners)

2	3f4	CELTIC BREW (M Hurdle) Mrs M Rimell 5-11-7	S Morshead
3		COLONIAL PRINCE (R Thompson) R Thompson 6-11-7	M Nuttall 7
4	0	COMEDY CROFT (Mrs H Mobley) Mrs H Mobley 5-11-7	E Waite 4
5	300-0	COSMIC OCCASION (M Reid) M Reid 7-11-7	P Carvill
7	1400-4	CROYDON HALL (A Hobbs) A Hobbs 7-11-7	Mr Peter Hobbs 7
8	000-20p	DARGAI (Maj J Urquhart) T Forster 6-11-7	H Davies
9	p0	DUKE OF YORK (NZ) (G Williams) G Williams 11-11-7	C Mann 7
10	00/	DYMOCK DUKE (M Wilesmith) M Wilesmith 9-11-7	—
11	3000-00	FLASH FRED (E Penser) T Forster 5-11-7	P Hobbs
17	00	KING THESEUS (Miss S Previte) C James 6-11-7	G McNally
18	40333-0	KUTANI (M Stephens) M Stephens 7-11-7	C Gray
23	0/3	MOONLIGHT RAG (C Barnes) M Pipe 9-11-7	—
24	0f0/0	PARK JET (L Barratt) L Barratt 6-11-7	R Williams 7
25	ou	QUAYPLAY (N Cabburn) G Kindersley 5-11-7	N Dunger 7
26	400-30	RAGA (B Gibb) J Clark 6-11-7	A Webb
31	004304	WEALTHY (M Low) M Low 6-11-7	Mr M Low 7
32	0/p	YEARS AHEAD (Guymas Hire Ltd) M Tate 6-11-7	R Hyett
33	001	JOHNS PRESENT (D) (J Sinnott) R Holder 4-11-4	P Richards
37	0p000	MANSURA (F Roberts) F Roberts 4-10-8	P Newth 7
38	00	SACHA'S SONG (Ld Vestey) J King 4-10-8	C Candy

9-4 John's Present, 7-2 Celtic Brew, 9-2 Croydon Hall, 6 Moonlight Rag, 8 Raga, 10 Dargai, 12 Wealthy, 20 others.

2.00 SIDBURY CHASE (Handicap: £1,744: 2m) (8)

3	211/f-f	RODMAN (D) (Mrs J Ceballos) F Winter 8-11-7	J Francome
4	244-00p	SOLAR LAD (CD) (T Eckley) G H Price 12-11-5	C Price 4
6	014f00	DEER MOUNT (CD) (Mrs M Babbage) Mrs M Babbage 8-10-11	Mr N Babbage 4
9	120-f04	PRINCE OF PLEASURE (S Spokes) M Tate 9-10-7	P Scudamore
12	000-000	FIFTEEN TWO (CD) (G Clay) G Clay 9-10-4	C Jones
13	p24300/	ISLAND MIST Mrs C Welch) S Cole 9-10-0	R F Davies
14	000-0p	BAZZ'S BOY (B Haywood) Mrs B Waring 6-10-0	S G Knight
16	b00000	MUSTARD (Mrs D Scott) D Scott 8-10-0	R Dennis 7

11-10 Rodman, 4 Prince of Pleasure, 6 Deer Mount, 8 Solar Lad, 10 Island Mist, 12 Fifteen Two, 25 others.

2.30 FERRY HURDLE (Div II: novices: £690: 2m) (19)

1	0-p0341	BROOKES LAW (D) (D Bloomfield) D Bloomfield 7-12-3	Mr J Bloomfield 7
3	p00p0-0	CHERCHEZ LA FEMME (Mrs E Weller) M Pipe 6-11-7	—
4	140000	CHRISTMAS VISIT (M Spedding) S Wright 8-11-7	A O'Hagan
5	p	COLONEL'S BOY (P Garvey) P Garvey 8-11-7	Mr G Williams 7
6		ELSEGUNDO (Mrs J Worthington) J Howell 6-11-7	W Worthington 7
7	f0up	FERRARI PARKS (A Hollingsworth) A Hollingsworth 8-11-7	Mr D Robinson 7
8	p	FOOLISH HOOLEY (E Bevan) E Bevan 5-11-7	M Williams
15	00	KINGS TOWN (J Grogan) M Tate 5-11-7	—
16		LE GARCON BLEUE (Mrs V Price) G H Price 5-11-7	R Crank
18	0/0-000	LILAC LADY (Mrs D Kain) R Thompson 8-11-7	M Nuttall 7
20		MASTER CONE (M Reid) M Reid 5-11-7	P Carvill
21	00	MITIGATOR (A Parton) Earl Jones 5-11-7	R F Davies
25	p00-0	REALERT (R Eavis) M Stephens 6-11-7	C Gray
28	0000-0	SANDFORD ROSE (R Eckley) R Eckley 5-11-7	N Coleman 7
29	000f00	STEEL TRADER (G Massey) D Nicholson 5-11-7	P Scudamore
30	000300-	TABERNACLE (Mrs M Bridgwater) K Bridgwater 9-11-7	S Dobbs 7
32	000430	WILD RYE (Mrs N Kennedy) Mrs N Kennedy 5-11-7	B De Haan
36	0b0224	LAWNSWOOD MISS (A Hill) R Hollinshead 4-10-8	Miss C Astbury
40	000	ROYAL TYCOON (A Brisbourne) A Brisbourne 4-10-8	M Brisbourne

11-4 Brooks Law, 7-2 Lawnswood Miss, 9-2 Kings Town, 6 Mitigator, 8 Steel Trader, 10 Wild Rye, 12 Realert, 14 Royal Tycoon, 20 others.

3.0 MARK FIVE CHASE (Handicap: amateurs: £1,616: 3m) (20)

2	213-34	SOINTULLA BOY (Mrs H Houlbrooke) Mrs H Houlbrooke 7-11-9	T Houlbrooke 7
4	210-411	ASHLEY HOUSE (D) (J McLoughlin) M Dickinson 8-11-7	D Browne 4
7	1u14-00	BRIDGE ASH (C) (J Johnson) J Johnson 9-10-13	J Johnson 4
8	4020-f4	LOCHAGE (CD) (R Steed) T Forster 11-10-13	T Thomson-Jones
13	3p-0ppp	SLIPPERY DICK (CD) (C & C Stainless Steels) J Peacock 10-10-10	M Wilding
14	0f4p00	PONGEE BOY (D) (P Waring) R Perkins 9-10-9	—
15	1/21-	ARMAGNAC PRINCESS (R Frost) R Frost 10-10-8	J Frost 7
16	132240	PUCKA FELLA (Mrs D Tucker) Mrs D Tucker 8-10-8	J Hembrow
18	2u0f0u	BALLYSPILLANE (D) (M Bradstock) F Walwyn 8-10-7	M Bradstock 7
19	3u1bff	ROYAL PORTORA (Mrs M Giles) G Balding 8-10-7	S Mullins 7
20	004b23	COLONIAL LAD (D) (Duke of Alburquerque) F Winter 9-10-7	Marquis de Cuellar 7
22	0-1pp30	MENQUILLA (D) (Mrs H Cooper) G Kindersley 9-10-7	P Webber
23	0f-233p	CHORAL FESTIVAL (C) (M Low) M Low 11-10-7	DOUBTFUL
26	0f-u3p0	THREE OF DIAMONDS (H Harper-Crewe) P O'Connor 10-10-7	P O'Connor
27	0000pp	NETHERTON (C Popham) C Popham 9-10-7	C Popham
30	302-000	SEA LANE (C) (P O'Connor) Earl Jones 8-10-7	M Mann
32	ppp00p	SUNDAY EVENING (D) (T Pocock) K Bishop 11-10-7	K Bishop
34	0-f0u03	GEMINI MISS (D) (Mrs D Scott) D Scott 10-10-7	G Edwards 7
35	021332-	O'CONNA (B Cambridge) B Cambridge 9-10-7	J Cambidge 7
37	000-p00	TRANSFORMATION (B Key) B Key 13-10-7	Miss D Key

6-4 Ashley House, 7-2 Sointulla Boy, 6 Lochage, 7 Colonial Lad, 10 O'Conna, 12 Bridge Ash, Pucka Fella, 20 others.

3.30 DAILY MIRROR CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS HURDLE (Handicap: £1,690: 2¼m) (16)

2	024-101	LORD LEIGHTON (B) (S Hunt) L Kennard 6-11-13	P Nicholls 3
12	00f-000	STONE MIST (G Williams) G Williams 6-11-4	C Mann
13	00-2013	SEA CARGO (CD) (J Johnson) J Johnson 7-11-4	R Stronge
18	000401	RAISE THE BID (T Forgarty) O O'Neill 5-11-0	M Caswell 3
19	00p-ppp	SAINTLY SORREL (A White) W Fisher 8-10-12	P Croucher 5
21	0-00000	DOUCEMENT (D) (Mrs B Cobden) J Cobden 6-10-12	R Muggeridge 3
22	410300	CHANCE FLIGHT (N de Savary) J Jenkins 6-10-11	—
24	00-0000	WILTON BEACON (B Ingamells) J Harris 6-10-9	J A Harris
29	0-00p	MISTER LUCKY (M Spedding) S Wright 5-10-8	A O'Hagan
34	pf00pp	STARSKY (B) (Mrs E Mitchell) N Mitchell 7-10-7	Angela Judd 7
35	000000	ASCOT AGAIN (G Smith) J Czerpak 6-10-7	V McKevitt
36	00-0031	ERRANTRY (D Dye) D Wilson 7-10-7	K Caplen 5
37	00/1000	POOR EXCUSE (O Henley) O Henley 7-10-7	R Varnham 5
40	000p00	LEVKIMMIS (R Juckes) R Juckes 9-10-7	P Carvill
42	000-	SAINT OSWALD (J Kelly) J Czerpak 6-10-7	M Worthington 7
43	03pf00/	ALICE CLARKE (Mrs H Haynes) H Haynes 8-10-7	M Richards

7-4 Lord Leighton, 5-2 Sea Cargo, 9-2 Raise The Bid, 7 Errantry, 8 Chance Flight, 12 Wilton Beacon, 20 others.

4.0 FORT ROYAL CHASE (Handicap: novices: £1,992: 2½m) (17)

2	2/442p	ANOTHER BREEZE (Lady Carden) N Gaselee 7-11-10	A J Wilson
5	223030	STAR MEMBER (R Hawker) R Hawker 7-11-8	E Waite 4
6	f3p-0f1	BONUM OMEN (C) (L Thwaites) F Walwyn 8-11-6	K Mooney
8	uu1210	EASER CARNIVAL (Mrs M Beal) K Bishop 6-10-12	P Richards
9	331104	BETTER THAN EVER (C Popham) C Popham 10-10-12	Mr C Popham
11	032-0u2	YALB (B) (Capt J Norris) K Bailey 9-10-10	A Webb
12	10402f	CROZURRY (B) (Mrs J Finding) T Forster 7-10-9	S Smith Eccles
13	30-3041	BANNORAN (CD) (Ld Vestey) D Nicholson 6-10-9	P Scudamore
17	00u233	WALTZER (N Ayliffe) N Ayliffe 11-10-8	M Ayliffe 4
21	300-02f	ROMANY NIGHTSHADE (R Steed) T Forster 6-10-3	H Davies
23	00-04p0	SIR BOUNTIFUL (Mrs G Allen) S Cole 8-10-1	M Bastard
24	1-p04uf	COURTINSIGH (Mrs M Morrison-Jones) J Edwards 7-10-0	P Warner
26	4u0200	TICHYTINO (Mrs V Edmunds) N Mitchell 6-10-0	C McIlatrick
27	0004up	BROAD LOOM (C Harvey) Mrs A Finch 6-10-0	DOUBTFUL
28	03-f21r	STATIST (B) (Mrs S Mutton) T Hallett 7-10-0	B Wright 4
30	004p-p0	SINGING SAINT (Miss D Bacon) Mrs A Finch 10-10-0	DOUBTFUL
33	0b0003	JUST PEEP (Mrs H Mowlem) J Mowlem 8-10-0	R Floyd

15-8 Bannoran, 7-2 Bonum Omen, 5 Easter Carnival, 7 Better Than Ever, 8 Another Breeze, 10 Yalb, 12 Crozurry, 20-1 others.

4.30 FERRY HURDLE (Div III: novices: £690: 2m) (16)

1	10p00u	GOLD STICK (Maj P Pearn) R Keenor 12-12-3	Mr J Pearn
5	2	CARE (S Sainsbury) T Forster 6-11-7	H Davies
6	0-0	FLY MORE (W Whiston) W Whiston 8-11-7	R F Davies
9	p	HILL LAUGH (Mrs H Bruford) F Muggeridge 5-11-7	R Muggeridge 7
10	0p	JUST JUBILEE (M Williams) M Williams 5-11-7	Mr A Sharpe 7
12		LAURELLO (R Chugg) R Chugg 5-11-7	Mr R Chugg
14	02443-	NIMBLE DOVE (Mrs V Price) G H Price 6-11-7	Cecil Price
16	0-043032	PHARAOH'S OWN (F Drury) A Barrow 5-11-7	R Linley
18	00	POWERSCOURT (Station Autos) J Edmunds 5-11-7	P Hobbs
19	000233-	PRETTY SHARP (G Clay) G Clay 5-11-7	C Jones
21	000f0-0	SEADORE (S Lowe) J Spearing 6-11-7	S Morshead
24	00	STOKE CITY (B Bond) Earl Jones 5-11-7	R F Davies
25		WHAT SON (D Broomfield) D Broomfield 8-11-7	Mr J Bloomfield 7
28	0	JUPITER'S GEM (R Thompson) R Thompson 4-10-8	M Nuttall 7
31	p0	SYBALGOSUYUM (F Carter) J King 4-10-8	C Candy
32	p00	WYKE (K Whaldon) J King 4-10-8	S Knight

4-6 Care, Pharaoh's Own, 6 Nimble Dove, 10 Pretty Sharp, 12 Stoke City, 20 others.

POINT-TO-POINT

Double for Turner at Cottenham

By Ian Reed

Before last Saturday the idea of a 260-1 double for David Turner anywhere, let alone in East Anglia, would have been ridiculed, yet this is what the former champion brought off with Hill Point (12-1) in the third division of the Cambridge University Men's Open and Ballyard Slipper (20-1) in the Adjacent. Even more surprising, perhaps, was Mrs Turner's recollection that before this they had not a winner at Cottenham for several seasons.

In the first division of the SAME Tractors Open, General Confusion, starting at a generous 4-1, was never headed, though Peter Greenall was just starting his challenge on Song of Life when this short-priced favourite came down three out. A backward-looking Bryn was caught over the last and beaten by Rikki Tikki Tavi, ridden by Joey Newton, in the other division.

Clare Mair and Jackway showed that their defeat of Mr Mellors and Lucy Gibbon a fortnight earlier was no fluke by beating Lucky Rew easily in the Ladies' Open. The most impressive winner of the day, however, was the five-year-old Lakin, from Libby Lees's stable. Having been more than a fence clear at one stage in the first restricted, he was heavily eased by Simon Sherwood over the last two, yet still won by a distance in very fast time.

Mist, drizzle and glue-pot going played havoc with viewing and the form book at Nedge on Saturday, as phantom horses, mostly outsiders, materialized halfway up the run-in. Fortunately, the Mendip Farmers' three Christie's/TKM qualifying races were run before the fog blanketed the whole course.

Brewster II and Hestitation were disappointing favourites for the two men's qualifiers. In the first Easter Express, strongly ridden by Chris Down, just got the better of Bad Job, with Crane Fly a respectable third. The second division was fought out by two brothers-in-law, Eddie Whettam and Richard Cake, each riding a horse owned by his father.

The sun shone at Tweseldown where Ian Balding, the Queen's trainer, won the first men's Open by a distance on his 11-year-old Ross Poldark. The Spud Centre caught Lucky Tess on the line in the second, and Mister Tack completed a course double in the Women's Open. The most impressive winner at the North Herefordshire meeting at Newtown was Petite Mandy in the second division of the Christie's/TKM Men's Open.

Saturday's winners were:

MENDIP FARMERS 12.0 Good Memories; 12.35 Easter Express; 1.10 Valerion; 1.45 Claddagh Gold; 2.20 Cross Member; 2.55 Leon Star; 3.30 Kent Gem.

ARMY (at Tweseldown): Border Mark; 1.35 The Spud Centre; 3.20 Ten Up; 2.55 Little Claret; 4.30 Sars Brood.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (at Cottenham): 12.0 Paddy's Peril; 12.30 General Confusion; 1.5 Jackway; 1.40 Lakin; 2.15 Clinch It; 2.50 Rikki Tikki Tavi; 3.25 Barnap; 4.0 Hill Point; 4.25 Ballyard Slipper.

NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE: 12.0 Headmaster; 12.35 Red Lad; 1.10 Lintam; 1.45 Crockanure; 2.20 Assured; 2.55 Talapint; 3.30 Petite Mandy; 4.5 Brown Sauce; 4.40 Handy Mark; 5.10 Broughton Lad.

SATURDAY'S FIXTURES: Albrighton (at Chaddesley Corbett, 1.30); Beaufort (Didmarton, 12.20); Mid-Surrey Farmers' Draghounds (Charing, 12.30); Percy (Alnwick, 1.00); South Dorset (Bradbury Rings, 1.0); Tiverton (Halberton Court, 1.30); Waveney Harriers (Higham, 1.30).

☐ The world's richest horserace, the Arlington Million, is to receive half a million dollars this year in the biggest sponsorship deal in racing history. The race, which is staged at Arlington Park, Chicago, in August, will in future be known as the Budweiser Million, after the brand of beer brewed by the sponsors.

Wetherby

1.45 COWTHORPE HURDLE (Div 1: novices: £690: 2m) (17 runners)

5	0	BANFF SPRINGS (G Thornton) Miss L Siddall 5-11-0	—
6	40f	BAVAL (Miss R Slicer) D Yeoman 5-11-0	R Barry
9	0	BRIGADIER GREEN (E Taylor) F Gibson 5-11-0	K Whyte
11	0000	DANZIG (E Stenton) M Lambert 5-11-0	A Brown
14		HIGHLAND PEACE (B Mitchell) K Morgan 5-11-0	C Grant
15	0	HY-LEE-CAPABLE (W Holden) W Holden 5-11-0	Mr S Roberts
19	0000	LITTLE NEWMARKET (Lady Hall-Davis) Mrs A Cousins 7-11-0	P Barry
20	20-0p0	MAD FOR ACTION (J Scott Ltd) R Fisher 6-11-0	D Goulding
24	0-00400	MOUNT EATON (D Davison) P Asquith 9-11-0	C Pimlott
26	4000-0f	OWEN GAIL (B Otter) W A Stephenson 6-11-0	R Lamb
27	400	PERIALOS (Mrs M Jarvis) A Jarvis 5-11-0	P Barton
29	303302	RENREBO (Miss J Taberner) M Naughton 5-11-0	G Bradley
31	2	SAINT JONATHON (R Swift) M H Easterby 5-11-0	J O'Neill
36	000-40f	SOME JINKS (E Collingwood-Cameron) W A Stephenson 6-11-0	Mr E McIntyre 4
37	4020p	SUPREME BID (Ld Cadogan) N Crump 5-11-0	C Hawkins
38	04030u	SWORD EDGE (W C Watts) W C Watts 5-11-0	P Armytage
40	000	WELSH VALLEY (B Watson) H Wharton 6-11-0	P Tuck

4-5 Saint Jonathon, 4 Renrebo, 13-2 Perialos, 10 Supreme Bid, Mad For Action, 15 others.

2.15 ARNOLD G. WILSON LAND-ROVER HUNTERS CHASE (Qualifier: £831: 3m 100yds) (6)

2	21020-2	THE DRUNKEN DUCK (B Munro-Wilson) B Munro-Wilson 9-12-7	B Munro-Wilson 7
3	11f-f0	SOLAR BEE (W Reed) W Reed 7-12-2	T Reed 7
6	00u00-0	CHARLIE'S CHOICE (Mrs F Gray) Mrs F Gray 9-11-7	D Kinsella 7
8		IT'S SUPER CANDY (J Coates) A Watson 9-11-7	D Coates 7
9	3/	KILLAMONAN (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson 8-11-7	E McIntyre 4
10	0/0000-	ROYAL NUGGET (G Richards) G Richards 6-11-7	M Todhunter 7

4-7 The Drunken Duck, 9-2 Killamonan, 7 Solar Bee, 10 Royal Nugget, 20 It's Super Candy, 33 Charlie's Choice.

2.45 HAREWOOD HURDLE (4-y-o: £690: 2m) (24)

1	142210	BEAN BOY (D) (Mrs E Dunn) Denys Smith 11-7	C Grant
3	000p00	FOLKLAW (D) (J Wilson) T Barnes 11-0	M Barnes
4	2213	FRENCH LORD (D) (Mrs L Kitchingman) G Richards 11-0	R Barry
7	001224	TUDORVILLE (D) (E Harvey) K Stone 11-0	C Tinkler
8	f	AMSAM (E Stewart) A Smith 10-7	P Tuck
9		ARDAR (Dr S Arnji) M H Easterby 10-7	J O'Neil
10	0	ARKAN (Soltan Adham) J Hindley 10-7	R Earnshaw
12	0	BLACK COMBE (S Marsh) R Fisher 10-7	K Teelan
14	00000p	BUT BEAUTIFUL (B) (Miss J Collins) C Pinkham 10-7	D Lancaster (4)
16	0f00	CLICKHAM LAD (N Chamberlain) N Chamberlain 10-7	T G Davies 7
18		COPY WRITER (J Moore) T Cuthbert 10-7	—
19	00	COUNTESS LORDENE (D Wilkinson) D Wilkinson 10-7	D Swift
21	000	GRINDERS (Needhams Butchers) E Carter 10-7	P A Charlton
24	223	LATEST LOVE (A Duffield) A Jarvis 10-7	P Barton
26	0	MIGHTY RUN (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson 10-7	R Lamb
28	00	PATCHWORK SAINT (F Watson) F Watson 10-7	D Dutton (4)
30		PRICE OF PEACE (Jonhope) J Doyle 10-7	S Charlton
31	03000	QUAM CELERRIME (J Airton) W Bentley 10-7	D Wilkinson
33		RESTLESS CAPTAIN (J Morrison) G Richards 10-7	N Doughty
34	000	RUMASA (R Johnston) T Barnes 10-7	D Johnston (7)
37	0	SHARP TOR (R Winfield) S Norton 10-7	A Brown
38		SQUIRES CLOSE (J Gilman) N Crump 10-7	C Hawkins
40		TAMANGO (Capt P Courage) P Courage 10-7	—
42		WAY OF THE WOLD (Mrs S Brook) S Norton 10-7	G Graham

15-8 Latest Love, 3 French Lord, 9-2 Ardar, 6 Bean Boy, 10 Arkan, 14 others.

3.15 SICKLINGHALL CHASE (Novices: £1,625: 2½m 100yds) (11)

1	0-23141	FINAL ARGUMENT (G Bartholomew) G Richards 6-12-1	R Barry
2	220130	ONAPROMISE (T Macdonald) Denys Smith 6-11-8	C Grant
3	020003	BALLYGORE (Mrs M Hathaway) W A Stephenson 6-11-1	R Lamb
5	0p-0	FOUR POSTER (G Pykett) P Bevan 6-11-1	T Wall 4
6	03000u	GLENDYNE (J Kettlewell) J Kettlewell 6-11-1	S Kettlewell 7
8	0u	JUST A KINSMAN (Ld Crawshaw) Mrs A Cousins 6-11-1	M Williams
9	1000-1p	KINDRED (L Brealey) Miss S Hall 6-11-1	C Pimlott
10	0/0/	LAST RAINBOW (C Drew) C Drew 6-11-1	—
11	00000-0	QUITE RIGHT (L White) A Jarvis 6-11-1	P Barton
13	342-24u	WENDYS WHIZZ KID (D Todd) D Todd 6-11-1	Mr D Williams 4
16	000/0	FOOL'S LUCK (Mrs I Ryles) F Watson 5-10-7	D Dutton 4

Evens Final Argument, 7-2 Onapromise, 6 Kindred, 10 Quite Right, Ballygore, 14 Wendy's Whizz Kid, 20 others.

3.45 MICKLETHWAITE HURDLE (Handicap: £1,987: 3m) (23)

2	114-011	BALLY-GO (D) (C Bell) M W Easterby 5-12-1 (5ex)	P Tuck
3	1/212-p	SKEWSBY (C) (A Phillips) M W Easterby 6-11-4	D Goulding
4	001110-	SOLAR EMPEROR (B) (A Fawcett) M H Easterby 6-11-3	Mr T Easterby
5	4-03010	TALL ORDER (D) (L Forster) L Forster 8-10-12	A Stringer 4
7	20f000	VENDEVAR (CD) (R Slater) A Jarvis 7-10-10	P Barton
8	4-032f2	RIGOROUS (B) (Mrs J Simpson) Mrs J Simpson 11-10-9	C Grant
9	/020-00	OISIN (W Thistlethwaite) R Fisher 9-10-9	J Errington 4
10	1114-00	HOPE OF OAK (C) (J Hope) J Charlton 6-10-9	G Bradley
11	240004	TOM NOEL (C Pinkham) C Pinkham 7-10-8	D Lancaster 4
15	20-0f00	MR SNUGFIT (A Greenwood) M W Easterby 5-10-3	D Swift
16	42100-3	NEARLY MIGHT (I Jones) W A Stephenson 8-10-3	R Lamb
17	0000u0	FOGBOUND (D) (Mrs S Austin) P Curtis 11-10-1	D Wilkinson
18	000000	CORAL JOHN (F Scotto) W A Stephenson 8-10-0	Mr E McIntyre 4
19	3-3b103	CLEARIT (A Brook) S Norton 7-10-0	G Graham
20	300041	WHO'S FREE (B) (I Pearson) T Cuthbert 7-10-0	J O'Neill
22	00-000u	BELLE ISLE BOY (B) (W J Smith) W J Smith 6-10-0	K Williams 4
23	f21130	BROCKIE LAW (C Bell) C Bell 4-10-0	C. Pimlott
25	up0p00	DEVON MIGNON (R Bethell) R Bethell 12-10-0	C Tinkler
26	000000	INKLING (Mrs E Wilmot) H Wharton 5-10-0	S Youlden 7
27	04u003-	UNCLE VANYA (I Jordan) I Jordan 12-10-0	J Allen
28	b0-0000	TELESTAR (B) (D Clowes) W Clay 8-10-0	M Elliott 4
29	pp-0030	KING OF SAND (Mrs M Lawson) W Bentley 7-10-0	C Hawkins
30	0000-00	KIRKBY LAD (Mrs J Tinning) W Tinning 8-10-0	G Wilkinson 4

11-4 Who's Free, 7-2 Rigorous, 11-2 Nearly Might, 7 Bally-Go, 8 Solar Emperor, 10 Skewsby, 14 Oisin, 16 others.

4.15 EAST KESWICK CHASE (Handicap: £2,338: 2m 50yds) (4)

1	10-2430	BADSWORTH BOY (CD) (D Armitage) M Dickson, 7-11-10	C Bell
2	212132	ICE PLANT (Lady Cadogan) N Crump, 10-11-1	M Stephens
3	03102f	DUSKY DUKE (Charlotte Lady Reay) W A Stephenson 7-10-9	G W Gray
9	00f030	FLITTERMERE (Miss N Taylor) R E Peacock 11-10-5	J Hansen

Evens Badsworth Boy, 15-8 Ice Plant, 4 Dusky Duke, 14 Flittermere.

4.45 COWTHORPE HURDLE (Div II: novices: £690: 2m) (19)

2	41	COOL DECISION (D) (C Platts) Miss S Hall 5-11-7	C Pimlott
3	00-1	FAIR CITY (D) (G Bell) F Gibson 5-11-7	C Hawkins
5	014	RHEINIEKEN (CD) (Mrs D Bousfield) B Bousfield 5-11-7	J O'Neill
6	0000	ANDY REW (Mrs E Preece) B Preece 9-11-0	Mr S Dickin 7
7	000	BEVMARK (I J Denny Ltd) R Fisher 5-11-0	A Brown
8	00-pu00	CALMACUTTER (Calmac Ltd) A W Jones 5-11-0	P Caldwell 7
9		COVENANT (D Cavendish-Pell) J Gilbert 5-11-0	—
11	0	DOCTOR WOOLLEY (Miss J Collins) C Pinkham 5-11-0	D Lancaster 4
13	00	DUBANA (W C Watts) W C Watts 5-11-0	S Charlton
14	000-pp0	FEATHERSTONE FLYER (J Stamper) A Smith 6-11-0	J Parkes
18	0000-00	KUMON SUNSHINE (J Cowan) D Yeoman 5-11-0	P Tuck
22	0-	MY CHIPPY (P Teasdale) D Garraton 5-11-0	P A Charlton
23	uop-	NIKEA (S G Smith) S G Smith 5-11-0	J McLoughlin 4
25	0/00	RELKOZINS (Mrs H Calzini) I Jordan 6-11-0	R Lamb
26	00	SINGALONG SAM (D Abdale) F Watson 5-11-0	D Dutton 4
27	00pp-00	SOME OPERATOR (T Metcalfe) D Metcalfe 6-11-0	Mr D Metcalfe
28	000	SVALBARD (J Marshall) A Jarvis 6-11-0	P Barton
30	00	VENTURER (J Jefferson) J Jefferson 5-11-0	N Doughty
32	00000	YOLANSO (S Elliott) P Asquith 6-11-0	R Barry

6-4 Cool Decision, 5-2 Rheinieken, 11-2 Fair City, 3 Svalbard, 12 Andy Rew, 14 others.

Wetherby selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

1.45 Saint Jonathan. 2.15 The Drunken Duck. 2.45 Arkan. 3.15 Final Argument. 3.45 Bally-Go. 4.15 Badsworth Boy. 4.45 Cool Decision.

Worcester selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

1.30 Raga. 2.0 Rodman. 2.30 Brooks Law. 3.0 Ashley House. 3.30 Lord Leighton. 4.0 Bonum Omen. 4.30 Care.

Plumpton results

Going: heavy

2.0 (2.0) WALLANDS HURDLE (Div I: 4-y-o: £690: 2m)

DIOKLIS, ch c by Busted - Honeysuckle Rose (C Weedon) 10 A Webb (16-1) 1
Fitzherbert .... P Scudamore (8-11 fav) 2
Mishoo L'Amour .... G Gray (7-2) 3

TOTE: win £1.41; places, 42p, 13p. Dual F: 64p C.S.F. £2.67. Bailey at East Ilsey. 10l, 3l. Hill-Street-Blues (33-1) 4th 7 ran.

2.30 (2.30) KYBO CHASE (handicap: £1,362: 2m 3f 90yds)

MOUNT TEMPLE, b g by Tudenham - Lady Bio (R Bedwell) 8 P Scudamore (12-1) 1
Righteous Fury .... A Madgwick (8-1) 2
Wool Merchant .... J Lovejoy (20-1) 3

TOTE: win £1.78; places: 27p, 16p, 23p. Dual F: £19.06 C.S.F. £10.01. D Morley at Bury St Edmunds. 2l, 10l. Buchard Wing 5-2 fav. Nookie Bear (9-1) 4th, 10 ran.

3.0 (3.3) E. COOMBES HURDLE (Handicap: £4,194; 2½m)

VARTKEZ, b g, by A Tempo — Caecilia (R Taylor) 5-10-0 .... M Bastard (50-1) 1
Indiana Dare .... M Harrington (4-1 fav) 2
Super Symphony .... B Reilly (10-1) 3

TOTE: Win, £3.87; places, £1.23, 22p, 44p. Dual f: £28.74. CSF: £22.46. Tricast: £203.15, C Mackenzie, at Boxford. ½l, 4l. Toyco (12-1) 4th. 14 ran. NR: Lex, Morton the Hatter.

3.30 (3.32) IAIN BUCHANAN TROPHY CHASE (Handicap: £1,758: 3m 1f)

ABO, ch g, by Tracker — Boonah (K Higson) 10-11-8 .... G Moore (7-2 fav) 1
Flying Romany .... R Champion (11-1) 2
Mr Oryx .... R Crank (4-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 53p; places, 28p, 25p, 41p. Dual f: £5.11. CSF: £4.53. Tricast: £15.42. A Moore, at Brighton. 10l, ¾l. Aldo (8-1) 4th. 12 ran.

4.0 (4.1) MOUNT HARRY CHASE (Selling handicap: £715: 2m 3f 90yds)

SHACKLETONS FLIER b g by Shackleton — Baneen (R Shaw) 8-10-5 .... P Nicholls (100-30) 1
Alpenstock .... V McKevitt (6-1) 2
Avonacre .... C Smith (3-1 Fav) 3

TOTE: Win, 41p; places, 21p, 15p, 22p. Dual F: £1.23. CSF: £2.37. R Shaw at Fawkham. 12l, 10l. The Grandson (4-1) 4th, 8 ran. NR: Le Jet. Winner bought in for 1,850 gns.

4.30 (4.31) WALLANDS HURDLE (Div II: 4-y-0: 2m)

SPANISH BAY, b g, by Roan Rocket — Spanish Sail (F Hill) 10.10 P Scudamore (4-1) 1
Superior Saint .... A Turnell (100-30) 2
Havering Hill M Harrington (100-30) 3

TOTE: Win, 29p; places, 19p, 18p. Dual F: 69p. CSF £1.67. M Masson, at Lewes. 4l, 6l. Reales (5-2 fav) 4th. 8 ran.

5.0 (5.1) WALLANDS HURDLE (Div III: 4-y-o: £690: 2m)

CHARJIM ch g Scottish Rifle — Legal Love (A Moore) 10-13 .... M Perrett (11-8) 1.
Hatton .... b c R G Hughes (10-11 Fav) 2.
Royal Rascal .... gr A Coogan (10-1) 3.

Tote: win, 24p. Dual F: 18p C.S.F: 27p. A Moore at Brighton. 4l, 6l. Composer (15-1) 4th. 5 ran.

PLACEPOT: £127.05.

Kelso

2 15 CRAILING HURDLE (Novices, £713 2m).

MISS APPOLLO, bm, by Appollo Eight — Dunmail (J Stamper) 5-11-4 P A Charlton (10-1) 1
Conform .... J O'Neill (9-4) 2
Malasforth Queen .... Mr E Mcintyre (33-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 86p; places, 24p, 17, £12.07. Dual F: £3.01. CSF: T Cuthbert, at Carlisle. 1l, 3l. Thelmas Secret (20-1) 4th. 20 ran. Nr: Bravel & Young Ash Linn.

2.45 (2.47) MOREBATTLE HURDLE (Handicap: £1,088: 2½m)

KIBCOY by Kibenka - Coya (W Stephenson) 5-10-1 P Tuck (11-2) 1
Leading Lady .... R Earnshaw (5-2 Fav) 2
Pickmere .... Mr K Darby (14-1) 3

TOTE win: £2.47 places: 28p, 10p, 32, 74p. Dual f: £1.27 CSF: £2.48: Tricast: £20.29 C Bell at Hawick 7l, St. Camden (50-1) 4th. 24 ran.

3.15 (3.21) ARPAL CONQUEST CHASE (Handicap): £2,712: 3¼m)

SOLO SAM b g by New Brig — Boundary Tale (Mrs R Brewis) 10-10-8 C Pimlott (5-1) 1
Hello Dandy .... J O'Neill (5-1) 2
Lasobany .... P Tuck (4-1) 3

TOTE win: 73p, places: 34p, 28p, 18p. Dual F: £1.49 CSF: £3.85 Tricast: £12.45. R Brewis at Belford. 5l, 1½l. Pealy, Sandy 9-4 fav. What A Coup (12-1) 4th. 15 ran.

3.45 (3.54) CRAILING HURDLE (Novices: Div II: £692.80: 2m)

THE CLIFTONIAN, b c, by Firestreak — Ile De France (D Piters) 4-11-1 C Pimlott (5-4 fav) 1
Portmadoc .... Mr E McIntyre (20-1) 2
Melody Moon .... C Grant (7-1) 3

TOTE: Win: 22p; places: 11p, 55p, 24p. Dual f: £2.35. CSF: £3.22. M Dickinson, at Harewood. 7l, 2½l. Colaney (33-1) 4th, 22 ran.

4.15 (4.23) YETHOLM CHASE (Novices: £864: 2m 196yd)

ROYAL MINSTREL, b or br g by Bing II — K-King (D Moorhead) 7-11-0 Mr J Walton (3-1) 1
Master Blaster .... Mr E McIntyre (8-1) 2
Hariot .... G Jones (14-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 40p; places, 18p, 34p, 43p. Dual F: £1.68. CSF: £3.14. D Moorhead, at Belsay. 1½l, hd. Peracynor 5-2 fav. Autumn Glow (9-1) 4th. 16 ran.

4.45 (4.52) CESSFORD HUNTERS' CHASE (£472.30: 3m)

EARLS BRIG, br g by New Brig — Naughty Tara (W. Hamilton) 7-1-7 Mr P. Craggs (7-4 on fav) 1
Gayle Warning .... Mr A. Dudgeon (3-1) 2
Kirkstyle .... Col A. Cramsie (33-1) 3

TOTE: Win: 11p; places, 10p, 19p, 57p. Dual F: 19p. CSF. 25p. W. Hamilton at Hawick. 30l, 5l. Caherty (33-1) 4th. 11 ran. Nr: The Froddler.

5.15 (5.22) GRUNWICK STAKES (NH Flatrace: £509: 2m)

OPTIMUM, b g by Targogan — Lady Hal (R. Fisher) 4-10-7 K. Teelan (10-1) 1
Boardmans Value .... G. Burrows (15-2) 2
Golden Fancy .... Mr A. Fowler (8-1) 3

TOTE: Win, £2.68; places, £2.75, 52p, 12p. Dual F: £3 65. CSF £9.89. R Fisher at Ulverston. 12l, 6l. Battleground 7-4 fav. Allariea (7-1) 4th. 25 ran.

PLACEPOT: £12.85.

STATE OF GOING (official): Worcester: heavy; Wetherby: good to soft. Tomorrow, Lingfield: Chase course - Heavy, hurdles - soft. Inspection 3.30 today; Ludlow: good to soft.

☐ Ladbrokes have cut Tied Cottage — first past the post in the Cheltenham Gold Cup three years ago — to 40-1 (from 50-1) for this year's race.

TENNIS

Miss Austin not fit to play for another week

Los Angeles, March 2. — Tracy Austin, the top seed, was forced to withdraw yesterday from the women's tennis tournament here because of burns suffered when boiling water was spilt on her over the weekend.

Miss Austin, aged 19, said a restaurant employee had dropped a pot of boiling water on her left arm and stomach. She said she could not play because the burns on her arm were too painful. She was dining out with her family when a waiter inadvertently collided with her.

The incident occurred on Saturday night in nearby Torrance. She was sent to hospital and it was learnt that she had suffered first and second degree burns. Miss Austin has not played in six weeks because of a back injury. It was announced that she should be able to return to action within a week. Her place in the tournament here has been taken by Mary Lou Piatek.

Claudia Kohde, of West Germany, beat Sue Barker, of Britain, 6—3, 7—5: Miss Kohde's second round opponent will be Andrea Leand, aged 18, who beat Kathy Rinaldi, 14, by 7—5, 7—5 in her first professional appearance.

The tournament, being played at the Forum in suburban Inglewood, will end on Sunday. The singles champion will earn $30,000.

In other first round matches Pam Teeguarden overwhelmed Ann Henricksson in the second set after being taken to the tie-break in the first. Kate Latham, of the United States made a fine recovery to beat Eva Pratt of West Germany who won the first set easily enough but could not withstand the stirring challenge by the American.

FIRST ROUND (US unless stated): B Gadusek beat H Sukova (Czechoslovakia), 6-4, 6-2; P Teeguarden beat A Henricksson, 7-6, 6-0; L A Thompson beat J Harrington, 6-7, 6-2, 6-1; K Latham beat E Pfaff (W Germany), 2-6, 7-5, 6-4; A Kiyomura beat C Reynolds, 6-1, 6-1.

☐ Martina Navratilova of the United States tops the women's international tennis prize money list with a total of $132,700 so far this season. Andrea Jaeger is in second place with $91,325 after her victory over Chris Lloyd in the Oakland tournament at the weekend.

TOP TEN (US unless stated): 1, M Navratilova, $132,700; 2, A Jaeger, $91,325; 3, B Potter, $74,650; 4, A Smith, $52,850; 5, B Bunge (W Germany), $51,350; 6, W Turnbull (Australia), $48,750; 7, P Shriver, $42,250; 8, S Hanika (W Germany), $32,600; 9, M Jausovec (Yugoslavia), $29,100; 10, M L Piatek, $25,600.

CRICKET

Lifeless first Test ends in a draw

From Peter McFarline, Wellington, March 2

The first Test between Australia and New Zealand ended, as expected, in a lifeless draw at the Basin Reserve here today.

The fifth and final day was the only one not interrupted by Wellington's notoriously bad weather. New Zealand carried its first innings of 127 for 2 made in 289 minutes during the first four days, to 266 for 7 before Captain Geoff Howarth declared midway through the afternoon to give Australia less than three hours to bat.

When the Test finished at 5.30 pm after the captains used their option to finish half an hour early, Australia was 85 for 1 with Bruce Laird 27 not out and John Dyson 12 not out. For the first time in five days the sun shone but, unfortunately, New Zealand's premier batsmen did not and neither did the Australian fieldsmen.

The home side lost five wickets while adding 139 runs in 176 minutes today. Opening batsman Bruce Edgar's defiant stay ended after 336 minutes in which time he accumulated 55 runs from 259 deliveries before he tried to hit Terry Alderman to leg and was lbw.

Edgar's half-century was one of the slowest in Test history, just behind the mark of Pakistan's Ijaz Butt, who took 367 minutes to make 58 in a 1959 Karachi Test against Australia.

Geoff Howarth finished with 58 not out, but he was missed twice, at 3 and 18, simple chances that should have been held at second slip and and midwicket. Jeremy Coney spent half an hour over a single before he was lbw to Bruce Yardley.

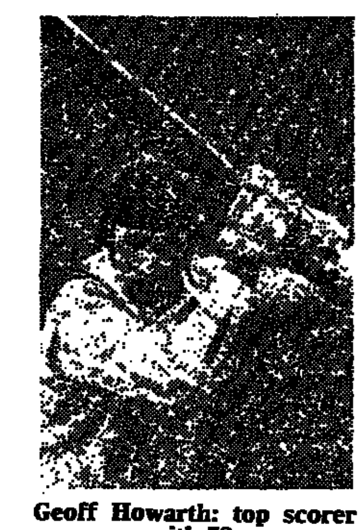
Martin Crowe, in his Test debut, was given a torrid time by Jeff Thomson, disgusted by a spate of dropped chances by the Austalians, mostly off his bowling. Five catches went down in the innings and wicket-keeper Rod Marsh missed a simple stumping off Edgar when 31.

Just before the declaration, Richard Hadlee hit powerfully for 21 and Lance Cairns smashed two straight sixes off Bruce Yardley in the last over of the innings.

Of the bowlers, Thomson was easily the most impressive after a wayward beginning. He finished with 2 for 35 from 26 overs, 13 of which were maidens. With nothing to gain except perhaps the New Zealand £1,000 man-of-the-match award from Rothmans the sponsors. Australian openers Graeme Wood and Bruce Laird batted confidently in a stand of 65.

Wood once swung the medium-pace of Martin Snedden over the fine-leg fence but on 41, tried to force Cairns' slower ball past point and chopped the ball into his stumps.

Edgar was named man-of-the-match. The second Test begins in Auckland on March 12.


Geoff Howarth: top scorer with 58.

SCOREBOARD

NEW ZEALAND: First Innings

B A Edgar, l-b-w, b Alderman	55
J G Wright, c Chappell, b Yardley	38
J F M Morrison, b Thomson	15
*G P Howarth, not out	58
J V Coney, l-b-w, b Yardley	1
M D Crowe, run out	9
R J Hadlee, b Thomson	21
† I D S Smith, c Chappell, b Yardley	11
B L Cairns, not out	19
Extras (b5, l-b 19, w 4, n-b 11)	39
Total (7 wkts dec)	266

M C Snedden and E J Chatfield did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-86, 2-120, 3-149, 4-162, 5-186, 6-212, 7-246.
BOWLING: Thomson, 26-13-35-2; Alderman, 44-20-93-1; Lillee, 15-5-32-0; Chappell, 8-2-18-0; Yardley, 23-10-49-3.

Australia: First Innings

G M Wood, b Cairns	41
B M Laird, not out	27
J Dyson, not out	12
Extras (lb2, nb3)	5
Total (1 wkt)	85

G S Chappell, K J Hughes, A R Border, † R W Marsh, D K Lillee, B Yardley, T M Alderman and J R Thomson did not bat.
FALL OF WICKET: 1-65
BOWLING: Hadlee, 7-2-15-0; Snedden, 8-1-24-0; Cairns, 11-4-20-1; Chatfield, 8-5-7-0; Crowe, 4-1-14-0.

FISHING

Ripple of dismay over unbarbed hooks idea

By Conrad Voss Bark

A leading naturalist and fisherman, John Goddard, well known to fly fishermen on both sides of the Atlantic and author of a number of textbooks on underwater insect life, has caused slightly more than a flutter of surprise with an article in the current issue of the journal of the Flyfishers' Club in which he advocates the use in fly fishing of unbarbed hooks.

It is difficult to convey the shock, the dismay, that such an argument can have upon even the more moderate of fly fishers: as though the world has suddenly been turned upside down, as if some new Galileo Galilei has appeared with a totally indefensible theory about the solar system which is so manifestly absurd that the man must be a heretic and mad even to consider putting it forward. Everyone knows, from Aelianus to Berners, from Berners to Walton, that fish-hooks need barbs; to consider them unbarbed is ridiculous; the fish will shake themselves off as soon as they are hooked.

Not so, says Goddard. They do not. He argues that in some ways barbless hooks take a better hold than those with barbs because they penetrate more easily and sink into the gristle or bone of the fish's mouth right up to the bend of the hook. Hooks with barbs frequently fail to do this and therefore are more easliy thrown.

It is not only a theory. For the past five years he has been experimenting with barbless hooks on his water on the Kennet. About 40 trout were taken and in not one instance did any escape, even though Goddard on some occasions put down the rod and gave them a completely slack line. The hook still had a firm hold when he picked the rod up again.


John Goddard: experiments on the Kennet water.

There is an additional advantage. The trout receives far less damage from a barbless hook and the hook is more easily removed from the fish's mouth than one with a barb if the angler wishes to let the trout go free. This leads Goddard to speculate whether purely sport fishing for trout, as in America, where it is known as catch-and-release, would ever become popular in this country.

It is doubtful. The American experience is different from our own. The atavistic English like to eat their trout. They taste better, too, when fresh from a river than from a fishmonger's slab.

هكذا من الاصل

LA CREME DE LA CREME



Residential property by Baron Phillips

The first signs of a thaw after winter's gloom

House buyers could be in for a few pleasant surprises in next week's Budget. Already the prospect of cheaper mortgages has come a step nearer for owners with building society loans and it has already happened for those with bank mortgages.

The property market is beginning to shrug off the winter gloom which has hung over the residential sector for the past four or five months. The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors' latest survey shows that estate agents around the country are more optimistic.

Prices may not be rising yet but, according to the latest survey, most agents believe they have stopped falling. In fact member agents note a marked increase in activity in the housing market since the middle of January, although as the RICS point out, there has been little appreciable change in prices.

Inquiries from prospective buyers are on the increase, more houses are being offered for sale and more property is actually being sold, says the RICS. Fewer than two in ten agents now report lower prices, as against four in ten in the three months up to the end of December.

About three quarters of the agents report stable prices against two thirds in December. The only type of property whose price is going up is the pre-1919 terrraced house popular with first-time buyers.

Against this background, banks such as the National Westminster have already trimmed half a point off their mortgage interest rates, and when the building societies meet later this week they are expected to take a full percentage point off their present basic 15 per cent rate.

All this will offer some respite to the hard-pressed home owner who now faces the prospect of higher rate demands along with hefty increases in telephone, electricity and gas charges.

But how much slightly lower interest charges will stimulate the property market remains to be seen. Most experts believe there has to be a substantial fall in interest rates before there is any noticeable upturn.

For the present the market would be happy to see prices stabilize and a return of confidence which would result in greater movement in middle range properties. Plenty of cash is available from banks and building societies, and cheaper mortgages might tempt some people to take out larger loans.

Next week's Budget could well bring a small boost to the market. For some time there has been a persistent feeling throughout the industry that the Chancellor may ease the onerous Stamp Duty on houses over £20,000.

At today's prices the tax takes in about 80 per cent of all house sales, while a decade ago it was more of a wealth tax with only about 16 per cent of all transactions falling into the Stamp Duty trap.

It is felt within the industry that the Chancellor might raise the threshold at which duty becomes payable to at least £25,000. Some optimists are looking for £30,000.

In its Budget submission to the Chancellor the RICS urged him to bring Stamp Duty in line with income tax so that duty would be payable only on the difference between the threshold and the sale price. At the moment once the sale price has passed the threshold, duty becomes payable on the whole amount.

At the same time the Institution is asking the Chancellor to abolish VAT on any repairs, rehabilitation and maintenance work for buildings. This would ease the burden on private owners when deciding to have their homes improved or extended.

The Chancellor may well find it both politically and economically expedient to ease Stamp Duty. Arguably, it is an easy tax to collect, but it would cost the Government little to raise the threshold while greatly encouraging first-time buyers.

There is one dark cloud. For the past six months or so there has been a distinctly uneasy feeling among developers that some form of exchange control may be brought back. Since controls were relaxed three years ago money has been flooding out of the country at a fairly rapid rate, and no one could have failed to notice the amount of overseas properties which have come on the market in that time.

So Sir Geoffrey's battered dispatch box could hold some mixed news for Britain's sluggish property market. Any encouragement, no matter how slight, will be welcome by the industry and the public.



Knight Frank & Rutley are asking in the region of £300,000 for this seven bedroom house located on the highest point on the North Downs at Gravelly Hill, Surrey. Standing in about 3½ acres of grounds the house consists of four main reception rooms and three bathrooms along with a staff or guest annexe. Joint agents are Harold Williams Bennett & Partners.





PERSONAL COLUMNS

"... BUT thou, O LORD, knowest me: thou hast seen me, and tried mine heart toward thee."—Jeremiah 12: 3.

BIRTHS

CHAIN.—[illegible]
CLIVE.—[illegible]
COLDREY.—[illegible]
CULLEN.—[illegible]
HYDLEMAN.—[illegible]
PRICE.—[illegible]
PROCTER.—[illegible]
WAINWRIGHT.—[illegible] in Montreal, to Anne (née Marchington) and Ian — a daughter (Emma Catalina).
WATTS.—On 17th February, to Katharine and Frank—a son (Angus William).

DEATHS

BAKER.—On 28 February 1982, peacefully at Leamington Spa, Harold Stanley, Colonel R.E.M.E. retired, of Tintern, Long St., Sherborne, dearly loved husband of the late Dorothy Marion, father of Nicholas, Rosalind, Janet and Alicn, and grandfather. Funeral service at Oakley Wood Crematorium on Friday 5th March, at 10.00 am. to be followed by committal at Halstock at a later date.

BANNISTER. — On 1st March, peacefully in her 82nd year, Diana, eldest daughter of A. F. Ruxton, widow of F. M. Bannister, dearly loved mother and grandmother. Funeral Thursday, 4th March, 3 p.m., Hurstpierpoint Cemetery. Flowers to Frank Davey, 31 High St., Hurstpierpoint. 0273 832179.

BEALES, TAFFY.—On March 1st, much loved wife of Lance and mother of Mary, Michael and Philip. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium, Friday, 5th March at 11.20 am.

CONYNGHAM GREENE.—On 28th February, 1982, peacefully in hospital, Daphne Margaret (née Leather), aged 86, recently of East House, Castletownshend, Co Cork, much loved mother of Michael, and grandmother of Richard, Elizabeth, Charlotte and Georgina.

DU VALLON.—On February 27th after a short illness, Rosemary, wife of Lt. Col. H. G. (Mike) de Jacobi du Vallon. Funeral service at St Lawrence's Church, Chobham, Thursday, March 4th, 10.30 a.m.

EVANS, FREDERICK. — In North Wales on 1st March, peacefully in his 82nd year, beloved husband of Mary, father of Harold, Fred, Brian and John, retired to Prestatyn from Manchester after a lifetime service with the railways. Service Parish Church, Prestatyn, 11 a.m., Friday, followed by interment, Co-ed Bell Cemetery.

HANCOCK.—On February 28th, peacefully at home, Mary Elizabeth (Betty) née Toop, dearly loved wife of the late Sir Henry Hancock, mother of Peter and Gill and much loved grandmother. Funeral service at St Paul's Church, Augustus Road, SW19, on Wednesday, March 10th, at 1.30 pm, followed by interment at Kensal Green cemetery. Flowers to Frederick W Paine, 6 Coombe Lane, Raynes Park, SW20.

HANSON.—FRANCES AMB (Francie widow of Dick) peacefully on 27th February aged 92 years. Dearly loved mother of Daphne, Jill and the late Pam, dear mother in law of George and Peter, loving and much loved grandmother of Liccy and Amanda of 26 Manor Court, Leamington Spa. Funeral service 3.30 p.m. on Friday, 5th March, at Berkswell Parish Church. Flowers may be sent to Deeley and Sons, Kenilworth Rd, Balsall Common, Coventry.

HARTMAN.—On February 28th, 1982, at a Worthing nursing home, Thelma Eleanor Hartman, aged 85 years. Dear Mother of Diana Rice. Funeral service at Worthing Crematorium, Findon, on Friday, March 5th, at 11 am. Cut flowers may be sent to F. A. Holland and Son, Terminus Road, Littlehampton, Sussex. Tel Littlehampton 3939.

HAWKSLEY.—Recently following an accident, Diana Christine, aged 38 years, the dearest friend and wife of Nick and much loved mother of Simon, Libby and Joe. Funeral and thanksgiving service at 11 a.m. on Friday, 5th March, at the Church of St Mary Magdalene, Chewton Mendip, Somerset, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only, but a gift in her memory may be made to the Bath branch of the Samaritans to which she gave so freely of herself. Donations either at the church or later to Mrs Firbank, Harptree Lodge, Priddy, Wells, Somerset.

HEALEY.—On March 1st, 1982, peacefully after a long illness, Beatrice Susan, aged 87 years, formerly of Old Red Wall, 74 Tower Road West, St Leonards-On-Sea, East Sussex. Requiem Mass, St John's Church, Pevensey Road, St Leonards-On-Sea, Tuesday, March 9th, at 10.30 am, followed by cremation. Donations may be sent to Healey House, Upper Maze Hill, St Leonards-On-Sea. Enquiries to Towner, Norman Road, St Leonards-On-Sea. (0424) 436386.

JOYCE.—On February 28, 1982, John Hall Joyce, father of John and Jennifer. Funeral at St Helens Parish Church, Ashby-de-la-Zouch on Friday, 5th March, at 2.30 pm. Followed by interment at St Margarets Church, Blackfordby. Flowers and enquiries to A E Grice, funeral directors, 4 Derby Road, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

MURRAY. — On February 28th, peacefully in a Tunbridge Wells nursing home, Sybil Joyce, widow of Henry Lade Murray and mother of Rodney Barker. Cremation at Tunbridge Wells on Friday March 5th, at 11.30 a.m. Enquiries to E. R. Hickmott Tel. Tunbridge Wells 22463.

NOBLE.—On February 26th 1982 while abroad on holiday, Col. Sir Arthur of Marchings, Chigwell, dearly beloved husband of Irene and much loved father and grandpa. Family funeral. Memorial service at St Mary's Church, High Rd., Chigwell, at 3 p.m. Thursday, March 25th.

PATON-WILLIAMS. — On 28th February 1982, peacefully at a nursing home, Vivian (née Forman), dearly loved wife of Geoffrey and mother of Charlotte, Jeremy, Simon and Michael. Funeral service at St Gregory's Church, Crakehall on Thursday 4th March, at 12 noon, followed by cremation at Darlington, 1.15 pm.

PODGER. — On March 1st, peacefully at home in Wadhurst Emily, widow of Henry George Podger and beloved mother of Walter. Funeral service at St Dunstan's, Mayfield, on Monday 8th March, at 2.15 p.m.

PUTIN.—On February 27th, peacefully at home, Eric Turner Putin, aged 77 years, husband of Winifred, and father of Jill, Michael and Andrew. Cremation at Oxford Crematorium on March 5th at 1.30 p.m. Cut flowers only please.

RYDER, DANIEL GRAHAM, on 23th February 1982. Peacefully at West Suffolk Hospital in his 90th year. Beloved husband of the late Daisy Florence, loved and respected by all his children and grandchildren. Funeral at St John the Evangelist, Blackheath, at 2.15 p.m., Monday 8th March. Cut flowers only please, to Francis Chappell & Sons, 1 Belmont Hill, SE13.

SHRAGER.—On 2nd March, at home, Raphael, husband of Irene, and father of Michael, Andrew and Anne. Funeral private. Enquiries to J. H. Kenyon Ltd., 935 3728.

STEWART-STEVENS, MURIEL ("Johanny") Tenth of Balnakeilly Pitlochry, Perthshire, suddenly and peacefully in Jamaica on 1st March, in her 83rd year. Beloved mother of Ralph, Prue and Blair, stepmother of Vivian, Yvonne and of Jocelyn. Funeral arrangements to be announced later.

THOMAS.—MICHAEL. The Reverend BA, on February 27th at his home the Vicarage, Much Wenlock, Shropshire, aged 44 years, formerly Vicar of Ripley, Derby, Priest in charge and assistant youth officer, Dilwyn, Hereford and team rector of Much Wenlock. Funeral service, Holy Trinity Church, Much Wenlock, on Friday, March the 5th at 12.30 pm. Donations if desired to Much Wenlock Church, Fabric Fund, Cancer Research and Friends of Lady Foresters Hospital. Donations and enquiries please to W T Northwood and Sons, funeral directors, Tel. Much Wenlock 727248 or 727815 or Bridgenorth 2409.

WATERS. — On 26th February, peacefully in her sleep at the Marie Curie Nursing Home, Vibeke (née Mosdal), aged 62. All enquiries to T. H. Sanders, 01-789 6855.

WHITSTON.—Peacefully on Sunday, 26th February, 1982, after an illness bravely borne. RIP Margaret Mary Victoria (née Elliott) of 61 Beverdear Ave, Saltdean, Brighton, and late of Golders Green. Formerly senior mistress of St Aloysius School FCJ Convent, Phoenix Road, London. Requiem Mass 11 am, Monday, 8th March 1982 at The Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Rottingdean, East Sussex. Funeral enquiries to Arthur Dennis Ltd, 13 Lewes Road, Brighton, 0273 603600.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

WALKER-OKEOVER.—A memorial service for Sir Ian Walker-Okeover will be held in Derby Cathedral at 2.30 pm on Wednesday, 24th March.

FUNERALS

BATES.—The funeral of Eric George, of Eltham Lodge, Watts Cross, Hildenborough, will take place at 2.30 pm on Tuesday, March 9, at Tunbridge Wells Crematorium. No flowers please, but if desired, any donation will be gratefully received by the Wheelwrights Company, c/o M. Francis, Greenup, Milton Avenue, Gerrards Cross, Bucks.

IN MEMORIAM

SWORDER.—Killed in the Paris air disaster, 3rd March, 1974, Erica Ann Sworder, SRN, SCM, MTD, sadly missed by us all.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

RICHARDSON.—The family of the late Nancy Richardson wish to thank all friends for their kind messages and sympathy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

HELP THE RED CROSS TO GO ON HELPING

All over Britain, every day, voluntary workers of the Red Cross are giving practical help to the sick, the handicapped and the frail elderly. This work takes many different forms: often unnoticed by the community at large, it is of vital importance to those who benefit. Show you care. Help us to carry on, by a donation or a legacy. We will put your care into action.
THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY
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9 GROSVENOR CRESCENT, LONDON SW1X 7EJ.

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224 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6AA.

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Where more of your money goes on research. The campaign has one of the lowest expenses-to-income ratios of any charity, and is the largest supporter in the UK of research into all forms of cancer. Please help with a legacy, donation, interest free loan or gift "in Memoriam". Cancer Research Campaign, Dept TX3, 2 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AR.

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DYNES nee MARSHALL JENNIE ELIZABETH DYNES otherwise JENNY ELIZABETH DYNES nee MARSHALL widow late of West Park Hospital Epsom Surrey died there on 29th March 1981 (Estate about £10,000).

GILBERT WILLIAM GILBERT late of 30 Gladsmuir Road, Upper Holloway London N19 died in London N19 on 1st September 1981 (Estate about £48,000).

HALL DENNIE JAMES HALL otherwise DENNIS JAMES HALL late of 9 Manor Lodge Road Guildford Surrey died at Guildford on 18th October 1980. (Estate about £56,000).

HARRISON ERNEST CLIFFORD HARRISON late of 9 Michigan House, West Ferry Road London E14 died at Bethnal Green London on 28th July 1981 (Estate about £6,000).

VILE JACK CYNYDD VILE, late of Park View Hotel, The Polygon Southampton died at Southampton on 24th January 1980 (Estate about £5,000).

The kin of the above-named are requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.), 12 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6LJ, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

GRIFFITHS nee MORGAN DORIS MAY GRIFFITHS nee MORGAN late of 1 Kent Road London W4 died in London NW10 on 15th February 1978 (Estate about £3,000).

The husband and kin of the above-named are requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.), 12 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6LJ, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

NANNIES (KENSINGTON), we have moved from Stratford Rd., W8 to 177 Kensington High Street, W8. Our telephone numbers remain 937 2333 or 3299.

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MEASURE YOUR MIND. For membership details/IQ test contact Mensa (MYM/T), Freepost, Wolverhampton WV2 1BR. Tel: 0902 26055 (no stamp).
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TEENAGE BOY wants slate bed snooker table (8 x 4ft or 9 x 4½ft or 10 x 5ft) any condition. —Bourne End (06285) 28519.
CHELTENHAM GOLD CUP. Flat to let.—See UK Hols.
GCE EASTER revision at Hertford College, Oxford. See Educational.
READING OUTSKIRTS. Golf course setting. Flat in lovely mansion. £6,500. See prop.
SPICE.—On 1st March Mandy and Gordon became the proud parents of a son, Patrick Gordon.
HEDGES, PHILIP ARMSTRONG, where are you? Coming over late June. Do write. Raymond.
SIGGI, IMMER NOCH. Happy second year. HLS.
IN LIVING MEMORY. Floral tributes fade. Your regard for a departed friend lives on if you make a donation in their name to Help the Aged's work—towards a Day Centre for the lonely, medical treatment or research for the old, or help for the housebound. Every £ achieves a great deal for the old. Please let us know the name you wish to commemorate. Send to: The Hon. Treasurer, The Rt. Hon. Lord Maybray-King, Help the Aged, Room TLNM, 32 Dover Street, London W1A 2AP.
STEREO ON THE MOVE. Sony, Sanyo, Toshiba. Personal Stereo, all now at Dixons, 64 New Bond St., W1. Call in or ring 01-629 1711.
DEAR SIR DEREK. The plain honest speaking I expected. But how do I get the contract? Martin.
VERY reliable, quiet and domesticated young man, public school and ex-house owner, available for house or flat-sit, central London only, minimum six-month period, complete confidence assured. Available mid-March onwards. Box No 1692G, The Times.
BROWN, Patricia, on 26th February, 1982, a cat Elizabeth. Grateful thanks to Piers, Sunny, Ingrid, Jane, and the staff of Brompton Library.

YACHTS AND BOATS

FJORD. 21ft fast motor cruiser, twin volvos, radio telephone, many extras. Sleeps 3. luxury cabin. Excellent buy. £6,500 ono. Telephone 01-602 2170. Patrick Quirke.

SEASONAL SALE

SALE. Late start, due to rail strike, handmade sofas & chairs, up to 25% off. Calico Country, 13 Eccleston St., London, SW1. 730 2600

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DRISCOLL HOUSE.—200 single rooms, partial board, £40 p.w. All amenities. Apply: 172 New Kent Road, London, S.E.1. 01-703 4175
CHELTENHAM FLAT.—close Racecourse. 0242 34355.
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S.W.7. Two persons to share dble room, in mixed flat: £24 p.w. each excl.—584 1409 evenings.
S.W.15. Fourth prof. girl for large 4-bed flat: £80 p.c.m. excl.— Telephone 01-785 7180 evenings.
FULHAM. Newly decorated double bedroom to let in large c.h. two-bath house: own TV: very near transport: £40 p.w.—736 2568 evenings.
N.10. Single person wanted for own room in large comfy flat: share fully equipped kit, lounge, bath, etc., with two others: £136 p.c.m.—01-883 2621 evenings.
W.1. F. 26 plus, own room: £35 p.w. inc. Prof. non-smoker.—486 7864.
HACKNEY. Girl, own room, in shared house: £22 p.w. excl.— 985 0332 after 6 p.m.
W.1. Own double room in spacious flat with 1 other. £43 p.w. Day 370 6775. p.m. 499 5600.
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LEGAL NOTICES

PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 23 OF THE PATENTS ACT 1949 (As amended by the Patents Act 1977).

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO PRESENT A PETITION TO THE COURT IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE CHANCERY DIVISION PATENTS COURT IN THE MATTER OF THE PATENTS ACT 1949 AND IN THE MATTER OF LETTERS PATENT No. 1,167,866 DATED 19th October 1966 and entitled SYSTEM FOR THE DISCHARGE OF A CURTAIN OF BULK MATERIAL INTO AN AIR CLASSIFIER granted to GEBRUDER BUHLER of Uzwil, Switzerland, a body corporate organised under the laws of Switzerland and the registered proprietors of which are now GEBRUDER BUHLER AG of Uzwil, Switzerland, a body corporate organised under the laws of Switzerland.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is the intention of the said GEBRUDER BUHLER AG to present a Petition to the Patents Court, High Court of Justice, praying that the term of the said Letters Patent be extended under Section 23 of the Patents Act 1949 as amended.

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that on the 24th day of May 1982 at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon or so soon thereafter as Counsel may be heard the said PETITIONERS intend to apply to the Court for fixing a date of hearing of the Petition and other Directions.

NOTICES OF OPPOSITION TO THE Petition must be lodged not less than seven days before the date on which the petitioners intend to apply to the court aforesaid at the Chancery Registrar's Office, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2LL. Documents requiring service upon the said Petitioners pursuant to Order 103 Rules 3 to 7 of the Rules of the Supreme Court 1979 may be served at the offices of the Solicitors of the said Petitioners.

DATED THIS 12th day of February 1982 BIRD & BIRD Solicitors for the said Petitioners of and whose address for service is 2 Gray's Inn Square, London, WC1R 5AF.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS to send in particulars of Debts or Claims. STATELY HOMES PERIOD FURNITURE Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required on or before the 25th day of March 1982, to send in their names and addresses, with particulars of their debts or claims, to the undersigned Allan Anthony Wells of 104 Great Portland Street, London W1N 5PE the LIQUIDATOR of the Company; and, if so required by notice in writing by the said Liquidator either personally or by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proven.
Dated this 25th day of February 1982.
A. A. WELLS, FCA, Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 TO 1976
BRIAN LINSELL PRODUCTIONS Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a Meeting of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at Brian Linsell Productions Ltd., 67-69 Beak Street, London, W1, on Monday, the fifteenth day of March, 1982, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated this twenty-sixth day of February, 1982.
By Order of the Board,
N. WARRINGTON,
Secretary.

TREZCHARM Limited
NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a Meeting of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, on Wednesday the 10th day of March, 1982, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.
Dated the 23rd day of February, 1982.
M. GOODMAKER,
Director.

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968
The Church Commissioners have PREPARED a DRAFT PASTORAL SCHEME providing for declaring redundant the church of Saint Nicholas, Fisherton Delamere, one of the two parish churches of the parish of Wylye and Fisherton Delamere (Salisbury diocese).
Copies of the draft scheme may be obtained from the Church Commissioners, 1 Millbank, London SW1P 3JZ, to whom any representations should be sent within 28 days of the publication of this notice.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION
Charity—Royal Naval Fund. The Charity Commissioners have made a Scheme for this charity. Copies can be obtained from them at 14 Ryder Street, London SW1Y 6AH. (Ref: 206243-4-LI).

RECRUITMENT OPPORTUNITIES

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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Warwick Science Park
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The Director will be the chief executive officer of the Science Park Company which is jointly sponsored by the University, the Coventry City Council, the West Midlands County Council and the Warwickshire County Council, and will be responsible to the Science Park Board for its development and promotion. The appointment will be for a period of three years in the first instance. Salary and other conditions will be agreed with the successful candidate. Further particulars may be obtained from the Academic Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL to whom applications (no forms) should be submitted by 26th March, 1982. Please quote Ref. No. 30/A/82/J.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: The Photograph is Missing. 7.05 Acceleration at Constant Speed? 7.30 Your Own Optics Laboratory. 7.55 Closedown. 9.05 For Schools, Colleges: Plastic Materials. 9.38 Science Workshop: Cleaning. 10.00 Ou and Me (not Scotland) (r). 10.15 Maths File. 10.38 Home Economics: Vitamin C. 11.00 Words and Pictures. 11.17 Folk tunes on the violin. 11.40 Manufacturing in Barbados. 12.05 Beginners French course. 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles). 1.00 Pebble Mill at One from the Scottish Highlands. Among the items is a discussion on the future of Aviemore. 1.45 Postman Pat For the very young. 2.01 For Schools, Colleges: Dinosaurs. 2.15 Modern History: The Road to Berlin. 2.40 Life in a Stone Age Village. 3.05 Songs of Praise from St Mary's, Nantwich introduced by Michael Barratt (r). 3.40 Play It Safe! Child accident prevention tips from Jimmy Savile (r). 3.53 Regional news (not London).

3.55 Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC 2).
4.20 Cartoon: Pixie and Dixie in Light Headed Cat (r).
4.25 Jackanory. Bernard Holly with part three of Joony Briggs and the Giant Cave.
4.40 Take Hart Tony Hart and his small friend, Morph, take a look at nature.
5.00 John Craven's Newsround.
5.10 Grandad. Comic adventures of an old man. Starring Clive Dunn. 5.35 Ivor the Engine in Juggernaut (r).
5.40 News with Moira Stuart. 6.00 South East at Six. 6.25 Nationwide.
6.55 Rolf Harris Cartoon Time. Thirty minutes of laughter featuring funnies with Tom and Jerry, Barney Bear, Daffy Duck and Sylvester the Cat.
7.25 Film: Torpedo Run (1958) starring Glen Ford and Ernest Borgnine. It's 1942 and the commander of a United States submarine is ordered to hunt and sink the Japanese aircraft carrier Shinaru.

9.00 News with John Humphrys.
9.25 Sportsnight introduced by Harry Carpenter On the bill tonight are highlights of last night's fight at the Royal Albert Hall in which Charlie Magri hoped to take a step towards a World title challenge; the final of the Greyhound TV Trophy from Belle Vue, Manchester; and the best of the World Ski Jumping Championships from Oslo.
10.15 Parkinson. Among his guests tonight are journalist and author, Lord Kilbracken and actress Jenny Agutter
11.13 News headlines.
11.15 Oscar Peterson — Words and Music. His guest tonight is the legendary Ella Fitzgerald. He accompanies her in some songs and talks to her about her long career (r).
12.05 Weather.

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: Conic Sections. 7.05 Writing History. 7.30 The Binomial Theorem. 7.55 Closedown. 10.20 Gharbar. A Magazine programme of interest to Asian women. 10.45 Closedown. 11.00 Play School. For the under fives presented by Chloe Ashcroft and Brian Cant. The story is The Sheep and the Bird by Wendy Eyton. 11.25 Closedown. 12.30 Open University: Developing Mathematical Thinking: Fractions. 1.20 Closedown. 3.55 Landscapes of England. Professor W. G. Hoskins continues his explorations with The Fox and the Covert a programme about how hunting people and the hunted adapted to the landscape (r).

4.20 Dayan The third and final part of the profile of the late Israeli statesman and warrior (r).
5.05 Gillian Tingay (harp) plays Guridi's Diejo Zortziko (r).
5.10 Schooling for the Masses. How education and the needs of industry and Society dovetail.
5.40 Laurel and Hardy in Chickens Come Home* (1931).
6.10 The Water Margin. Exploits of legendary Chinese knights.
6.55 The Master Game. Jeremy James introduces the chess match between Nigel Short and Hans Hecht.
7.25 News with subtitles.
7.30 The Barbican. Richard Baker introduces a concert given by the LSO to mark the opening of London's new Arts Centre.

9.00 M*A*S*H* The everyday running of the 4077th American Field Hospital in Korea goes some what awry when Hawkeye is put in temporary command. Alan Alda plays the military medic, Hawkeye.
9.25 Nancy Astor. Part four: The Passenger on the Ocean Liner. Now divorced, Nancy is sent to Europe with her sister Phyllis on the death of their mother. They quickly become the rage of the English upper set.
10.10 The Barbican Concert continued: Part two features Yo Yo Ma playing Elgar's Cello Concerto and the LSO playing Ravel's La Valse. The music will be followed by a fireworks display on the Lakeside Terrace.
11.05 Newsnight. Ends at 11.55.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: For the hearing impaired — Birthdays; 9.47 Cartoons for thought; 10.04 The uses of leather; 10.16 The historic sights of Paris; 10.38 Problems in early marriage; 11.02 A look at Wales; 11.20 Practical science for juniors; 11.39 Buying a car in 1949; 12.00 Windfalls Jenny Kenna tells the story of Felicity Fern; 12.10 Rainbow Learning with puppets; 12.30 Movie Memories Roy Hudd concentrates on the old comedians. His guest is Chesney Allen; 1.00 News from Selena Scott; 1.20 Thames news; 1.30 Take the High Road. Stories from the Highland estate of Glendarroch; 2.00 After Noon Plus. Mary Parkinson looks at the work of four top fashion designers and the High Street 'look-alikes' with fashion journalist Cathy Phillips. In addition Kay Avila talks to Janet Radcliffe Richards about her recently published book, The Sceptical Feminist. 2.45 Snooker: The Yamaha-Organs Trophy. Live action on the third day's play at the Assembly Rooms, Derby.

4.15 Cartoon: Dr Snuggles in The Fearful Miscast Spell of Winnie the Witch (r).
4.20 Animals in Action. Keith Shackleton takes a look at some animals dangerous to humans.
4.45 Murphy's Mob. Drama series about the manager and players of Dunmore United Football team.
5.15 Mr Merlin. Comic adventures of a wizard who disguises himself as a garage manager.
5.45 News 6.00 Thames news.
6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with news of Artsline, a phone-in service to help the disabled get more out of the Arts in London.
6.35 Crossroads. David and Adam have a nasty argument.
7.00 This is Your Life. Eamonn Andrews and another suprised celebrity.
7.30 Coronation Street. Brian's mother finds out.
8.00 Starburst. An hour-long variety show. Topping the bill is Bob Monkhouse.

9.00 Minder: The Son Also Rises. John, the teenaged son of divorcee, Muriel Standen, is mugged on the way home from school. She turns to Arthur to see if he knows anyone who might protect him from the bullies. The obvious choice is Terry. He finds out that it was no ordinary mugging.
10.00 News.
10.30 Midweek Sports Special. Brian Moore and Dickie Davies introduce highlights from one of tonight's European matches featuring a British team and the best from the third day's play in the Yamaha Organs Trophy snooker competition at the Assembly Rooms, Derby.
12.00 Barney Miller. Police captain Miller has to cope with a case of tardiness from one of his officers; a woman who claims her husband has been replaced by a robot; and a possible epidemic following the theft of mutant DNA cultures.
12.25 Close with Wynford Vaughan Thomas talking on the art of being Welsh

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.33 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Midweek: Henry Kelly.†
10.00 News.
10.02 Gardeners' Question Time visits Islington, London.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: The Wolves of Cernogratz, by Saki.
11.00 News; Travel.
11.05 Baker's Dozen.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Around the World in 25 Years with Johnny Morris.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre: 'Following Suit' by Derrick Buttress.
3.50 Smith invades the Capital. Phil Smith explores.
4.00 Einstein and the Buddha. Fritjov Capra in conversation with Jocelyn Ryder-Smith.
4.45 Story Time: 'Welsh Fargo' by Harry Secombe (8).
5.00 PM.
6.00 News, Financial Report.
6.30 My Word!†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Checkpoint.
7.45 The Last Secret: A feature on the victims of repatriation under the Yalta agreement.
8.45 File on 4. Major issues, important events at home and abroad.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 Quote . . . Unquote.†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: 'A Confederacy of Dunces' by John Kennedy Toole (8).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News; Weather.

VHF only: 10.00 For Schools. 10.30-10.45 Listen with Mother. 11.00-12.00 and 2.00-3.00 For Schools. 11.00 Study on 4: African and Caribbean Writing. 11.30 Open University: Images of Reality. 11.50 Three Perspectives on Personality. Ends at 12.10.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Your Midweek Choice: Albinoni, Donizetti (mono), Saint-Saens, Nielsen, Rachmaninov.†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Beethoven.†
10.00 Martinu's Last Year †
10.30 Schubert and Brahms, songs.†
11.15 Russian Music: Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra play Rimsky-Korsakov, Prokofiev, Shostakovich.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Concert Hall: Piano recital.
2.00 Music Weekly.†
2.50 Jazzmen Talking. Art Blakey in conversation with Charles Fox.†
4.00 Choral Evensong from the Chapel of St John's College, Cambridge.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Chances. Two monologues by Susan Hill.
7.55 Opening of the Barbican Hall. Part 1 (simultaneous broadcast with BBC 2): Elgar, Wagner, Beethoven.
9.00 The Poetry of John Donne. 'Satires and Elegies'.
9.30 Barbican concert, part 2: Elgar, Ravel.†
10.25 The Golden Age. Short story by John Cheever.
11.00 News.
11.05 The Light Blues.†

VHF only: 6.15 am Open University: Germany 1789-1820. 6.35-6.55 Television and Politics: 2. 11.20 pm Microeconomics and You. 11.40 Psychosexual Identity: 2. 12.00 Curriculum Design and Development. 12.20 am Sir Oliver Lodge. 12.40 Pope's Essay on Man. Ends at 1.00.

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Gloria Hunniford.† 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 6.00 Jan Leeming.† 8.00 European Soccer Special. 9.30 Sounds Of The Sun.† 10.00 Pros and Cons. — celebrity quiz game. 10.30 Be My Guest, Jimmy Jewel. 11.00 Brian Matthew with Round Midnight.



Claudio Abbado: Radio 3 7.55pm

Radio 1

1.00 Trucker's Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Andy Peebles. 7.00 Radio 1 Mailbag: Phone-in on 01-580 4411. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.†

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz 463m) at the following times GMT:— 6.00 Newsdesk 7.00 World News 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 7.30 Letter From London 7.40 Book Choice 7.45 Report on Religion 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections 8.15 The King of Instruments 8.30 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 Terry Wogan's Album Time 10.15 Classical Record Review 10.30 The Beverley Brooch 11.00 World News 11.09 News about Britain 11.15 Listening Post 11.30 Meridian 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15pm Nature Notebook 12.25 The Farming World 12.45 Sports Roundup 1.00 World News 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 1.30 Radio Theatre 2.15 Report on Religion 2.30 A Word in Edgeways 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Musician at Large 4.45 The World Today 5.00 World News 5.09 Listening Post 5.25 The King of Instruments 8.00 World News 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 9.15 International Soccer Special 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today 10.25 Paperback Choice 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 World News 11.09 Commentary 11.15 The Instrument Makers 11.30 Top Twenty 12.00 World News 12.09am News About Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 Listening Post 12.45 Smash of the Day: The Navy Lark 1.15 Outlook: News Summary 1.45 A Pattern of Faith 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 Network UK 2.30 Assignment 3.00 World News 3.09 News about Britain 3.15 The World Today 3.30 My Word! 4.00 Newsdesk 5.45 The World Today

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 9 0-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz . Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC 1

CYMRU/WALES 11.17 am-11.40 am I Ysgolion: Ffenestri. 12.57 pm- 1.00 pm News of Wales. 2.18-2.40 I Ysgolin: Hyn O Fyd. 5.10-5.40 Grange Hill (Part 17). 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 6.55-7.15 Heddiw. 7.15-7.45 Whatever happened to the Likely Lads? 7.45-8.10 Dr Who. "Black Orchid" (final part) 8.10-9.00 A Valley in the Desert. 11.15-12.00 Police. 12.00 News and Weather. Scotland 12.55 pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 2.40-3.00 For Schools: Around Scotland. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 6.55-7.25 Fanfare. 12.05 am News and Weather. Northern Ireland 12.57 pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 6.55-7.25 Campus Rock. 12.05 am News and Weather. England 6.00 pm-6.25 Regional News Magazines. 6.55-7.25 East: Sounds New. London and South East: Rolf Harris Cartoon Time. Midlands: Track One. North: Lifelines. North East: Eureka! North West: Finding Out. The training of a vet. South: South Sport. South West: The Music Quiz. West: RPM. 12.10 Close.

ANGLIA

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 12.00 Love American Style. 12.25 am The Big Question, followed by Closedown.

GRANADA

As Thames except: 12.30pm-1.00 Mr and Mrs. 1.20 Granada Reports. 1.30 Exchange Flags. 2.00 Take the High Road. 2.30-2.45 Multi-million Viewer Audition. 5.15-5.45 Private Benjamin. 6.00 This is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 12.00 Police Surgeon. 12.30am Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 9.20am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20pm News. 1.25-1.30 Where the Jobs Are. 5.15-5.45 Private Benjamin. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life with Tom Coyne. 12.00 Being with God. 12.05am Closedown.

Roy Hudd: ITV 12.30pm

CENTRAL

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Radio. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 News: Introduced by Bob Warman and Wendy Nelson in the West Midlands and by Nick Owen and Anne Diamond in the East Midlands. 12.00 Replay: Crisis — the Hunt (Mickey Rooney). 1.00am Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 1.20 pm News. 1.30-2.00 Full Life: Rumer Godden. 5.10 Tales of Crime. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Action Line. 6.30-7.00 Sounds Gaelic with Alasdair Gillies. 10.30 Scotsport Midweek. 12.00 Late Call. 12.05 am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Private Benjamin. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 10.30 Scotsport Special. 12.00 News. 12.05 am Closedown.

TSW

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 Scene South West A Day in the Life . . . Cornwall crafts. 12.00 Postscript. 12.06am Closedown.

ULSTER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Radio. 5.30-5.45 Good Evening Ulster. 6.00-6.35 Good Evening Ulster. 12.00 News at Bedtime, followed by Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Private Benjamin. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 12.00 Closedown.

CHANNEL

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads 6.00 Channel Report. 6.35 Ladies First. 12.00 Epilogue followed by Closedown.

HTV WEST

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News 5.10 Ask Oscar! 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 News. 6.30-7.00 Sing a Song with Me. 12.00 Weather and Closedown

HTV

As HTV WEST except: 12.00-12.10 Ffalabalam. 4.15- Mr Merlin. 4.45 Y Rheilffordd Gudd. 5.10-5.20 Dick Tracy. 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales.

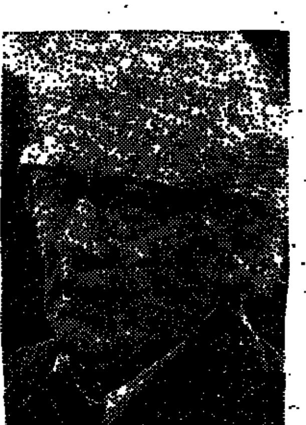
TVS

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15 Radio. 5.30-5.45 Coast to Coast. 6.00-6.35 Coast to Coast. 12.00 Jazz and Blues: Muddy Waters. 12.30pm Company, followed by Closedown.

BORDER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Radio. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 12.00 News. 12.03 am Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE (r) REPEAT



Alfie Bass as Morris Levin in Minder (ITV 9.00 pm)

CHOICE

● NANCY ASTOR (BBC 2 9.25pm) tonight reaches the stage when she makes her first visit to England. She and her sister Phyllis are sent by their father for 'The Season'. The fairy tale world continues with Nancy captivating all and sundry especially Lord Revelstoke. Nancy finds out, just in time, about his secret inamorato and returns briefly to Virginia. On the voyage back to England she meets Dirk Bogarde look-alike Waldorf Astor (James Fox) and in a matter of weeks they are engaged. With luck the story from now should take a more serious turn.

● Today's opening of the BARBICAN ARTS CENTRE is marked by a concert given by the London Symphony Orchestra. BBC 2 (7.30pm) transmits live the first half and records the second part which can be seen at 10.10pm on the same channel. In the first part the Orchestra, conducted by Claudio Abbado, performs Wagner's Meistersinger Overture and Beethoven's Fourth Piano Concerto with Vladimir Ashkenazy. Part two has young cellist Yo Yo Ma playing Elgar's Cello Concerto and LSO performing Ravel's La Valse. Before the concert Richard Baker sets the scene and Joan Bakewell talks to some of the distinguished audience.

● A shameful episode in Britain's history is recalled in THE LAST SECRET (Radio 4 7.45pm). In May 1945 there were thousands of Cossack prisoner-of-war under British military rule. Although captive they were content because they knew, as did the Allies, that if they returned to their homeland the best they could hope for was a spartan imprisonment, the worst, execution. But a treaty was signed by the British with the Russians and the hapless prisoners were moved by force and trickery to the Russian lines. What it was like for the officers and men who carried out the orders is explained by Nicholas Bethell who interviewed some of the soldiers who were stationed in one of the camps in Austria. The programme was first broadcast eight years ago but it is being repeated to coincide with the unveiling in London on Saturday of a memorial to those wretched repatriated Cossacks.

Court of Appeal — Law Report March 3 1982 — Divisional Court

General rule overrides banking practice

Afovos Shipping Co SA v Pagnan and Another

Before Lord Justice Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Griffiths and Lord Justice Kerr

[Judgment delivered March 2]

Where by an "anti-technicality" clause in a charterparty the owners agreed, "when hire is due and not received", to give the charterers 48 hours notice before exercising their option of withdrawing the vessel under a withdrawal clause, the charterers had until midnight of the day when hire was due to effect payment, and accordingly a notice expiring less than 48 hours from midnight on that day was invalid.

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the charterers, Mr Romano Pagnan and Mr Pietro Pagnan, from a decision of Mr Justice Lloyd ([1980] 2 Lloyd's Rep 469) that the owners, Afovos Shipping Co SA, were entitled to withdraw the vessel, the Afovos, from the service of the charterers.

Mr Kenneth Rokison, QC and Mr Richard Wood for the charterers; Mr Anthony Hallgarten, QC and Mr Martin Moore-Bick for the others.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that there were often clauses in time charterparties giving the owner the right to withdraw the vessel from service if the charterer did not make regular and punctual payments of hire. In times when the market was rising, owners tended to keep a zealous eye on such clauses. If the charterer fell behind, the owner would seize his opportunity, and serve a notice of withdrawal.

In most cases after the service of such a notice, the parties agreed that there would not be actual withdrawal, since there would then be problems with bills of lading and so forth, but that the charterparty should go on as before, and the matter adjudicated on later. If it was then decided that the notice had been rightly given, the charterers were liable to hire at the increased rate from the date of withdrawal; if not, then hire was at the old rate throughout.

So it was in the present case. A sum of about US $2½m depended on the outcome.

Two clauses in the charterparty were relevant. The first, clause 5, provided: "Payment of . . . hire to be made in London to the First National Bank of Chicago . . . semi-monthly in advance . . . otherwise failing the punctual and regular payment of the hire . . . the owners shall be at liberty to withdraw from the service of the charterers . . .".

Clause 31 was a form of "anti-technicality clause" which had been inserted in many charterparties to mitigate the effect of the strict interpretation that the House of Lords had placed on withdrawal clauses. It provided: "When hire is due and not received the owners, before exercising the option of withdrawing the vessel from the charterparty, will give charterers 48 hours' notice, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays excluded and will not withdraw the vessel if the hire is paid within these 48 hours".

A semi-monthly payment was due on June 14, 1979. The charterers made ample arrangements in good time; on June 11 they asked their bank in Padua to telex the money to the owners' bank in London. But one of the telex numbers for that bank given in the directory of telexes was wrong, and the message went to a sand supply firm in Reigate, Surrey.

There was unfortunately a failure to check and check back, and the error was not discovered until June 19. No credit was therefore received by the owners' bank on June 14.

At 16.40 hours on June 14, the owners' agents sent a telex to the charterers which said: "Owners have instructed us that in case we do not receive the hire which is due today, to give charterers notice as per clause 41 . . for withdrawal of the vessel from their service". The next day, June 15, was a Friday. Saturday and Sunday were excluded. At 19.20 hours on Monday, June 18, the owners sent a telex withdrawing the vessel.

The judge held that notice could be given as soon as hire was "due", that hire was due on the last day for payment, and that therefore the notice could be given at any time on June 14.

His Lordship did not agree. The general rule was that time for payment expired at midnight on the day in question unless there was an established usage to the contrary: see Startup v Macdonald ((1843) 6 Man & G 593). It was suggested that there was such a usage, in that a telex could only be processed through a bank on any day if it was received before 3 pm, or, in exceptional circumstances, before 5 pm. That might be banking practice, but none the less the general rule applied. Accordingly, the charterers would only be in default if they had not paid by midnight on June 14-15.

It followed that the notice could not be given until after midnight. In a parallel situation in The Mihalis Angelos ([1971] 1 QB 164), it was held that a cancelling notice could not be given in anticipation, even though it was impossible for the vessel to arrive in time. The same rationale applied.

That was sufficient to decide the case, but an additional point was that the notice itself was bad. Such notices had to be clear, definite and absolute: see The Rio Sun ([1982] 1 WLR 158, 164) per his Lordship. The owners' notice did not have those characteristics since it was expressed in conditional terms.

LORD JUSTICE GRIFFITHS, agreeing, said that an obligation with such potentially momentous consequences should hinge on a definite moment of time, namely midnight, rather than on the vagaries of banking hours which varied from bank to bank.

Lord Justice Kerr agreed.

Solicitors: Middleton Potts & Co; Constant & Constant.

Court has discretion to vary consent order

In re Toobman (a Bankrupt)

Before Mr Justice Warner

[Judgment delivered March 1]

Mr Justice Warner held that the court had jurisdiction to vary a consent order made under section 108 (1) of the Bankruptcy Act 1914 but nevertheless refused, in the circumstances of the case, to postpone sale with vacant possession of the home of the applicant, Mrs Sophie Toobman, and her husband, Mr David Toobman, who was a bankrupt.

Mr John Bonar Briggs for the applicant; Mr Gabriel Moss, for the trustee in bankruptcy.

MR JUSTICE WARNER said that the applicant was applying to vary a consent order made by Mr Justice Goulding on February 25, 1980. It appeared that there was no authority on the extent of court's power under section 108 (1) of the Bankruptcy Act 1914 to "review, rescind or vary" a consent order.

The general rule was, of course, that the court had no power to vary a consent order, although it might refuse to enforce such an order if it was still executory at the date of the party's application, and if, in the circumstances then prevailing it would be inequitable to do so; see Mullins v Howell ((1879) 11 Ch D 763), Purcell v F. C. Trigell Ltd ([1971] 1 QB 358) and Thwaite v Thwaite ([1981] 3 WLR 96).

It seemed to his Lordship that section 108 (1) created an exception to the general rule, analogous to the exception created by section 31 (1) of the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973. Brister v Brister ([1971] 1 WLR 664) and Thwaite appeared to establish that the statutory provision overrode the general rule, since that section was in the widest possible terms and contained no limiting words. The same was true of section 108 (1) of the 1914 Act. Although the court could not vary the terms of a contract, it could do so if the court gave it the power to do so, as, in his Lordship's view had been done by section 108 (1).

The power was of course discretionary, so the next question was whether the court should exercise it in Mrs Toobman's favour. Mr Justice Goulding's order affected a house in Shepherd's Bush, London, which, until the bankruptcy, had been in the joint beneficial ownership of Mr and Mrs Toobman, but which was ordered to be sold with vacant possession.

The sale was to be after six months, unless within that period Mrs Toobman paid the trustee in bankruptcy a sum equal to the value of Mr Toobman's interest in the property and a sum sufficient to discharge all debts, fees, charges and costs.

Mr Briggs, for Mrs Toobman, contended that Mr and Mrs Toobman and a friend from whom Mrs Toobman borrowed £7,000, were misled by erroneous estimates into thinking that their home could be saved by a payment of about that amount, when the trustee must have known that that sum would not be nearly enough, at the time when he paid a dividend of 50p to the creditors.

Mr Moss, for the trustee, contended that the £6,500 paid to him was after-acquired property, and divisible among the creditors by virtue of section 38 of the 1914 Act, and could not be repaid; also that if the trustee had offered to return it, vacant possession would inevitably have had to be given in the summer or autumn of 1980.

He also referred to In re Bailey ([1977] 1 WLR 278), In re Holliday ([1981] Ch 405), and In re Lowrie ([1981] 3 All ER 353) with regard to Mrs Toobman's health. A medical report stated that she had since 1979 been suffering from heart disease and anxiety and that her condition would be worsened if she had to leave her home.

The difficulty was that there was no period, short of Mrs Toobman's life, for which the sale could usefully be postponed, and it would not be just to keep the creditors out of their money for such a length of time. In the circumstances, albeit with apprehension, the court must take a risk with Mrs Toobman's health and decline to postpone the sale.

Solicitors: Crook & Bastian, Shepherd's Bush; Malkin Cullus & Sumption.

No breach of peace likely to be caused

Marsh v Arscott

Before Lord Justice Donaldson and Mr Justice McCullough

[Judgment delivered February 25]

Where a person used threatening, abusive or insulting words of behaviour in a public place where only himself and police officers were present, he did not thereby commit an offence under section 5 of the Public Order Act 1936 as amended for it could not be said that a breach of the peace was likely to be occasioned thereby. Also where that occurred in the car park of shop premises at a time when they were closed for business, and the person involved was the owner of the land, the car park was not at that time a public place for the purpose of section 5.

The Divisional Court so held refusing an appeal by the prosecutor by way of case stated against a decision of Cornwall justices dismissing the charge against the respondent.

Mr Andrew Maitland for the prosecutor; the respondent did not appear and was not represented.

MR JUSTICE McCULLOUGH said that the respondent, Mr John Arscott, was charged with using threatening, abusive or insulting words or behaviour whereby a breach of the peace was likely to be occasioned contrary to section 5 of the Public Order Act 1936 as amended.

The respondent was found by police officers slumped over the bonnet of a car parked in the car park of Tregadillett Mini-Stores in Launceston, Cornwall. He had been drinking, and the police questioned him in an endeavour to establish his identity. He refused to give his name saying only that he was the owner of the property and told the police to leave. He was uncooperative, abusive and insulting.

Then the respondent's wife, who owned the car, and was known by one of the officers, appeared and confirmed the identity of her husband. The respondent continued to ask the police to leave but they remained. The respondent removed his coat, became aggresive in manner and speech, and threatened the police officers, poking and pushing one of them in the chest, whereupon he was arrested. The whole incident took place on the respondent's property and no other member of the general public was present.

His Lordship further stated that section 9 of the Public Order Act 1936, as amended by the Police Act 1964 and the Criminal Justice Act 1972, defined a public place for the purposes of section 5 as including any highway and any other premises or place to which at the material time the public had or were permitted to have access.

The words "at the material time" were important. The premises in question were clearly a public place when the shop was open, but at the material time, 11.30 pm, the shop was closed and therefore the car park was not then a public place, notwithstanding that the shop window was illuminated, for there was no evidence as to whether the public were permitted access for the purpose of looking into the window.

On that basis alone an acquittal was inevitable. It followed therefore that the police were acting unlawfully and that the respondent was doing no more than was reasonable to evict them.

However, if it had been a public place, then the police would have been acting lawfully and the breach of the peace which undoubtedly occurred would have been caused by the respondent's behaviour.

However, that would still not have constituted an offence under section 5, as the offence related to the conduct which preceded and which was likely to bring about a breach of the peace, whether or not that conduct itself constituted a breach of the peace; and not to conduct which was a breach of the peace and no more. That was what was meant by the words "whereby a breach of the peace was likely to be occasioned".

In this case only the respondent and the police officers, whose duty it was to keep the peace, were present. Although the respondent's threatening and insulting behaviour constituted a breach of the peace, it could not be said to be likely to bring about any breach of the peace which consisted of that same or other behaviour of the respondent.

LORD JUSTICE DONALDSON, agreeing, said that the court could not extend the scope of the section beyond that for which Parliament had intended it, but that did not mean that the police were defenceless in such situations, as they had ample powers without relying on section 5.

In appropriate circumstances the police might arrest a person for obstructing or assaulting a police officer in the execution of his duty, for causing a breach of the peace, or for common assault, and a policeman had a right and a duty under common law to detain those who were threatening a breach of the peace.

Solicitors: Bradley and Bonsey, Launceston.

Unlawful detention of citizen

Bentley v Brudzinski

Before Lord Justice Donaldson and Mr Justice McCullough

[Judgment delivered February 26]

When a police officer wished to detain for questioning short of arrest a citizen who did not wish to remain, and who attempted to walk away, the firm but not hostile placing of the officer's hand on the citizen's shoulder with the intention of stopping him might be unlawful so as to take the officer's action outside the scope of his duty.

Whether such an act was unlawful was not a question of law but a question of fact which depended on the circumstances which preceded it, and on the degree of force used. It made no difference if such a detention was carried out by a second officer at the request of the first officer.

The Divisional Court so held refusing an appeal by the prosecutor by way of case stated against a decision of the Nottingham justices sitting at Mansfield on July 3, 1981 dismissing the charge against the respondent under section 51(1) of the Police Act 1964 of assaulting a police constable in the execution of his duty.

Mr Keith Jackson for the prosecutor; the respondent did not appear and was not represented.

MR JUSTICE McCULLOUGH said that PC Phillips was on patrol at 3.30 am when he decided to stop and question the respondent and his brother. They answered his questions truthfully and identified themselves.

After some minutes they started to walk away, but the officer took hold of their arms and asked them to wait while further inquiries were made. While that was being done the brothers waited by the police car not under arrest but as volunteers. The officer was unsuccessful in confirming their identities by the radio.

About 10 minutes had elapsed when the respondent told the officer that he was going home and started to walk off, his brother following. As they walked away another officer PC Butler arrived, but he had no knowledge of what had just transpired. PC Phillips indicated to PC Butler that he wanted to talk to the respondent, whereupon PC Butler stopped him from proceeding by putting his hand on the respondent's shoulder. At the same time PC Phillips took hold of the brother's arm.

On being stopped thus the respondent assaulted the officer by punching him in the face, whereupon a struggle broke out in which the respondent was arrested for assaulting a constable in the execution of his duty.

His Lordship said that the case raised the important issue of the power of a police officer to stop and question a citizen short of making an arrest. When a citizen was not arrested he was free to walk away unless there was a special statutory power to detain or a common law right to detain where a breach of the peace was threatened.

The facts were similar to Donnelly v Jackman ([1970] 1 WLR 562) where the Divisional Court had held that it was lawful for a police officer to touch a person's shoulder in order to attract his attention. By a 'touch' it was apparent that the magistrates were referring to a fairly trivial interference with the citizen's liberty.

When a police officer and a citizen came into an engagement of that kind much turned upon the individual circumstances, in particular what had happened prior to the police officer making physical contact with the citizen and the degree of force used.

In this case the respondent had provided all the information requested of him, and had remained with the officer to enable him to make inquiries. The officer's attempt to prevent him from leaving amounted to more than a trivial interference with the respondent's liberty and constituted an unlawful attempt to stop and detain him so that it followed that the officer was acting outside the scope of his duty.

It made no difference that it was PC Butler who stopped the respondent for he was acting as the agent of PC Phillips in so doing, and it would be artificial to look at action of each officer independently. PC Butler had acted at the behest of PC Phillips.

For these reasons the appeal would be dismissed.

LORD JUSTICE DONALDSON, agreeing, said that in those circumstances the respondent would have had no defence to a charge of common assault.

In such cases the court had to consider whether a police officer was acting lawfully or in the execution of his duty. That phrase was misunderstood by many police officers.

In this case PC Butler would be very surprised to learn that he was acting outside his duty. Indeed he would have been failing in his duty if he had not stopped the respondent. The real question was whether he had exceeded his powers, as in this case he had, although he was clearly acting in the execution of his duty in the broad meaning of that term, but not in its technical meaning.

Solicitors: Sharpe Pritchard & Co for Mr David Ritchie, Nottingham.

Lifeboat capsizes in the Channel

By Richard Evans

An investigation was under way last night to discover how a lifeboat capsized and failed to right itself in moderate seas in the English Channel.

The four-man crew in the 21-foot Forester Benevolence, based at Lyme Regis, scrambled ashore unharmed after the two-year-old craft suddenly overturned about 500 yards off Dorset.

The lifeboat was on a routine quarterly inspection with an RNLI official aboard when it was summoned to help a 77-year-old man reported to be in difficulty while looking for his dog along the coast.

The crew was helping to locate Mr Leonard Neil when the boat overturned, just before midday. On board were Mr Christopher Price, the RNLI's deputy divisional inspector, Mr John Hodder, the helmsman, Mr Robert Irish and Mr John Ennals. The semi-rigid inflatable had a righting airbag which involved pulling a release cord in the boat's stern.

Major General Richard Jelf, honorary secretary to the Lyme Regis lifeboat station, disclosed last night that the righting gear had been activated after the boat capsized, but failed to work. "There was roughish weather and broken water and they were caught by a freak wave and overturned. For some reason, not yet discovered, the self-righting gear did not work. It is very unusual for such a boat to capsize, especially as the weather was not very rough".

He said the boat operated up to 30 miles off the coast between Exmouth and Portland Bill and its righting gear was subject to regular testing. The boat was swept ashore on to rocks within about 20 minutes of it overturning. The glass fibre hull appeared intact although the superstructure was reported damaged.

Portland Coastgards said last night that weather conditions at the time of the incident were not too bad. Visability was good and there was a force six south-westerly wind.

Mr Neil, of Ozone Terrace, Lyme Regis, was airlifted to safety by a naval helicopter from Portland and taken to hospital suffering from bruising and cold. Last night Lyme Regis was preparing to take delivery of a lifeboat similar to the one that capsized.

Hawking at first hand

Jonathan Player



A Harris hawk alighting on the gloved hand of a young visitor to the Welsh Hawking Centre, near Barry, yesterday. The bird is one of the gentler inhabitants, used to give visitors a taste of the sport.

Fishing trade winds blow fair in the high street

From Craig Seton
Falmouth

The Russians are going. So are the Bulgarians, the Romanians, East Germans, Egyptians and the Ghanaians, leaving Falmouth in Cornwall a duller but richer port.

The mackerel season is over off the west coast and the foreign factory ships that arrive in November and fill Falmouth harbour throughout the winter months, receiving, processing, canning and freezing the huge catch brought from British trawlermen, are now returning to their home ports.

But before they all leave, the crews, who can total up to 4,000 at the peak of the season, are making their last sorties ashore to buy goods from the town's shops and stores in a trade that has become big business for some.

There is now a local code to the various nationalities. The Russians and East Europeans arrive in the high street carrying brief cases (no one knows why) and depart laden with carpets, Japanese radio cassettes and clothing.

The Egyptians insist on bargaining, although they have been warned by their Embassy that it is not a British custom. The Ghanaians, new arrivals this season, haul fridges and freezers back aboard their vessels. Scottish trawlermen are known for enjoying a quiet pint or two in Falmouth's cosy hostelries.

What is clear is that behind them they leave hundreds of thousands of pounds (some say several millions) to bolster the sluggish winter economy of Falmouth until the tourists arrive.

Some of the townsfolk, especially those who have retired to the area, are not so keen on the visitors, who first came to Falmouth in numbers about five years ago in search of the South-west's rich mackerel stocks.

Captain David Banks, the Harbour Master, is, however, quite clear what he thinks. "It has brought its problems but this port would be a duller, more humdrum place without this industry. The crews spend a lot of money and they even have coach trips to the big stores in Truro and Plymouth.

"Many local businesses would have had a very lean time or may even have had to close down but for the presence of these vessels, especially after the run-down of the docks."

The crews' behaviour was acceptable—"a damned sight better behaved than many British football fans abroad".

There can be between 30 and 40 factory ships off Falmouth during the winter season and anything between 60 and 120 British trawlers, mainly from Scotland, selling them mackerel. There have to be strict regulations to control their seaborne activities and a code of conduct in English, Bulgarian, German and Russian is now published every year.

The various foreign vessels have English-speaking "flag captains" who come ashore each day to liaise with their agents and the shore authorities.

Rubbish is one of the biggest problems. Even though all the ships contribute to use the services of a weekly garbage vessel, a floating dustcart according to Captain Banks, some of it still finds its way on to local beaches, and that is a sensitive issue. Last season the flag captains had their crews clean up, but this year the job is being done by two locals on community service.

There are also problems of smell, noise and the improper use of VHF radios to sort out, but a solution is usually found.

Local traders, and they include firms supplying the vessels with all their food and provisions, are in no doubt about the benefit provided by the foreign visitors. One local electrical shop has sold more than £6,000-worth of goods to the crews this season. A high street discount store usually expects to take £1,000 on days when the crews are ashore. They also bring a welcome trade to local pubs cafes and restaurants.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

A restrained innings against pace attack

"Maggie Fury at South Africa Cricket Tour" said a headline in *The Sun*. Other morning newspapers had variously described the Prime Minister as dismayed, and concerned and angry.

Some of us went into Prime Minister's question time, then, with forboding, being dismayed and concerned at her anger. For that is not what we regard her as being for. We like her fury to be directed at the great liberal causes.

But it turned out that all was well. Throughout the exchanges she bore the rebellious cricketers' action with marked composure. She preferred to dwell on the importance of allowing citizens of a free country to travel where they liked. This, for a minority of us, is the true issue. So the Maggie Fury at the South Africa tour was presumably that day's page three girl, a descendant perhaps of the pop artiste of old, Billy Fury. ("Maggie's ambition is to travel. She will be in South Africa for the cricket tour".)

It was an historic question time. Mrs Thatcher presumably entered *Wisden* by becoming the first Prime Minister to bat steadily through an entire Commons uproar without once supporting the Government.

The pedantic may object that she is the Government. Well, not always. All the evidence suggests that she regards the Government as a vast force with a life of its own. It is entirely made up of such uncontrollable phenomena as Sports Ministers who have no alternative but to denounce cricket tours of South Africa, and various spokesmen who have to put it about that she is "concerned" about such visits to forbidden lands.

For these purposes, she tends to include the official Opposition, much of the press, and the BBC as part of the Government; certainly the SDP is included, indeed she probably sees it as the permanent government.

But, like Mao Tse Tung, every now and then she generates cultural revolution against the regime over which she nominally presides. Such an occasion was yesterday. The right winger Mr Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield, Con) rose. He is a co-author of a Commons motion congratulating the errant cricketers. He has loud voice, as befits a man who bullies for England. He dehanded that Mrs Thatcher defend the principle that "any law-abiding citizen of this country has the right to travel where he wants to".

Some of us more delicate souls might have preferred that our cause be championed by a more verlichte figure than Mr Winterton, but one cannot always choose one's allies. Matters were not helped by the fact that Mr Winterton is burly, blond, and has a military background.

Mrs Thatcher replied that all citizens were free to travel and no restrictions would be placed upon them. With that, she sat down. There was no condemnation of the tour. It was in this not entirely subtle way that she revealed her lack of fury. One assailed oneself for ever having doubted her.

An intensified lack of fury

The Labour benches were enraged. Actually, they were delighted. What one means is that they made out they were enraged. Mr Foot rose. He denounced Mr Winterton's motion as "deeply humiliating to the House of Commons". He urged her to condemn it. She rore again and repeated that citizens were free to travel. If they were restricted, "we would no longer be a free country".

Mr Foot got up again and condemned the Tory motion. Mrs Thatcher returned to her theme about freedom. Some Labour Members shouted at her to condemn the tour. "Say it, say it", said others, taking up the cry. She did not. Mr Foot and Mrs Thatcher continued their exchange on the same lines as before. Two Tory wets, Mr Hector Munro, the former Minister for Sport, and Mr Peter Bottomley, did condemn the tour. This intensified the Prime Minister's lack of fury.

The other Wisden-type fact to be recorded is who was the first Labour Backbencher to shout "racialist!" and after how long into the question time. (Mr Martin Flannery: five minutes.)

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Prince of Wales, chairman, visits Gwent and Mid-Glamorgan in connection with the Prince of Wales Committee, arrives Newport 9.30; presents the Manpower Services Commission's Fit for Work awards at the Recreation Centre, Bridgend, 3.30

The Queen opens the Barbican Centre for Arts and Conferences, Inn, 7.40.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother dines with the Treasurer and Masters of the Bench of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, 7.30.

New exhibitions

The natural parallel, paintings and drawings by Peter Crabtree, Mike Knowles and Peter Prendergast. Riverside Studios, Crisp Road, Hammersmith, W6; Tues-Sun 12 to 8, closed Mon (until March 28).

Australian Jewelry, Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane, EC2; Mon to Fri, 10.30 to 5; (until March 12).

Indian playing cards, an exhibition of the Victoria and Albert Museum's collection of Indian playing cards, on display at the Bethnal Green Museum of Childhood, Cambridge Heath Road, E2; Mon to Sat 10 to 6, Sun 2.30 to 6, closed Friday; (until May 30).

Experimental photography, North Staffordshire Polytechnic, Stoke on Trent, Mon-Fri 10-5, closed Sat-Sun (until March 18).

First exhibition in Great Britain by the French artist, Serge Jamet; Gallery 10, 10 Grosvenor Street, W1; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 1 (until March 31).

Exhibition of work by Susan Hiller: Monument and New Work; Gimpel Fils, 30 Davies Street, W1; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 1 (until March 27).

Kalighat, paintings by pafua artists working near the Kalighat temple, Calcutta, between 1865 and 1885. Eyre and Hobhouse, 39 Duke Street, St James's, SW1; Mon-Fri 10 to 5, closed Sat and Sun (until March 19).

Exhibitions in progress

An exhibition of photography portraying various aspects of Welsh landscape; the Arts South Exhibition Gallery, University College, Swansea; Mon to Sat 9 to 5 (until March 12).

Last chance to see

Andy Warhol: portrait screenprints, South Glamorgan Institute of Higher Education, Cardiff; Mon to Thurs 9 to 8.30, Fri 9 to 6 (ends today).

Talks, lectures

Early twentieth century portraits, by Colin Wiggins, National Gallery, 1.

From the shop window to the museum, by Stephen Bayley, Whitechapel Art Gallery, E1, 1.

Have you heard the news?—Nazareth Carpenter starts new movement, St Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, 1.30.

Our national talents for recovery, the British genius, by James McMillan, St Lawrence Jewry, 1.15.

Towards a new technological order, Dr Frank Greenaway, Science Policy Foundation, Benjamin Franklin House, 36 Craven Street, WC2, 1.15.

The architect and the bee: reflections on the work of animals and men, by Dr T. Ingold, London School of Economics and Political Science, University of London, Houghton Street, Aldwych, 5.

The decorative arts of China: The minor decorative arts by Gillian Darby, Victoria and Albert Museum, 1.15.

Music

Organ recital by Jeremy Walbank, St Katherine Cree, 1.05.

Organ recital by Richard Townend, St Margaret Lothbury, EC2, 1.10.

Organ recital by Stefan Anderson, St Bride's, Fleet Street, EC4, 1.15.

Concert by the London Soloists Chamber Orchestra, Holy Sepulchre Church, Holborn Viaduct, 6.15.

Concert by BBC Symphony Orchestra, Royal Festival Hall, 8.

General

The mad hatter's tea party, The Lawn, Paddington station, 4.30 to 7.

Musical evening, Inner London Schools' Music Association, Queen Elizabeth Hall, 7.45.

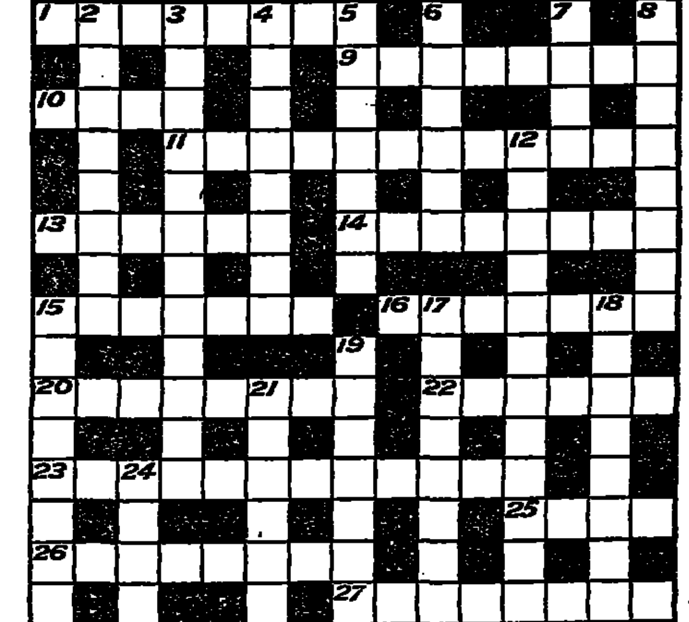
Walks

A journey through Dickens' London, meet Embankment Underground, 11.

An historic pub walk—Old Bailey, meet St Paul's Underground, 7.30.

Jack the Ripper murders 1888, meet Aldgate East Underground (Art Gallery exit), 7.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No. 15,770



ACROSS

1 Hurried back to business with spasm — given drug (8).
9 Bitterness of a close friend about motorway return (8).
10 Appear to view maid as helpless (4).
11 Chucks the game, perhaps (5-3-4).
13 Headwear overlooked by driver? (6).
14 Fancies being retired, maybe (8).
15 Roused by mistake about five, eats greedily (7).
16 China and Japan are coming in quickly (3,4).
20 Value of little cap in Staffordshire town (8).
22 Apt and responsible (6).
23 Takes action in court, perhaps — behaves honourably (5,3,4).
25 Retired man among the clientele? (4).
26 West African gives money to ancient European (8).
27 Gin-opening general gets a little merry (8).

DOWN

2 Tale is unusually neat — about code cracking (8).
3 Mate means to reach cabin thereby (9-3).
4 Will maker try to get ... up? (8).
5 Whence the ray seen by gogglers? (7).
6 Algerian port gets half the fruit (6).
7 Famous Venetian game (4).
8 Need of a seer? (8).
12 Modify Manet's varied dispositions (12).
15 Appointment with friend, Mr French, bears fruit (4-4).
17 Marriage, a nice arrangement, gives everyone support (8).
18 Miss Cole corrects an absurdity (8).
19 Smith's job to give direction on garden work (7).
21 Sell a litre after conversion (6).
24 Jack to be given Prevost's address (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,769

Barbican Centre

The largest centre for arts and conferences of its kind in West Europe, the Barbican Centre, opens today. The centre has been built by the City of London as the final phase in its post-war redevelopment scheme north of St Paul's Cathedral: It covers a five-and-a-half acre site on ten floors and includes a concert hall, two theatres, three cinemas, a public library, an art gallery and sculpture court, two public restaurants, car parking, conference facilities, private function rooms and two trade exhibition halls.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.77	1.69
Austria Sch	32.00	30.00
Belgium Fr	88.50	84.00
Canada $	2.30	2.21
Denmark Kr	15.14	14.34
Finland Mkk	8.65	8.20
France Fr	11.48	10.88
Germany DM	4.51	4.26
Greece Dr	116.50	109.50
Hongkong $	11.05	10.45
Ireland Pt	1.27	1.22
Italy Lir	2385.00	2285.00
Japan Yn	456.00	430.00
Netherlands Gld	4.92	4.66
Norway Kr	11.36	10.76
Portugal Esc	131.00	124.00
South Africa Rd	2.12	1.97
Spain Pta	192.75	183.75
Sweden Kr	11.00	10.42
Switzerland Fr	3.58	3.36
USA $	1.88	1.81
Yugoslavia Dnr	97.50	91.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The *FT* Index closed up 7.0 at 557.8.

Auctions today

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: selected watercolours and drawings, 11. Christie's, King Street: English silver, 11. Christie's, South Kensington: carpets and objects of art, 10.30; marine and sporting pictures, watercolours and drawings, 10.30; furniture, 1; English and Continental pictures, 2; musical instruments, 2. Phillips, Blenheim Street: lead soldiers and figures, 12; miniatures, fans, Holy Icons and objects of virtu, 2. Sotheby's, Bond Street: Twentieth-century pictures, 10.30; Russian pictures, 2.30; Works of art — fast sale, 10.30 and 2.30. Sotheby's, Belgravia: furniture, clocks and watches, 11 Sotheby's, Duke Street, Chester: collectors' items including dolls, toys, cameras, textiles, etc, 10 and 2.15. Sotheby's, Rainbow, Torquay: collectors' items including toys, dolls, works of art including a good collection of European scent bottles and English, Continental and Oriental furniture, 10.

Viewing

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: European oil paintings, 9 to 3; English and Continental furniture, 9 to 3. Christie's, King Street: fine English pictures of the seventeenth and twentieth centuries, 9.15 to 4.30. Christie's, South Kensington: Oriental works of art, 9.15 to 4.30; furniture, 9.15 to 12; carpets, objects of art and musical instruments, 9.15 to 10, with musical instruments on view until 12; scientific instruments, weights and measures, pens and domestic and other machines, 9.15 to 4.30; European ceramics, 9.15 to 4.30; books, 9.15 to 4.30. Sotheby's, Rainbow, Torquay: collecters' items, 9 to 1 and 2.15 to 4.30. *Sotheby's, Duke Street,* Chester: collectors' items, 9.30 to 4.30.

The papers

Under the headline, The 46th Man, the Daily Mirror comments today that while English cricketers practised at the nets in South Africa, the inquest in Johannesburg on Dr Neil Aggett was being postponed.

"In case Geoffrey Boycott and friends don't know, Dr Aggett was the forty-sixth opponent of apartheid to commit suicide in prison, after questioning. At least, that is what the authorities said happened", it writes.

"There is, however, an alternative theory which it may be too much for English sportsmen to stomach. It is that Dr Aggett was murdered, like Steve Biko and all the others. That he was a victim of racialist thugs."

The London Standard noted last night that the British athletes who joined the Moscow Olympics, much against Mrs Thatcher's wishes, at least went for the sake of a once-in-a-lifetime sporting challenge. "The 12 now in South Africa can make no such claim. They are in it for the money".

In Paris, Le Figaro quoted the West German Foreign Minister, Hans Dietrich Genscher, as saying that "there is no security in Europe without the United States". The main danger to Europe now is the military supremacy of the Soviet Union.

Sporting fixtures

Football: European Cup, Cup Winners' Cup and Uefa Cup quarter-final, first leg matches; one fourth division and five Scottish League matches (see page 18).

Racing: Meetings at Worcester (1.30) and Wetherby (1.45).

Squash rackets: ISPA tournament (Abbeyfield Park, Sheffield).

Sport on TV

BBC1: 9.25, Sportsnight featuring international boxing, Greyhound TV trophy final, world ski jumping championships.

BBC2: 6.55, The Master Game—international chess.

ITV: 2.45, snooker—Yamaha organs trophy; 10.30, Midweek Sports Special.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Canada Bill committee, second day.

Lords (2.30): Debate on deteriorating situation in less developed countries.

Today's anniversaries

William Godwin, political writer, was born in Wisbech, 1756, Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, in Edinburgh, 1847; Henry Wood, in London, 1869; Robert Adam died in London, 1792.

Roads

Scotland: M9: Traffic sharing one carriageway at junction 10 (Stirling); M8: from junction 29 St James interchange to junction 30 Craigton interchange, only one lane open each way; A9: temporary signals in use half a mile south of Cromarty Bridge, Ross and Cromarty.

North: A1: Lane restrictions on the Tyne tunnel approach roads, south Tyneside; A59: temporary signals at Skipton, Yorkshire, delays; A6120: only one lane open in each direction of the Leeds outer ring road near Weetwood Lane.

Information supplied by the AA.

Weather

A deep depression centred over N Scotland will move slowly NE and a very strong, showery W airstream will become established over the British Isles

6 am to midnight

London, East Anglia, Midlands, E England: Sunny periods, scattered showers, some heavy; wind SW to W fresh or strong, locally gale force; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

SE, central S, SW England, Channel Islands, S Wales: Sunny intervals, blustery showers, heavy at times; wind W strong to gale force, locally storm force; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, N Ireland: Sunny intervals, blustery showers, heavy at times and wintry on hills; wind W veering NW, strong to gale force, locally storm force; max temp 6 to 8C (43 to 46F).

Central, N, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen: Sunny periods, showers, some heavy and wintry on hills; wind SW veering W strong to gale force, locally severe gale force; max temp 7 or 8C (45 or 46F).

Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Argyll: Rather cloudy outbreaks of rain or sleet, becoming showery and brighter later; wind SW strong to severe gale force veering NW, locally storm force; max temp 6 or 7C (43 to 45F).

Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain or sleet; wind E strong to gale force, locally severe gale force, backing N later; max temp 6 or 7C (43 to 45F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: At first showers, heavy and wintry in places, but soon becoming dry. Rain in the W later. Cold with night frost, becoming warmer later.

SEA PASSAGES: S. North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW strong to severe gale; sea very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind SW or W gale occasionally storm for a time; sea very rough.

Sun rises: 6.42 am. Sun sets: 5.44 pm. Moon sets: 1 56 am. Moon rises: 10.42 am.

Full moon: March 9

Lighting up time

London 6.14 pm to 6.10 am
Bristol 6.24 pm to 6.20 am
Edinburgh 6.21 pm to 6.28 am
Manchester 6.20 pm to 6.21 am
Penzance 6.37 pm to 6.30 am

Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: London Weather Centre, 13C (55F); lowest day max: Lerwick, 6C (43F); highest rainfall: Abbotsinch, 0.52in; highest sunshine: Lowestoft, 7.1hr.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

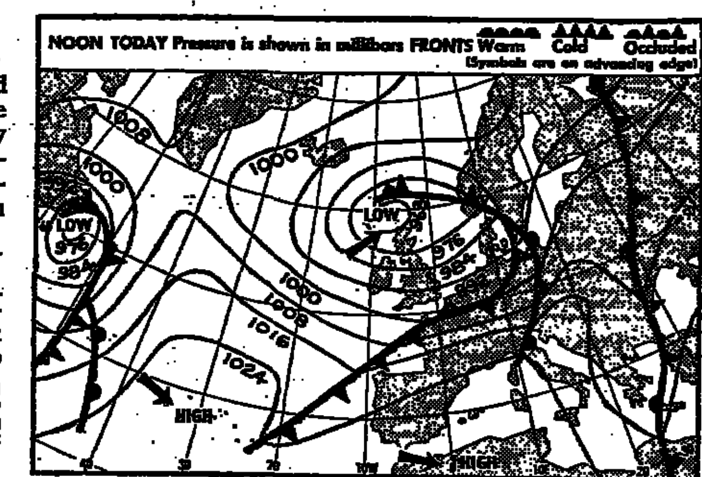
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	7	45	Guernsey	c	10	50
Birmingham	f	9	48	Inverness	f	5	41
Blackpool	c	8	46	Jersey	f	11	52
Bristol	c	9	48	London	s	12	54
Cardiff	c	9	48	Manchester	c	9	48
Edinburgh	f	6	43	Newcastle	f	8	46
Glasgow	r	7	45	Ronaldsway	c	8	46

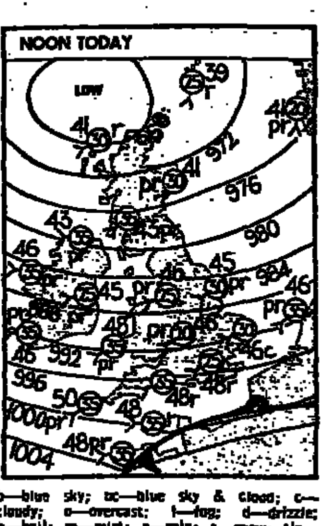
Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 151R: 4.28-4.29; SE*; 25SE; SE and 6.02-6.06; WSW; 15SW, SSW. Cosmos 220R: 18.42-18.47; WNW, 15W; SW. Cosmos 956R: 19.32-19.35; WSW; 25NW; NNW. Cosmos 1220: 18.58-19.06; WNW; 30WSW; S. Seasat: 18.29-18.37; NNE; 45NW, WSW. Aryabhata R: 18.45-18.51; WSW; 55S; ESE and 20.23-20.25; W; 50WSW; WSW*.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, Aston University, Birmingham.





b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	6.36	6.4	7.23	6.1
Aberdeen	6.48	3.5	7.16	3.7
Avonmouth			12.25	10.8
Belfast	4.17	3.1	4.49	3.1
Cardiff			12.09	10.1
Devonport	10.38	4.7	11.17	4.6
Dover	3.55	5.9	4.34	5.6
Falmouth	10.08	4.5	10.47	4.4
Glasgow	5.37	4.5	6.18	4.4
Harwich	4.38	3.6	5.22	3.2
Holyhead	3.22	4.7	3.57	4.8
Hull	11.33	6.3		
Ilfracombe	11.12	7.6	11.42	7.3
Leith	8.05	4.7	8.27	4.8
Liverpool	4.10	8.1	4.47	8.1
Lowestoft	2.26	2.3	3.15	2.0
Margate	4.45	4.4	5.33	4.1
Milford Haven	11.34	5.8		
Newquay	10.33	5.9	11.06	5.6
Oban	11.15	3.1	11.18	2.9
Penzance	9.53	4.7	10.34	4.6
Portland	11.47	1.5		
Portsmouth	4.32	4.1	5.05	3.9
Shoreham	4.01	5.4	4.37	5.1
Southampton	4.01	4.1	4.36	4.0
Swansea	11.37	7.9		
Tees	9.14	4.4	9.41	4.5
Walton-on-Naze	4.30	3.8	5.18	3.5

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F	
Scarborough	6.4	—	9	48	Sun pds
Bridlington	5.9	.02	10	50	Sun pds
Cromer	6.8	.05	10	50	Sun pds
Lowestoft	7.1	.01	11	52	Sun pds
Clacton	6.7	.01	11	52	Sun pds
Margate	6.2	—	11	52	Sun pds
Folkestone	7.0	—	12	54	Sun pds
Hastings	7.0	—	10	50	Sun pds
Eastbourne	6.6	.01	10	50	Rain pm
Worthing	6.0	.05	11	52	Showers
Littlehampton	5.8	.03	11	52	Hail pm
Bognor Regis	5.6	—	10	50	Sun pds
Shanklin	4.6	.03	10	50	Shwr pm
Bournemouth	4.7	—	11	52	Sun ints
Poole	4.6	.01	11	52	Rain am
Swanage	4.7	—	10	50	Sun ints
Weymouth	3.6	.03	10	50	Shwr pm
Exmouth	2.8	.02	11	52	Rain
Teignmouth	2.4	.05	10	50	Showers
Torquay	2.4	.03	11	52	Shwr pm
Falmouth	1.0	.13	10	50	Showers
Penzance	—	.13	11	52	Shwr pm
Jersey	—	.13	11	52	Shwr pm
Guernsey	4.3	.16	11	52	Rain pm
Ilfracombe	1.0	.33	10	50	Showers
Anglesey	3.2	.16	9	48	Rain pm
Colwyn Bay	1.3	.05	10	50	Rain pm
Southport	4.1	.04	8	46	Rain
Blackpool	4.2	.08	8	46	Rain pm
Morecambe	4.5	.09	7	45	Rain
Douglas	4.1	.20	7	45	Rain pm
Aldergrove	3.3	.20	8	46	Rain pm
Eskdalemuir	1.8	.22	7	45	Showers
Prestwick	2.1	.22	8	46	Rain am
Abbotsinch	1.4	.52	8	46	Rain
Tiree	1.9	.30	8	46	Hail
Stornoway	4.3	.16	9	48	Showers
Lerwick	2.8	.18	6	43	Showers
Wick	5.8	.02	9	48	Hail pm
Kinloss	4.2	.02	9	48	Showers
Dyce	5.9	—	10	50	Sun pds
Leuchars	5.1	—	9	48	Sun pds

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sl, sleet; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	13	55	Copenhagen	c	6	43
Akrotiri	c	16	61	Dublin	c	8	46
Alexandria	c	14	57	Dubrovnik	c	13	55
Algiers	s	20	68	Faro	s	18	64
Amsterdam	s	8	46	Florence	c	10	50
Athens	s	12	54	Frankfurt	r	7	45
Barbados				Funchal	c	17	63
Barcelona	s	18	64	Geneva	c	5	41
Belgrade	s	1	34	Gibraltar	s	22	72
Berlin	c	6	43	Helsinki	sl	1	34
Bermuda				Hongkong	c	15	59
Biarritz	c	13	55	Innsbruck	c	5	41
Boulogne	s	8	46	Istanbul	f	7	45
Bordeaux	c	11	52	J'burg	f	27	81
Boston				Las Palmas	s	19	66
Brussels	f	8	46	Lisbon	s	11	52
Budapest	c	7	45	Locarno	c	14	57
Cape Town	s	23	73	Los Angeles			
Casablanca	s	17	63	Luxembourg	c	5	41
Chicago				Madrid	s	14	57
Cologne	f	8	46	Majorca	s	18	64

		C	F			C	F
Malaga	s	23	73	Rio de Jan			
Malta	f	16	61	Rome	c	14	57
Mexico City				Salzburg	c	4	39
Miami				Santiago			
Milan	c	10	50	Seoul	s	8	46
Montreal				Singapore	c	32	90
Moscow	c	-2	28	Stockholm	c	4	39
Munich	c	5	41	Strasbourg	c	8	46
Nairobi	f	29	84	Tangier	f	17	63
Naples	f	15	59	Tel Aviv	c	13	55
New York				Tenerife	c	19	66
Nice	s	15	59	Tokyo	r	4	39
Oslo	f	3	37	Toronto			
Ottawa				Tunis	s	19	66
Paris	f	10	50	Valencia	s	21	70
Prague	c	5	41	Vancouver			
Reykjavik	sn	-3	27	Venice	c	8	46
Perth	c	31	88	Vienna	r	7	45
Peking	s	11	52	Warsaw	c	7	45
Rhodes	s	14	57	Washington			
Riyadh	f	29	84	Zurich	c	4	39